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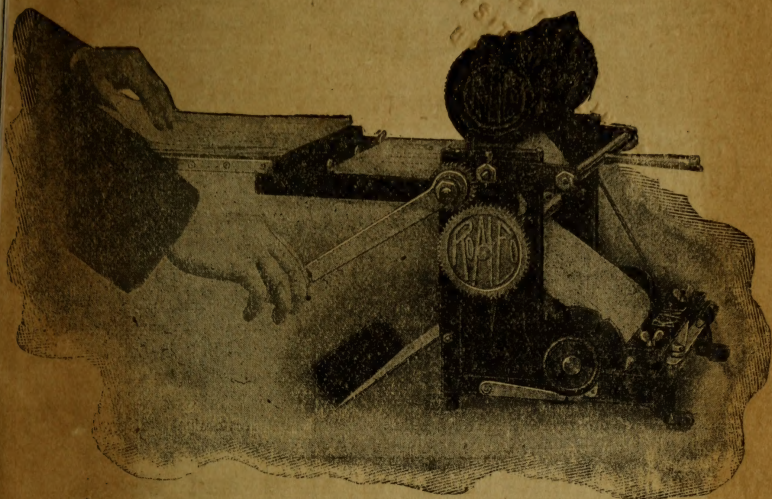
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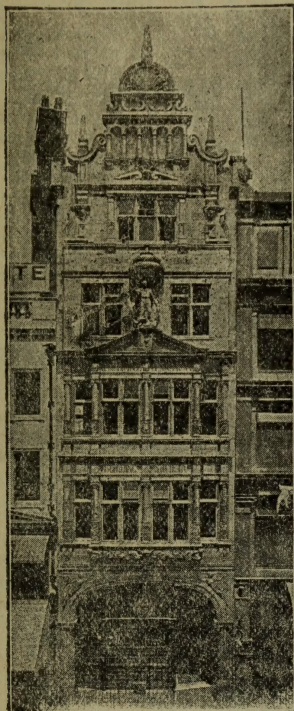
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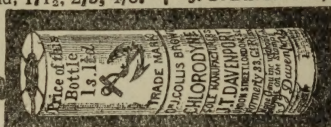
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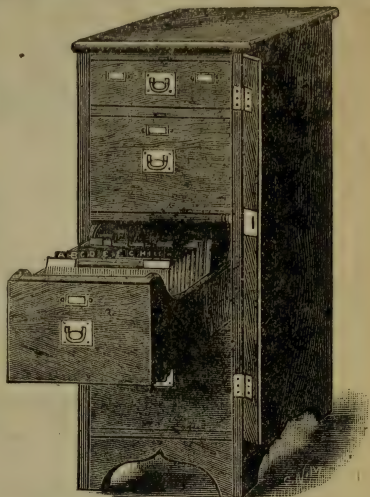
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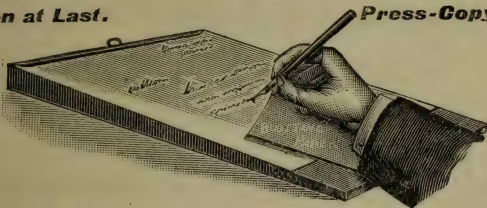
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FOR 1908

*A CYCLOPÆDIC RECORD OF MEN
AND AFFAIRS FOR USE IN 1908*

REVISED TO DECEMBER 2nd, 1907

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, AND
FURNISHED WITH A FULL INDEX

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF ISSUE.

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1908

REMOTE STORAGE

PREFACE.

IT is the object of the Editor of the 1908 ANNUAL to put ready to the hand of the busy man as many as possible of the facts and figures which he is likely to need during the coming year. To do this it is necessary both to keep a vigilant eye on the past, especially, but not entirely, on the past year; and to anticipate as intelligently and successfully as possible what the course of events in the coming year may be. The present volume is the resultant of the action of those two forces. Out of the past there has been taken all that seemed necessary either for the purposes of historical record, or for use by way of reference during 1908.

In the case of foreign countries and of British Dominions beyond the seas, it is particularly useful to have at hand a concise account of their political, military, naval, financial, and commercial condition and resources, and some record of the past year which may serve to make present events more intelligible. There is no publication, it is believed, which attempts to do this in the way that the ANNUAL does; and a reference to the articles on the British Empire, or on Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Portugal, Russia, or the United States, will show at once what is meant. Attention may further be drawn to the articles on the Imperial Conference, the Second Hague Conference, and the World's Iron and Steel Trade, Mercantile Marine, Mines and Quarries, Railways, Textile Industries, and Wheat Supply.

In regard to home affairs, the expositions of Mr. Haldane's Scheme of Army Reorganisation and of Admiralty policy, given in the articles on the Army and Navy, have been written by experts of great authority; and the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, to which reference must frequently be made in 1908, is given almost textually. Every Act of Parliament passed in 1907 is summarised, and the more important, such as the Small Holdings, Criminal Court of Appeal, and the Deceased Wife's Sister Acts, are given fully. Those who have not the time to search through every Blue-book published will find the gist of all the principal ones issued in 1907 summarised in the ANNUAL, as witness the articles on Agriculture, Criminal, Licensing, and Lunacy Statistics, Education, Emigration and Immigration, the Finance and Trade of the United Kingdom, Income Tax, the Labour Movement, Old Age Pensions, Sea Fisheries, etc.

A considerable number of new biographies, chiefly foreign, appear; and articles will be found on Consols and National Credit, the growth of Socialism, Modernism and other religious features of the year, the Olympic Games and the Franco-British Exhibition (1908), Pageants Past and Present, the new office of Public Trustee, and the new Colour Photography.

The Editor will be glad to receive suggestions and criticisms from ANNUAL readers, and begs once more to express his gratitude for the assistance given him, particularly by officials, without whose kindly help the book could not be brought up to date.

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WM. PALMER.

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JANUARY.

1	W	Circumcision. Bank Hol. Scot., Hol.
2	Th	[Stock Exch.]
3	F	New Moon 9 ^h 43 ^m p.m.
4	S	
5	S	2nd Sunday after Christ.
6	M	Epiph. 12th Day. Div. due at Bank.
7	Tu	Sun R. 8 ^h 7 ^m , S. 4 ^h 5 ^m .
8	W	Cambridge Lent Term begins.
9	Th	Fire Insurances expire.
10	F	First Quarter 1 ^h 53 ^m p.m.
11	S	Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12	S	1st Sunday after Epiphany.
13	M	
14	Tu	Oxford Lent Term begins.
15	W	Sun R. 8 ^h 2 ^m , S. 4 ^h 16 ^m .
16	Th	
17	F	
18	S	Full Moon 1 ^h 37 ^m p.m.
19	S	2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
20	M	
21	Tu	Sun R. 7 ^h 57 ^m , S. 4 ^h 26 ^m .
22	W	King's Accession, 1901.
23	Th	
24	F	Proclamation of King Edward VII.
25	S	Conversion of St. Paul.
26	S	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Last Qtr.
27	M	[3 ^h 1 ^m p.m.]
28	Tu	
29	W	Sun R. 7 ^h 47 ^m , S. 4 ^h 40 ^m .
30	Th	
31	F	

MARCH.

1	S	Quinquagesima Sunday. St. David.
2	M	New Moon 6 ^h 57 ^m p.m.
3	Tu	Shrove Tuesday.
4	W	Ash Wednesday. Lent begins.
5	Th	
6	F	Sun R. 6 ^h 36 ^m , S. 5 ^h 47 ^m .
7	S	
8	S	1st Sunday in Lent. Ember Week.
9	M	First Quarter 9 ^h 42 ^m p.m.
10	Tu	
11	W	Ember Day.
12	Th	Sun R. 6 ^h 23 ^m , S. 5 ^h 57 ^m .
13	F	Ember Day.
14	S	Ember Day.
15	S	2nd Sunday in Lent.
16	M	
17	Tu	St. Patrick. Bank Holiday, Ireland.
18	W	Full Moon 2 ^h 29 ^m a.m.
19	Th	
20	F	Sun R. 6 ^h 5 ^m , S. 6 ^h 10 ^m .
21	S	Spring commences, 0 ^h a.m.
22	S	3rd Sunday in Lent.
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	Annunciation. Lady Day. Qtr. Day.
26	Th	[Last Qtr. 0 ^h 32 ^m p.m.]
27	F	Sun R. 5 ^h 49 ^m , S. 6 ^h 22 ^m .
28	S	
29	S	4th Sunday in Lent.
30	M	Cambridge Lent Term ends.
31	Tu	

FEBRUARY.

1	S	Partridge & Pheasant Shooting ends.
2	S	4th Sunday after Epiphany. Pur. V. M.
3	M	[Candlemas. N. M. 8 ^h 37 ^m a.m.]
4	Tu	Mohammedan Year 1326 begins.
5	W	
6	Th	Sun R. 7 ^h 35 ^m , S. 4 ^h 55 ^m .
7	F	
8	S	Half-Quarter Day.
9	S	5th Sunday after Epiphany. First Qtr.
10	M	[4 ^h 28 ^m a.m.]
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	Sun R. 7 ^h 22 ^m , S. 5 ^h 7 ^m .
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	Septuagesima Sunday.
17	M	Full Moon 9 ^h 5 ^m a.m.
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Sun R. 7 ^h 9 ^m , S. 5 ^h 20 ^m .
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	Sexagesima Sunday.
24	M	St. Matthias, Apostle.
25	Tu	Last Quarter 3 ^h 24 ^m a.m.
26	W	
27	Th	Sun R. 6 ^h 53 ^m , S. 5 ^h 33 ^m .
28	F	
29	S	

APRIL.

1	W	New Moon 5 ^h 2 ^m a.m.
2	Th	
3	F	Sun R. 5 ^h 33 ^m , S. 6 ^h 34 ^m .
4	S	
5	S	5th Sunday in Lent.
6	M	Quarter Sessions Week. Dividends
7	Tu	[due at Bank.]
8	W	First Quarter 4 ^h 32 ^m p.m.
9	Th	Fire Insurances expire.
10	F	Sun R. 5 ^h 18 ^m , S. 6 ^h 46 ^m .
11	S	Oxford Lent Term ends.
12	S	Palm Sunday.
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	Hilary Law Sittings end.
16	Th	Maundy Thursday. F. Mn. 4 ^h 55 ^m p.m.
17	F	Good Friday. Sun R. 5 ^h 3 ^m , S. 6 ^h 57 ^m .
18	S	Easter Even.
19	S	Easter Day.
20	M	Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.
21	Tu	Easter Tuesday. Camb. Easter T. beg.
22	W	Oxford Easter Term begins.
23	Th	St. George. Last Quarter 7 ^h 7 ^m p.m.
24	F	Sun R. 4 ^h 40 ^m , S. 7 ^h 8 ^m .
25	S	St. Mark, Evangelist.
26	S	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.
27	M	
28	Tu	Easter Law Sittings begin.
29	W	
30	Th	New Moon 3 ^h 33 ^m p.m.

MAY.

1	F	SS. Philip and James, Apostles.
2	S	[Holiday Stock Exchange.
3	S	2nd Sunday after Easter.
4	M	Bank Holiday, Scotland. Roy. Acad.
5	Tu	[opens.
6	W	Sun R. 4 ^h 26 ^m , S. 7 ^h 29 ^m .
7	Th	First Quarter 11 ^h 23 ^m a.m.
8	F	Half-Quarter Day.
9	S	3rd Sunday after Easter.
10	S	
11	M	
12	Tu	Sun R 4 ^h 14 ^m , S. 7 ^h 40 ^m .
13	W	
14	Th	Scottish Quarter Day (Whitsun day).
15	F	Full Moon 4 ^h 32 ^m a.m.
16	S	4th Sunday after Easter.
17	S	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	Sun R. 4 ^h 3 ^m , S. 7 ^h 52 ^m .
22	F	
23	S	Last Quarter 0 ^h 17 ^m a.m.
24	S	Rogation Sunday. Queen Victoria b.,
25	M	Rogation Day. [1819 (Empire Day).
26	Tu	Rogation Day.
27	W	Rogation Day.
28	Th	Ascension Day.
29	F	Sun R. 3 ^h 54 ^m , S. 8 ^h 1 ^m .
30	S	New Moon 3 ^h 15 ^m a.m.
31	S	Sunday after Ascension.

JUNE.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	Prince of Wales b. 1865.
4	Th	Sun R. 3 ^h 48 ^m , S. 8 ^h 7 ^m .
5	F	Easter Law Sits. end. Oxford Easter
6	S	Oxford Trinity Term beg. [T. ends.
7	S	Whit Sunday. E. Wk. F.Q. 4 ^h 56 ^m a.m.
8	M	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.
9	Tu	Whit Tuesday.
10	W	Ember Day.
11	Th	St. Barnabas, Apostle.
12	F	Ember Day. Sun R. 3 ^h 44 ^m , S. 8 ^h 14 ^m .
13	S	Ember Day.
14	S	Trinity Sunday. F. Moon 1 ^h 55 ^m p.m.
15	M	
16	Tu	Trinity Law Sittings begin.
17	W	
18	Th	Corpus Christi.
19	F	Sun R. 3 ^h 44 ^m , S. 8 ^h 18 ^m .
20	S	
21	S	1st Sunday after Trinity. Sum. com.
22	M	[8 ^h p.m. Last Qtr. 5 ^h 26 ^m a.m.
23	Tu	
24	W	St. John Bapt. Mids. Day. Qr. Day.
25	Th	[Camb. East. Term ends.
26	F	Sun R. 3 ^h 46 ^m , S. 8 ^h 19 ^m .
27	S	[4 ^h 32 ^m p.m.
28	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. New Moon
29	M	St. Peter, Apostle. Qtr. Sess. Week.
30	Tu	

JULY.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	Sun R. 3 ^h 50 ^m , S. 8 ^h 17 ^m .
4	S	Declar. of American Independence.
5	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.
6	M	Dividends due at Bank. First Quarter
7	Tu	[8 ^h 25 ^m p.m.
8	W	
9	Th	Fire Insurances expire.
10	F	Sun R. 3 ^h 56 ^m , S. 8 ^h 13 ^m .
11	S	Oxford Trinity Term ends.
12	S	4th Sunday after Trinity.
13	M	Full Moon 9 ^h 48 ^m p.m.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	Sun R. 4 ^h 4 ^m , S. 8 ^h 7 ^m .
18	S	
19	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.
20	M	Last Quarter 0 ^h 2 ^m p.m.
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	Sun R. 4 ^h 12 ^m , S. 8 ^h 0 ^m .
24	F	
25	S	St. James, Apostle.
26	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.
27	M	
28	Tu	New Moon 7 ^h 17 ^m a.m.
29	W	
30	Th	Sun R. 4 ^h 22 ^m , S. 7 ^h 50 ^m .
31	F	Trinity Law Sittings end.

AUGUST.

1	S	Lammas Day. Scottish Quarter Day.
2	S	7th Sunday after Trinity.
3	M	Bank Holiday. Royal Acad. closes.
4	Tu	
5	W	First Quarter 9 ^h 40 ^m a.m.
6	Th	
7	F	Sun R. 4 ^h 33 ^m , S. 7 ^h 37 ^m .
8	S	
9	S	8th Sunday after Trinity. Cor. of King
10	M	[Edward VII., 1902.
11	Tu	Half-Quarter Day.
12	W	Grouse Shtg. beg. F. M. 4 ^h 59 ^m a.m.
13	Th	
14	F	Sun R. 4 ^h 45 ^m , S. 7 ^h 24 ^m .
15	S	
16	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.
17	M	
18	Tu	Last Quarter 9 ^h 26 ^m p.m.
19	W	
20	Th	Black Game Shooting begins.
21	F	Sun R. 4 ^h 56 ^m , S. 7 ^h 10 ^m .
22	S	
23	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.
24	M	St. Bartholomew, Apostle.
25	Tu	
26	W	New Moon 10 ^h 59 ^m p.m.
27	Th	
28	F	Sun R. 5 ^h 7 ^m , S. 6 ^h 55 ^m .
29	S	
30	S	11th Sunday after Trinity.
31	M	

SEPTEMBER.

1	Tu	Partridge Shooting begins.
2	W	
3	Th	First Quarter 8 ^h 51 ^m p.m.
4	F	Sun R. 5 ^h 18 ^m , S. 6 ^h 39 ^m .
5	S	
6	S	12th Sunday after Trinity.
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	Full Moon 0 ^h 23 ^m p.m.
11	F	Sun R. 5 ^h 30 ^m , S. 6 ^h 23 ^m .
12	S	
13	S	13th Sunday after Trinity. Emb. Wk.
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	Ember Day.
17	Th	Last Quarter 10 ^h 33 ^m a.m.
18	F	Ember Day. Sun R. 5 ^h 45 ^m , S. 6 ^h 8 ^m .
19	S	Ember Day.
20	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.
21	M	St. Matthew, Apostle.
22	Tu	
23	W	Autumn commences 11 ^h a.m.
24	Th	Sun R. 5 ^h 50 ^m , S. 5 ^h 53 ^m .
25	F	New Moon 2 ^h 59 ^m p.m.
26	S	Jewish Year 5669 begins.
27	S	15th Sunday after Trinity. Ramadân
28	M	[(Turkish Lent) begins.
29	Tu	St. Michael and All Angels. Mich.
30	W	[Day. Quarter Day.

OCTOBER.

1	Th	Camb. Mich. Term begins. Pheasant
2	F	[Shooting begins.
3	S	First Quarter 6 ^h 14 ^m a.m.
4	S	16th Sunday after Trinity.
5	M	Dividends due at Bank.
6	Tu	Sun R. 6 ^h 10 ^m , S. 5 ^h 26 ^m .
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	Full Moon 0 ^h 3 ^m p.m.
10	S	Oxford Mich. Term begins.
11	S	17th Sunday after Trinity.
12	M	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
13	Tu	Sun R. 6 ^h 21 ^m , S. 5 ^h 11 ^m .
14	W	Fire Insurances expire.
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	Last Quarter 3 ^h 35 ^m a.m.
18	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Luke,
19	M	Quarter Sessions Week. [Evang.
20	Tu	
21	W	Trafalgar Day (1805).
22	Th	Sun R. 6 ^h 37 ^m , S. 4 ^h 51 ^m .
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	19th Sunday after Trinity. New Moon
26	M	[6 ^h 47 ^m a.m.
27	Tu	
28	W	SS. Simon and Jude.
29	Th	Sun R. 6 ^h 49 ^m , S. 4 ^h 37 ^m .
30	F	
31	S	

NOVEMBER.

1	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. First Qtr.
2	M	[2 ^h 16 ^m p.m. All Saints' Day.
3	Tu	Holiday Stock Exchange.
4	W	
5	Th	Gunpowder Plot.
6	F	Sun R. 7 ^h 3 ^m , S. 4 ^h 23 ^m .
7	S	
8	S	[7 ^h 58 ^m a.m.
9	M	21st Sunday after Trinity. Full Moon
10	Tu	King Edward VII. born, 1841.
11	W	Martinmas. Scot. Quarter Day. Half-
12	Th	[Qtr. Day.
13	F	Sun R. 7 ^h 15 ^m , S. 4 ^h 12 ^m .
14	S	
15	S	22nd Sunday after Trinity. Last Qtr.
16	M	[11 ^h 41 ^m p.m.
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	Sun R. 7 ^h 28 ^m , S. 4 ^h 3 ^m .
21	S	
22	S	23rd Sunday after Trinity.
23	M	New Moon 9 ^h 53 ^m p.m.
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	Sun R. 7 ^h 39 ^m , S. 3 ^h 56 ^m .
28	S	
29	S	1st Sunday in Advent.
30	M	St. Andrew, Ap. First Qtr. 9 ^h 44 ^m p.m.


DECEMBER.

1	Tu	Queen Alexandra born, 1844.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	Sun R. 7 ^h 50 ^m , S. 3 ^h 51 ^m .
5	S	
6	S	2nd Sunday in Advent.
7	M	Full Moon 9 ^h 44 ^m p.m.
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	Black Game & Grouse Shooting ends.
11	F	Sun R. 7 ^h 57 ^m , S. 3 ^h 49 ^m .
12	S	
13	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.
14	M	
15	Tu	Last Quarter 9 ^h 13 ^m p.m.
16	W	Ember Day.
17	Th	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
18	F	Ember Day. Sun R. 8 ^h 3 ^m , S. 3 ^h 50 ^m .
19	S	Cam. Mich. Term ends. Ember Day.
20	S	4th Sunday in Advent.
21	M	Mich. Law Sitt. end. St. Thomas, Ap.
22	Tu	Winter commences 6 ^h a.m.
23	W	New Moon 11 ^h 50 ^m a.m.
24	Th	Sun R. 8 ^h 7 ^m , S. 3 ^h 52 ^m .
25	F	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.
26	S	St. Stephen, M. Boxing Day. Bk. Hol.
27	S	1st Sunday after Christmas. St. John,
28	M	[Evangelist. Innocents' Day.
29	Tu	
30	W	First Quarter 5 ^h 40 ^m a.m.
31	Th	Sun R. 8 ^h 8 ^m , S. 3 ^h 58 ^m .

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INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
A. A. A. Championships, 1906.	534	Agra and Oudh, United Provinces of	53
Abbas Hilmi	129	Agrarian Question, Russia	502
Abdul Hamid II., Sultan	590	Agricultural and other Land, United Kingdom. . .	5
Aberdeen, Earl of	333	" Benevolent Institution	13
" University	585	" Colleges	11
Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, Inter- national Federation for the	90	" Credit Societies	10
Abruzzi (Duke of), Exploration	517	" Holdings, United Kingdom	6
Abyssinia, British Minister to	1	" Labourers, 1881-1901	5
" King, Government, Statistics	1	" " Wages of	5
" Railway	1	" Organisation Society	10
Academies, International Association of	1	" " Irish	11
Academy, British	1	" Produce Imported, 1906	79
" French	2	" Rates Act	148
" of Music, Royal	493	" Statistics, United Kingdom	6
" Pictures, 1907	28	Agriculture, Acreage and Produce of Crops	7-8
" Royal	492	" Board of	4
Accident Insurance	216	" Chambers of	12
Accidents (Labour), 1905	214	" Co-operation in	109
" Railway	464	" Department of, Ireland	5
Accountants and Auditors, Society of	2	" Diseases of Animals	9
" Chartered, Institute of	2	" Education in	11
Accounts, Departmental Committee on Local	149	" Imports of Produce	9-10
Actors' Association	2	" in Denmark	117
" Benevolent Fund	90	" in the United Kingdom	4-13
Acts of Parliament, Publishers of	2	" Land used for	5
" 1906	425, 429	" Number and Size of Holdings	6
Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland	2	" Numbers of Live Stock	8
" Institute of	2	" Persons Engaged in	5
Additional Curates Society	90, 486	" Prices of Cattle and Sheep	9
Adelphi Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	120	" Societies and Institutions	11-13
Aden	58	" Wages of Labourers	5
Adjutant-General, British	17	Airships in 1906	2-3
Adler, Hermann	2	Ajit Singh	56
Admiralty Policy, 1907	306	Ajmer-Merwara	54
Admiralty, British	304	Akers Douglas, A.	373
" Court	253	Alaska	581
Adulteration Cases, 1907	248	Albania	573
Advertisements Regulation Act, 1907	439	Albany Memorial Hospital	109
Aerenthal, Baron von	2	Albert Medal	13
Aerial Navigation	2-3	" Prince, of Belgium	38
Aero Clubs	2-3	" " of Flanders	38
Aéronautical Progress, 1907	2-3	Alberta	75
" Society of Great Britain	3	Alcoholic Liquors, Consumption and Cost of . . .	13
Aéroplanes	2-3	Aldershot Command	22
Afforestation	168	Alexandra Hospital	198
Afghanistan, Ameer, Government, Statistics . . .	3, 4	" Orphanage	90, 324
Africa, Area and Trade of	4	" Queen	129
" British Central, Protectorate	67	Alfonso XIII., King	551
" " East, Protectorate	67	Algeria	175
" " South	61	Alien Immigration, United Kingdom	134
" " Customs Convention	61	Aliens Act, Administration of	526
" Division amongst Powers	4	" Cases, 1907	248
" Exploration in	517	" Bill, 1906	532
" French West	176	" Naturalisation of	302
" German East	189	" Naturalised, United Kingdom, '98-1906 . . .	134
" " South-West	189	Alliance Israelite	236
" Portuguese East	448	Allotments and Small Holdings Association . . .	7
" Railways	61	" in Great Britain	6
" South, British	61	Alladore Sanatorium	107
African Transcontinental Telegraph	135	Althorp, Viscount	334
After-Care Association	90	Alverstone, Lord	334
Aga Khan	4	Ambassadors	167
Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society	90	Ambulance Association, St. John	504
" Poor Society	90	America, Exploration in	517
		" United States of	575

	PAGE
American Cotton Crop	564
" Financial Crisis	543
" Obituary, 1907	320
" Railways	545
Amphill, Lord	334
Amundsen, Captain Roald	14
Analysts, Society of Public	518
Ancient Buildings, Society for Protection of	14
Andaman Islands	54
Andorra, Republic of	14
Anglican Church	469
Anglo-American Arctic Expedition	516
Anglo-French <i>Entente</i>	571
Anglo-Japanese Treaty	236
Anglo-Jewish Association	236
Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907	502
Anglo-Spanish Agreement, 1907	175
Anglo-Tibetan Treaty	69
Angola	448
Anguilla	77
Annain	178
Annuitants' Homes	91
Annuity Schemes	214
Annunzio, Gabriele d'	14
Anson, Sir W. B.	373
Antarctic Expeditions	516
Anthrax Outbreaks, 1906	9
" Poisoning from	244
Anthropological Institute	519
Anthropology, 1907	508
Anti-Cigarette League	14
Anti-Slavery Society	45
Anti-Vaccination League	589
Anti-Vivisection Societies	592
Antigua	77
Antiquaries of London, Society of	14
Antwerp Port Improvement	135
Apollo Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	120
Apothecaries, Society of	14
Appeal, Lords of	332
Apples, Imports of, 1906	10
Apponyi, Count	14
Apprenticeship Society	91
A.R.A.'s, New, 1907	29
Arabia, Statistics, etc.	14
" Turkish	573
Arable Land, United Kingdom	6
Arbital Justice, Court of	221
Arbitration, International	219
" in Labour Disputes	244
" London Court of	271
Arboriculture	169
Archaeological Association, British	14
" Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	16
" Survey of Egypt	132
Archæology, Egyptian	132
Archbishop's Court	254
Archbishops, Biographies of	122, 338, 368
" Roman Catholic	482
Archdeacon's Court	254
Arches, Court of	265
Architects' Benevolent Society	91
" Naval, Institution	310
" Royal Institute of British	15
" Society of	15
Architectural Association	15
Arco-Slaby Wireless Telegraphy System	596
Aretic Expeditions	516
" Exploration	516
Argentine Republic, Government,, Army and Navy	15
" Industries and Statistics	15
" Ministry and Diplomatic	15
Argyll, Duke of	334
Arisaka Gun	30
Armaments, Reduction of	220
Armenia	573
Armorial Bearings Licence	153
Arms, Colleges and Offices of	16
" Kings of	16
Army Reorganisation Act, 1906	525
" Administration	17
" (Annual) Act, 1907	429
" British Imperial	16-28
" Colonies and Imperial Defence	28
" Council	28

Army Effectives and Distribution	23
" Estimates, 1905-6-7	25
" Finance, Director of	18
" General Staff	25
" in Parliament	425
" Manœuvres, 1907	27
" New Mediterranean Command	27
" Organisation	18
" of India	26-7
" Organisation	18
" Reserve	22
" Scripture Readers' Society	91
" Terms of Service	26
Arnold-Forster, H. O.	373
Arsenic Poi-soning	214
Art Galleries	300
Art in 1907	28
" Masters, Society of	31
" Royal Cambrian Academy of	451
" Schools of	126
" Union of London	31
Artillery Association, National	31
" British	30
" Military and Naval	30
" Royal Marine	305
Artistic Honours, 1907	29
Artists' Benevolent Fund	91
" Deceased, 1907	320
" General Benevolent Institution	91
" Royal Society of British	31
Arts, Society of	31
Ascension Island	85
Ashanti	69
Asia, Exploration in	516
Asiatic Regulation Bill (Transvaal)	66
Asiatic Russia	500
Asiatics in the Transvaal	425
Asquith, H. H.	373
A.S.R.S. Agitation	465
Assam	54
Assistant Masters' Association	126
" Mistresses' Association	126
Assizes, The	254
Associated Board R.A.M. and R.C.M.	31
Association, Football, 1907	536
" of Chambers of Commerce, U.K.	90
" of Conservative Clubs	423
" of Head Masters	127
" for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	115
" for Placing Orphans in Private Families	91
" for Promoting General Welfare of Blind	91
Assurance Companies and Statistics	207
Astronomers Royal	494, 495
Astronomical Association	518
" Society, Royal	519
Astronomy, 1907	500
Asylum for Fatherless Children	91
Asylums Board, Metropolitan	287
" Lunatic, Statistics	274
Athletics, 1907	531
Athlone Pursuivant of Arms	16
Atoxyl and Sleeping Sickness	510
Auction, Art Sales by	29
Auctioneers and House Agents, Statistics as to	31
Auctioneers' Institute, U.K.	31
Auditors, Society of	2
"Auld Lights"	475
Ausgleich, Austria-Hungary	31
Austin, Alfred	31
Australasian Science Association	518
Australia, Commonwealth of	78-83
" Constituent States of	79-82
" Defence of	28
" Education, Press, Statistics, and Ministry	78-9
" Gold Production	190
" Government and Defence	78
" Mining Statistics	288
" New Tariff	80
" Political Parties and History, 1907	79
" Socialists in	528
" Wool Export of	576
Australian States Constitution Act, 1907	429
Austria-Hungary, Canals of	89
" Delegations, Ausgleich, Army and Navy	31-2
" Diplomatic and Political Parties	34
" Electric Undertakings	510

	PAGE		PAGE
Austria-Hungary, Emperor of	31	Beet Sugar Statistics	548
" Government of	31	Behring Strait Tunnel	136
" History, 1907	34-5	Beira Railway	448
" Industries and Statistics	33	Belgium, Canals of	89
" Mining Statistics	288	" Co-operation in	110
" Shipping of	281	" Iron and Steel Trade	226
" Socialism in	529	" King of	38
Authors, Society of	206	" Government, Army, Industries	38-9
Autochrome Process	444	" Mining Statistics	288
Auto-Cycle Club	206	" Political Parties	39
Automobile Association	207	" Shipping of	284
" Club	207	" Socialism in	529
Automobiles	204	" Socialists of	529
Autumn Session, 1906	423	" Statistics, Diplomatic	39
Avebury, Lord	335	Belgrave Hospital	198
Azores Islands	447	Bell, Richard	375
		Bell, Sir John Charles	40
		Belle Vue Sanatorium	107
		Belloe, Hilaire	375
Bach Concerts, 1907	209	Benadir Coast Colony	231
Bagdad Railway	135	Benckendorff, Count de	40
Bagirmi	176	Benefit Societies, Friendly	181
Bahama Islands	75	Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society	91
Bahrain Islands	58	" Society of Blues	91
Baker, Sir R. Chaffey	348	" Society of St. Patrick	91
Baker Street to Waterloo Electric Line	271	Bengal (Eastern) and Assam	54
Baleaic Islands	552	" Agitation in	56
Balfour-Chamberlain Correspondence, 1906	421	" Province	53
Balfour, Mr. A. J.	374	Benn, Sir J. W.	375
" Ministry	329	Bent, Sir Thomas	40
" Resignation of	429	Bepin Chandra Pal	56
Balfour, Lord	335	Berar	54
Balkan Committee	574	Beresford, Lord Charles	40
Ball, Sir R. Stawell	35	Berlin Underground Railway	136
Ballooning	2-3	Bermuda Islands	74
Baltic Exchange	285	Berne Copyright Convention	111
Baluchistan	54	Bernhardt, Madame	40
Bangor, Bishop of	335	Bertie, Sir Francis L.	40
Bank of England	35	Bethlem Hospital	198
Bank Failures, America	546	Bethnal Green Museum	591
Bank Rate, 1906	543	Bhutan	55
Bankers, Institute of	36	Bible Christians	476
Banking	35-6	" Reading Association, International	488
" Statistics, Ireland	222	" Society, British and Foreign	41
Bankruptcies, 1906	37	Bibliographical Society	41
Bankruptcy	37	Biggs's Charity to Printers	91
Bankruptcy Cases, 1906	248	Bills of Exchange Cases, 1907	248
" Inspector-General's Report	37	" Parliamentary, 1907	525, 529
" Laws Committee	37	Biographies of M.P.'s	372
Banks, Agricultural	11	Biologists, Association of Economic	518
" Co-operative	37	Biology, 1907	510
" Trustee Savings	506	Biometrical Inquiry	511
Banns, Marriage	277	Birds, Protection of	41
Baptist Missionary Society	484	Birkbeck College	41
" Union	477	Birmingham, Bishop of	339
" Publication Department	91	" King Edward's Sch.	457
Barbados	76	" University	583
Barbuda	77	" Women's Tariff Reform League	166
Barley, Acreage under, U.K.	7	Birrell, Augustine	376
" Imports of, 1906	10	Births and Deaths	41
" Prices of, 1851-1907	8	" Registration and Statistics	41-2
" Produce of, U.K.	8	Bischoffsheim Ambulance Service	198
Barnardo's Homes, Dr.	118	Bishops, Biographies of	335-68
Baronetage, Council of	37	" Church of England	470
Baronets deceased, 1907	317	" Roman Catholic	483
Barrie, J. M.	37	Bisley Results, 1907	301
Barton, Sir Edmund	37	Bismarck Archipelago	189
Basutoland	61	Björnson, Björnsterne	42
Batavia	311	Blackfriars Bridge Widening	136
Bath and West and Southern Counties Society	12	Black Rod, Gentleman Usher of	239
Bath, Order of the	239	" Usher of	239
Battenberg, Prince Louis of	38	Black Sea and Baltic Canal	136
Batting Averages	535	Blind Association, British and Foreign	42
Battleships of the World	283	" Children, Education of	125
Beans and Peas, Acreage under	7	" College, Worcester	42
Bebel, Herr	38	" Female Annuity Society	91
Bechuana/and Protectorate	61	" Pensions	42
Bedford College, London	598	" Royal Normal College for	494
" Grammar School	456	" School for the	42
Bedford, Duke of	336	Bluebooks, Publishers of	2
Beef, Imports of, 1906	10	Board of Agriculture	4
" Price of, 1906	9	" of Education	124
Beer consumed, United Kingdom, 1906	14	" of Trade	560
" Consumption per head	14	" Insurance Returns	209
" Duty, 1905-6	45, 156	" Schools	125
Beerhouses, England and Wales	259	Boat Racing, 1907	538

	PAGE		PAGE
Bohemia	32	British Seamen	284
Bokhara	503	" Ships and Foreign Trade	284
Bolivia, Diplomatic, etc.	42	" South Africa	61
" Government, Statistics	42	" Temperance League	552
Bombay	53	" Trade with Africa	4
" Dock Scheme	136	" with Japan	234
" Presidency	53	" West Africa	68
Bondholders, Corporation of Foreign	166	" Women's Temperance Association	553
Bond, Sir R.	43	Brixton Orphanage	91
Books, Copyright in	110	Brompton Hospital Sanatorium	108
" Published in 1906	43	Brooke, Rev. Stopford	86
Booksellers' Provident Institution	91	Brooklands Track	296
Booth, General	42	" Brown " Animal Sanatory Institution	91
Borneo	43, 311	Bruges Ship Canal	137
" British North	58	Brunei	69
Borough Councils, London	268	Bryan, W. J.	86
Bosnia-H erzegovina	33	Bryce, James	86
Botanic Gardens, Kew	237	Buckle, G. E.	87
" Society, Royal	519	Budapest	33
Botha, Lou is	43	Budget, 1907	163
Boulé, Greek	192	Buenos Ayres	15
Bourgeois, L'p on	43	Builders' Benevolent Institution	91
Bourne, Mos' Rev. Francis	44	Builders, Institute of	86
Bowling Ave ^{ta} ges, 1906	535	Building Societies	181
Boys' Brigade	44	Bulgaria, Government and Army	87
" Camps, Free Church	179	" Hi-tory, 1906	87-8
" Home Industrial School	91	" Prince of	87
Brazil, Army, Navy Industries	44-5	" Socialism in	529
" President and Government	44	" Statistics and Diplomatic	87
" Statistics and Diplomatic	45	Buller, Sir Redyers	88
Breed Societies	13	Bulow, Prince	88
Brenan Mono-Rail Train	136	Bundesrath, German	184
Brewing Industry, United Kingdom	45	Burglary Insurance	217
Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian	45	Burma Province	54
Bridge, Sir Frederick	45	Burns, John	377
Bristol, Bishop of	337	Bury St. Edmunds Pageant, 1907	325
" Port Improvement	310	Businesses, etc., Profits from	206
British Academy	1	Butchers' Charitable Institution	91
" and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society	45	Butler, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. F.	88
" " " Bible Society	41	Butt, Clara	88
" " " Blind Association	42	Butter and Margarine Act, 1907	429
" " " Sailors' Society	91	" Imports of, 1906	10
" " " School Society	125		
" " " Unitarian Association	481		
" Archaeological Association	14	Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association	91
" Army	17	Cabinet, British	327
" Association, 1907	507	Cable Communication, Imperial	205
" Astronomical Association	518	Cabmen's Shelter Fund	91
" Baluchistan	54	Caine, T. Hall	88
" Civil Service	100	Cairo New Bridges	137
" Columbia	72	Calabria Earthquakes, 1907	513
" " Gold Output of	190	Calcutta	53
" Composers' Society	531	Caldwell, James	377
" Constitution Association	45	Cambodia	178
" Cotton-growing Association	555	Camdon, M.	89
" Dairy Farmers' Association	12	Cambridge (and Oxford) Schools Examination	
" East Africa	67	" Board	324
" Empire League	45	" House Settlement	588
" Empire	46-85	" University	587
" " Area and Population of	47	" Extension Scheme	587
" " Chief Rabbi of	2	" Women's College at	597
" " Imports and Exports	47	Cameroons	188
" " Income and Wealth	47	Campbell, Rev. R. J.	89
" " Revenue and Expenditure of	47	Campbell-Bannerman Ministry	329
" Esperanto Association	152	" Sir Henry	378
" Guiana	74	Canada and Preference	72
" Home and Hospital for Incurables	91	" Dominion of	70-74
" Honduras	74	" Industries, Railways, etc.	71
" Horological Institute	197	" Militia of	28
" Lying-in Hospital	198	" Mining Statistics	288
" Medical Association	280	" Parliament, Defence, etc.	70
" " Benevolent Fund	91	" Pig Iron, Production of	226
" Museum	85	" Political Parties and History, 1907	71-2
" " Library	85, 257	" Provinces of	72-4
" Navy	302	" Socialists in	528
" New Guinea	82	" Statistics and Diplomatic	71
" North America Act, 1907	429	Canadian Copyright	111
" North Borneo	58	" Pacific Railway, New Mail Service	285
" Numismatic Society	518	Canals	136
" Olympic Association	323	" British and Foreign	89
" Orphan Asylum	91	" Royal Commission on	89
" Pacific Cable	325	Canary Islands	533
" Phenological Society	445	Cancer and Trypsin	278
" Railways in 1907	464	" Experiments, 1907	592
" Red Cross Society	86		
" Science Guild	518		

	PAGE		PAGE
Cancer Hospital	198	Charles I., King of Roumania .. .	490
" Research Fund	280	Chartered Accountants, Institute of .. .	2
Canine Defence League	300	Charterhouse School	457
Canterbury, Archbishop of	338	Cheese, Imports of, 1906	10
Casotehouse Industry	496	Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution .. .	91
Cape Breton Island	73	Chelsea Hospital for Women	198
Cape Colony, Area and Government .. .	61	Cheltenham College	457
" Industries and Statistics .. .	62	" Ladies' College	597
" Wool Export	557	Chemical Industry, Society of .. .	519
Cape to Cairo Railway	137	" Society	519
Cape Verde Islands	418	Chemistry, 1907	511
Capital Punishment, Abolition of .. .	90	" Institute of	519
Capitulations (Egypt)	130	Cheques Cleared, 1906	36
Cardiff (New South) Dock	138	Cherry, R. R.	379
Cardinals, College of	482	Cheshunt College	479
Carlisle, Bishop of	338	Chester, Bishop of	339
Carlos, Don	533	Chesterton, G. K.	95
Carlos I., King	446	Cheyne Hospital	198
Carnegie, Andrew	90	Cheyne, Rev. T. K.	95
" Trust	586	Chichester, Bishop of	339
Caroline Islands	189	" Aid Society	91
Carrington, Earl	5, 339	" Assurances	214
Carson, Sir E.	378	Children's Country Holidays Fund .. .	96
Casablanca, Fighting at	294	" Fresh Air Mission	96
Cassel, Sir Ernest	451	" Home and Orphanage	91
Castro, General	590	Chile, Earthquake in	551
Catholic Church	482	" Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic .. .	96, 97
Catholicism, Old	484	" Government, President, Army and Navy .. .	96, 97
Cattle Breed Societies	13	Chiltern Hundreds	374
" Driving, Ireland	225	" Sanatorium	108
" Imported, 1906	10	China, Dependencies	99
" in United Kingdom, 1876-1905 .. .	8	" Emperor	97
" Prices of	9	" Empire of	97-100
Caudor, Lord	339	" Government, Army, Navy, Industries .. .	97, 98
Causton, R. K.	378	" History, 1907	99
Cayenne	177	" Statistics, Diplomatic	98
Cayman Islands	76	China Association	100
C. D. Acts	90	" Inland Mission	91
Census Production Act, 1906	423	" League	100
Central Criminal Court	254	Chinese Labour in Parliament .. .	527
" London Ophthalmic Hospital .. .	198	" in the Transvaal	66
" " Railway	271	" Maritime Customs	98
" Throat Hospital	198	" Turkestan	99
" Provinces (India)	54	Choate, J. Hodges	100
" Unemployed Committee, London .. .	245	Christian Colportage Association .. .	91
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	279	" Community	91
Certificated Teachers	125	" Endeavour Society	488
Ceylon	59	" Evidence Society	91, 100
Chagos Islands	85	" Literature Society for China .. .	91
Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means .. .	370	" " for India	92
" of Committees in House of Lords .. .	332	" Science	489
Chalmers, Robert	90	Christie, Sir W. H.	100
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie	90	Christmas Island	69
Chamber of Agriculture	12	Christ's Hospital	457
" of Commerce, London	261	Chulalongkorn I., King	537
" of Shipping	286	Church and State in France	173
Chambers of Commerce Association .. .	90	Church Army	486
Chamberlain, Austen	379	" Association	91, 486
" Joseph	379	" Building Society	91
" New Fiscal Proposals	165	" Congress, 1907	468
Chamberlain of London	266	" Defence Committee	118
Chamonix-Argentiere Railway	137	" Discipline, Royal Commissioners' Report .. .	461
Championships, A.A.A.	534	" Extension Association	91
" Croquet	536	" House	486
" Cross-Country, 1907	534	" in Scotland	473
" Golf	536	" Lads' Brigade	486
" Lawn Tennis	538	" Missionary Society	91, 485
" Racquets	540	Church of England	469
" Skating	540	" in Wales, Royal Commission on .. .	118
" Swimming	540	" Incorporated Society for Waifs and .. .	91
" Walking	534	" Strays	91
Chancellor of the Exchequer	328	" Parochial Mission Society	91
" Lord High	332	" Scripture Readers' Association .. .	486
Chancery Division	253	" Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes .. .	91
" of Orders of Knighthood	238	" Sunday School Institute	91, 485
Channel Ferry Scheme	138	" Temperance Society	91
" Islands	50	" " Benefit Society	180
" Tunnel	138, 425	" Training Colleges	125
Chantry Fund	90	" of Ireland	472
" Trustees' Purchases, 1907 .. .	28	" Sustentation Fund	91
Chargé d'Affaires	167	" of Scotland	473
Charing Cross Hospital	198	" Pastoral Aid Society	91
Charitable Societies	90	" Penitentiary Association	91
Charities, London Parochial	272	" Reform League	487
Charity Commissioners, England and Wales .. .	95	" Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent .. .	91
" Organisation Society	91, 95	" Institution	91

	PAGE		PAGE
Church Training College for Lay Workers	91	Commercial Copyright	111
Churches of Christ	481	" Intelligence Department	560
Churchill, Winston	379	" Travellers' Association	165
Churchmen's Union	436	" Benevolent Institution	92
Cinque Ports	100	" Schools	92
City and Guilds Institute	270	Commissionaires Corps	105
" "Central Technical College	507	Committee of Imperial Defence	17
" "Technical College	270	Common Council, London	266
" and South London Railway	472	" Serjeant, London	236
" Churches Preservation Society	100	Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society	105
" Companies, London	267	" House of	372-407
City Dispensary	198	Commonwealth of Australia	78-84
" of London College	100	" Tariff	80
" "Corporation	266	Comoro Islands	176
" "Hospital	198	Companies, Limited	237
" "Lying-in Hospital	198	" London Livery	267
" "Police	269	" Railway	462
" "School	457	Compensation for licences, 1906	259
" "Truss Society	92	Concerts, London	299
" Orthopaedic Hospital	199	Cconciliation and Arbitration	244
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society	579	" Board, Railway	465
" Courts	254	Confectionery Exports, etc.	567
" Engineers, Institution of	519	Congo Free State, Constitution and Government	105
" Judicial Statistics	247	" "Statistics and Diplomatic	106
" List of King Edward VII.	129, 158	" Reform Association	105
" Service	100	" French	176
" "Estimates	153	Congregational Church Aid Society	92
" "of India	52	" Pastors' Retiring Fund	92
Clarenceux King of Arms	16	" Widows' Fund	92
Clarke, Sir George S.	100	" Union	478
Clearing House, Banks	36	Congress, Trade Union	243
Clemenceau, M.	101	Connaught, Duke of	106
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne	101	Conservative Associations	423
Clergy Deceased, 1907	318	" Central Office	423
" in England and Wales	472	Consols and National Credit	106-7
" Orphan Corporation	92	" Fall in	543
Clerk of the Parliaments	332	" in 1906	543
Clifford, Rev. J.	101	Constituencies, United Kingdom	408-418
Clifton College	454	Constitution of the Imperial Conference, 1907	202
Clinical Medicine, London School of	279	Consular Service	168
Close Time for Birds	41	Consuls and Vice-Consuls, Salaries of	168
Clubs, Aéro	3	Consumption Hospital	199
Clubs of London	101-3	" Sanatoria	107-8
" Registered, England and Wales	259	" Societies for Prevention of	107
" Working Men's	180	" Statistics	107
Clydebauk (Rothsay) Dock	138	Controller of the Navy	304
Coal Carbonised for Gas	183	Convent and Monastery Schools, Ireland	128
" Imports and Exports, British	290	Convict Supervision Office	269
" Prices and Trade, 1907	565	Convocation of Canterbury	471
" Production and Consumption	290	" of York	471
" Resources of Great Britain	290	Cook Island	83
" Smoke Abatement Society	104	Co-operation in Agriculture	10
" Statistics of the World	290	Co-operative Banks	37
" Trade, 1907	565	" Societies	108-10
Coalite	104	" Union Report	109
Coast Erosion, Royal Commission	104	Co-partnership, Housing	201
Cobden Club	104	Copper Prices, 1907	513
Cochin China	178	" Trade, 1907	565
Cocoa Statistics	104	" World's Production of	288
Cocos Island	60	Copyright, British and Foreign	111
Code for 1907 (Education)	124	" Cases, 1907	248
Coffee	104	" Law, 1907	288
Cold Storage and Ice Association	104	Corn Crops, United Kingdom	7
Coleridge-Taylor, S.	104	Cornwall and Devon Record Society	117
Collecting Friendly Societies	210	" Sir E. A.	380
College of Arms	16	Coroners' Returns	113
" of Preceptors	449	Corporation, London	266
Collings, Jesse	280	" of Foreign Bondholders	166
Colombia, Government and Statistics	104-5	" of the Sons of the Clergy	92
Colonial and Continental Church Society	92	Corps of Commissionaires	105
" Corps, British	21	Cortes, Portuguese	447
" Conference, 1907	201	" Spanish	532
" Institute, Royal	493	Cossacks, Russian	499
" Military Systems	28	Costa Rica, Government and Statistics	111
" Missionary Society	92	Cotton Industry	553
" Obituary, 1907	317	" Production and Consumption	554
" Office	57	" Trade, 1907	565
" Preference Proposals	425	Council of India Act, 1907	430
" Representation on Committee of Imperial Defence	202	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion	479
Colonies and Imperial Defence	28	Country Holidays Fund	96
" British	57	Country Towns Mission	92
" Crown Agents for	57	County Associations	20, 435
Colour Photography	444	County Council for London	262
Comedy Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	120	County Councils, England and Wales	150
Comets, 1906-7	510	" "of Ireland	223
		" "of Scotland	522

	PAGE		PAGE
County Court Judges' Salaries	158	Death Rate from Consumption	107
" Courts	255	Deaths, Notable, 1907	317-21
Coupon System of Insurance	217	" Registration and Statistics	40
Court of Appeal	254	Debt, Imprisonment for	113
" of Arbitral Justice	221	" Local, England and Wales	149
" of Criminal Appeal	254	" National, United Kingdom	161
Courtney, Lord	356	" of London	213
Court Theatre, New Plays and Revivals ..	120	Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Act, 1907 ..	431
Courts of Law, United Kingdom	253	Decimal Association	286
Covent Garden Opera House	495	De Forest System of Wireless Telegraphy ..	596
" Seasons	297	Delagoa Bay Railway	448
Coventry Pageant, 1907	325	Delassé, M.	116
Cowes Week, 1907	541	Delegations, Austria-Hungary	31
Cows' Milk and Consumption	107	Dental Association, British	280
Craft, Freemasonry	179	" Surgery Schools	279
Craik, Sir H.	381	Denmark, Army and Navy, Industries ..	116-17
Crane, Walter	111	" King and Government	116
Cremation	112	" Socialism in	529
Crematoria in United Kingdom	112	" Statistics, Diplomatic, and Colonies ..	117
" Regulations	112	Deputy Speaker	371
Crete, Government and Statistics	112	Derby, "The, 1907	539
Crewe, Earl of	341	Dorwent Valley Water Scheme	138
Cricketer Season, 1907	535	Detroit River Tunnel	139
Criminal Appeal Act, 1907	430	Devon and Cornwall Record Society	117
" Court	254	Devonport Dockyard Extension	133
" Courts	256	Devonshire, Duke of	343
" Identification Department	269	Dewar, Sir James	117
" Law Cases, 1907	217	Diamond Sculls	540
" Statistics, United Kingdom	112	Diaz, General Porfirio	287
Cripples' Home for Girls	92	Dibdin, Sir Lewis	117
Criterion Theatre, New Plays and Revivals ..	120	Dilke, Sir Charles	382
Croatia-Slavonia	33	Dillon, John	382
Cromer, Earl of	341, 426	Dindings Islands, etc.	60
" Resignation	131	Dioceses	469
Crooks, W.	381	Diplomatic Service	167
Crooksbury Sanatorium	108	" Cost of, 1906-7	167
Croquet Matches	535	Directors, Institute of	118
Crosby Hall	114 and OCCURRENCES	Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	287
Cross-country Championships	534	Disestablishment	118, 426
Crown Agents for Colonies	57	Dispensaries in London	198
" of India, Order of	240	Dissenting Deputies	488
" Lands and Small Holdings	6	Distilleries Statistics	118
" Produce of, 1. 06-7	156	Distinguished Service Order	241
Cruelty to Children, National Society for Pre- vention of	301	Distrain for Rent	246
Cuba, Government and Statistics	114	Distress Committees, London	245
Cullinan Diamond	66	Distributive Co-operative Societies ..	118
Culme-Seymour, Adm. Sir M.	115	District Commands of British Army	21
Cunarders, The New	282	Dividends on Railway Capital, 1906 ..	464
Curacao	311	Divorce Court	253
Curates' Augmentation Fund	92	" Statistics	218
Curzon, Lord	311	Dr. Barnardo's Homes	92, 118
Customs, Board of	115	Dr. John's Sanatorium	103
" Duties	115	Dockyards, British	301
" Receipts, 1906-7	156	Dog Licences	118
Cycle Insurance	317	Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute ..	92
Cyclists' Touring Club	115	Dominica	77
" Union, National	300	Dominion of New Zealand	84
Cymmrodorion Society	115	Dominions Department Colonial Office ..	57
Cyprus	58	Don Carlos	533
Czar of Russia	497	Douglas, Lieut.-Gen. C. W.	118
Czechs of Austria-Hungary	34	Doumer, M.	119
		Dover Harbour	139
		Dowden, Professor	119
		Doyle, Sir A. Conan	119
		Drago Doctrine	119
		Drama, The, 1907	119-122
		Dramatic Copyright	110
		Dramatists, Deceased, 1907	320
		Dreadnought	300
		" Guns of	30
		Drink Bill, United Kingdom, 1906	13
		Druids, Order of	180
		" Ancient Order of	180
		Drunkenness Statistics, England and Wales ..	259
		" and Population	259
		" in 1903	259
		" Treatment of	207
		Drury Lane Theatre, New plays and Revivals ..	120
		D S O	241
		Dual Alliance	571
		Dublin, Archbishop of	122
		" Metropolitan Police	213
		" Society, Royal	519
		" University	586
		Dubost, M.	122
		Dukes, Biographies of	333
Dahomey	177		
Daily Newspapers	312		
Dairy Farmers' Association	12		
Dairying Societies, etc.	12-13		
Dalai Lama	99		
Dalmeny, Lord	381		
Danish Agricultural Produce	117		
Dante Society	115		
Danube International Commission	115		
Darkest England Social Scheme	480		
Dartmoor Sanatorium	108		
Darwin, Sir George H.	115		
Deaf and Dumb Association	115		
" Children, Education of	125		
" Training College for Teachers	115		
Deakin, Hon. A.	115		
Deans, Church of England	471		
Death Duties, Produce, 1903-7	157		
" Rates of	116		
" Revised, 1907	165		

	PAGE		PAGE
Duke of York's Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	120	Elgar, Sir Edward	133
Dulwich College	457	Elgin, Earl of	314
Duma, Russian	498	Ellis, John E.	383
Durham, Bishop of	344	Ely, Bishop of	345
" University	583	Emigrants' Information Office	133
Duse, Signora	122	Emigration Statistics	133-4
Dutch East Indies	311	Emmott, H.	383
" West Indies	311	Empire Day Movement	134
Duties, Customs	115	" Educational League	135
" Excise, U.K.	153	" League of the	255
" United Kingdom, Produce of, 1906-7	157	Employer's Liability Insurance Companies' Act	431
Dyce Collection	590	Employment Exchanges	245
		Ena of Battenberg, Princess	532
Earl Marshal	16, 123	Encyclical on Modernism	467
Earls, Biographies of	333	Engine and Boiler Insurance	218
Earlswood Asylum	92	Engineering Schemes	135-45
Early Closing Association	123	" Standards Committee	135
Earthquake in Jamaica	76	Engineers, Association of Water	593
Earthquakes and Radio-activity	512	" Institution of Gas	183
" in 1907	512	" Junior Institution of	145
East Africa, German	189	Engineers' Societies	519
" Portuguese	448	England and Wales	145-52
" Protectorate	67	" County Councils of	150
East Indies	311	" Criminal Statistics	112
" London Church Fund	92	" Education in	124
" London Fund for the Jews	92	" Law Courts of	263
" Hospital	198	" Licensing Statistics of	259
" Industrial School	92	" Local Government of	146
" Nursing Society	92	" Lunatics in	274
" Provident Association	92	" Pauperism, 1872-1907	150
Eastern Bengal and Assam	54	" Police of	147
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	123	" Railways of	462
" Courts	254	" Sea Fisheries of	524
" Discipline	467	English Church Union	487
Eclipses, 1908	510	" Wholesale Society (Co-operative)	108
Economics, School of	123	Engravers, Royal Society of	496
Ecuador, Government and Statistics	123-4	Entente Cordiale	257
Edinburgh Observatory	494	Entomological Society	519
" University	586	Epilepsy and Paralysis Hospital	199
Edison Accumulator	235	Episcopal Churches	472-3
Education, Agricultural	11	Epizootic Abortion	9
" Associations and Societies	126	" Committee	9
" Board of	124	Erhardt Gun	30
" Committee, London	264	Erythra	231
" Cost of, 1906-7	160	Esher, Viscount	345
" Council of Legal	256	Esperanto	152
" Higher	127	Estates Commissioners' Reports, Ireland	224
" in United Kingdom	124-9	Estate Duties, 1906-7	157
" Law Cases, 1907	247	Estate Duty, Rates of	116
" Primary, England and Wales	124, 125	Estates of the Realm	327
" Medical	279	Estimates, Naval	305
" Medical Department of Board	124	" 1907-8, United Kingdom	163
" of Blind	42	Ethical Societies	153
" Secondary	125, 128	Ethological Society	519
" Welsh Department of	124	Eton College	457
Edward Medal	129	Euston-Watford Electric Line	272
Edward VII., King	129	Evangelical Alliance	487
Efficiency League	129	" Continental Society	487
Eggs, Imports of, 1906	10	Evans, Hon. J. W.	153
Egypt, Army, Industries	130-1	Evelina Hospital	198
" Cotton Production	555	Evening Newspapers	313
" Exploration Fund	132	Evening Schools, London	265
" History, 1907	131	" Statistics	126
" Irrigation, Suez Canal	130	Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Act, 1907	431
" Ruler and Government	129-30	Exchange, Rates of	167
" Sudan	132	Exchange, United Kingdom, Accounts	155
" Statistics and Diplomatic	131	Excise Duties, 1906-7	153
Eighty Club	422	Exeter, Bishop of	345
Eisteddfod	133	Exhibition, Franco-British, 1908	179
Elder Brethren, Trinity House	570	" Rubber, at Ceylon	496
Election (Parliamentary) Results 408 and OCCURRENCES	370	Exhibitions, International	154
" Petitions	370	" in 1908	515
Electric Lamps	514	" of Pictures, 1907	28
" Lines, London	271	" Photographic	445
" Motors	235	Expeditionary Force, British	19
" Power from Niagara	143	Expenditure, United Kingdom	158
" Traction, Railways	515	Express Postal Services	449
" Undertakings	514	Expiration, 1907	516
Electrical Engineers' Institution	519	Extradition	154
Electrical Progress, 1907	513		
Elementary Education, England and Wales	124	Fabian Society	528
" Schools, London	264	Factory and Workshop Act, 1907	432
		" Inspectors	155

	PAGE		PAGE
Factory and Workshop Regulations	154	France, Socialists of	529
" " Statistics	154	" Trade with Africa	4
Fairbairn, Rev. A. M.	155	" Woollen Manufactures	557
Falkland Islands	85	Franchise for Women	600
Fallières, M.	169	" Qualifications	369
Fanning Island	84	Francis Ferdinand, Archduke	179
Farmers' Club	12	Francis Joseph I., Emperor	31
Farmers and Graziers, Number in U. Kingdom ..	5	Franco-British Exhibition	179
Federal Union Committee	205	" Japanese Agreement, 1907	175
Federation, Imperial	205	" Siamese Treaty, 1907	526
" in South Africa	61	" Spanish Agreement, 1907	175
Fee and Patent Stamps, 1906-7	157	Franklin District	74
Female Mission to the Fallen	92	Frederick VIII., King	116
" Suffrage	600	Free Church Boys' Camps	179
Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria	87	" Council	487
Fernando Po	533	" " of England	479
Fessenden Wireless Telegraphy System	596	" " of Scotland	474
Festivals, Musical, 1907	297	" Churches of United Kingdom	476
Fidelity Guarantee	217	" Gardeners, Order of	180
Field Lane Refuge	92	" Trade Union	166
Fife, Duke of	316	Freemasonry in England	179
Fiji	81	Fremantle, Admiral Sir E.	180
Finance of United Kingdom	155-66	French Academy	2
Finland	503	" Congo	176
" Socialism in	529	" Guiana	177
Finsbury Dispensary	198	" Guinea	177
Fire Brigades, London	264	" India	178
" Union	165	" Professors, National Society of	126
Fire Insurance	207-8	French Somaliland	175
Fiscal Associations and Organisations	166	" West Africa	176
" Question, The	165, 166	French, Lt.-Gen. Sir John	180
" " and Political Parties	420	Friendly Societies	180-2
Fisher, Admiral Sir John	165	" Collecting	210
Fisheries, Board of Agriculture and	4	Friends of the Clergy Corporation	92
" Statistics, Sea	524	" Society of	480
Fishguard Route to Ireland	139	Froebel Society	126
Fishing Boats Statistics	521	Frontiersmen, Legion of	182
Fixtures, Tenants'	246	Fruit Growers' Federation	13
Flax, Acreage under, United Kingdom	7	" Imports of, 1906	10
" and Linen Trade, 1907	565	Fruitarian Society	182
" Imports of, 1906	10	Fushimi, Prince, Visit to England	236
Fleet, British	302		
Florida Keys Railway	110		
Flour, Imports of, 1906	10		
Flying Machines	2-3		
Folk-Lore Society	166		
Foodstuffs Imported	564		
Foot and Mouth Disease	9		
Football, 1906-7	536		
Footpaths Preservation Society	105		
Foreign Bondholders, Corporation of	166		
" Labour Statistics	242		
" Missions	484-5		
" " of Presbyterian Church of England	92, 485		
" Money, English Value of	167		
" Obituary, 1907	317		
" Office	167		
" Plays in London, 1907	120-24		
" Stocks, 1907	569		
" Trade and British Ships	284		
Forest of Dean School of Forestry	169		
Foresters, Orders of	180		
Forestry	168-9		
" Committee's Report	168		
" Facilities for Instruction in	169		
" in Great Britain	169		
" in India	52		
" Societies	169		
" Woodland Areas, United Kingdom	169		
Formosa	234		
Forrer, Emil	170		
Founding Hospital	198		
Fowler, Sir Henry	384		
France	169-79		
" Army and Navy	170-71		
" Canals in	89		
" Colonies and Dependencies	175-9		
" Co-operation in	109		
" Diplomatic	173		
" Iron and Steel Trade	226		
" Local Government, Education, etc.	172		
" Newspapers, Industries, etc.	172-3		
" Political Parties and History, 1907	173		
" President and Government	169-70		
" Shipping of	281		
" Socialism in	529		
		Galapagos Islands	123
		Galveston's Reclamation	140
		Gambia	68
		Gambier Islands	178
		Game and Gun Licences	182
		" Close Times for	41
		" Laws	182
		" Licences	154
		Ganges New Bridge	140
		Garden Cities	182
		" City Association	182
		Gardeners, Order of Free	180
		Gardner's Trust for the Blind	92
		Garrick Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	120
		Garter King of Arms	16, 239
		" Order of	238
		Garvie, Rev. Alfred Ernest	182
		Gas Engineers' Institution	183
		" Undertakings, United Kingdom	183
		Geikie, Sir Archibald	183
		Genealogical and Biographical Society	183
		General District Rate	147
		" Election, 1906	421
		" Elections, 1892-1906	419
		" Federation of Trade Unions	243
		" Medical Council	280
		" Staff, Chief of	17
		Gentlemen-at-Arms	183
		Geographical Progress, 1907	516
		Geological Society of London	519
		" Survey of Great Britain	183
		" " of Ireland	183
		Geologists' Association	519
		Geology, 1906	517
		George I., King of Greece	191
		George Yard Mission	92
		German Elections, 1907	187
		" Emperor	183
		" Empire	183-190
		" " Colonies and Dependencies	188-90

	PAGE		PAGE
German Empire, Government, Army and Navy	184-5	Grimsby New Dock	140
Imperial Estimates for 1908 Occurrences	186	Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society	92
" " Newspapers, Industries, Trade	186	Licences	154
" " Political Parties, History, 1907	187	Ground Game Act	182
" " Religion, Education	186	Grouse Disease Committee	192
" " Statistics and Diplomatic	186-7	Guadeloupe	177
East Africa	189	Guam	581
Hospital	198	Guardians, Jewish Board of	236
South-West Africa	189	Guatemala, Government and Statistics	193
Society of Benevolence	92	Gudef, Dr.	193
Germany, Canals of	89	Guernsey	50
Co-operation in	110	Guiana, British	74
Cotton Manufactures	555	Dutch	311
Electric Undertakings	515	French	177
Electrical Progress	515	Guildhall School of Music	193
Iron and Steel Trade	226	Guild of Organists	324
Mining Statistics	288	Guinea, French	177
Shipping of	281	Portuguese	444
Socialism in	529	Guinness Trust	201
Socialists of	530	Gun Licences	182
Trade with Africa	4	Guthrie, Sir James	193
" " Japan	234	Guyot, Yves	193
Woolen Manufactures	558	Guy's Hospital	199
Ghent Port Improvement	110	Gymnastic Teachers' Institute	193
Gibraltar	58		
Mission to Seamen	92		
Naval Works	140		
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	84		
Gilchrist Educational Trust	190		
Giolitti, Signor	190		
Girls' Friendly Society	92, 190	Haakon VII., King	315
Girton College	597	Habibullah Khan	3
Gladstone, Herbert	385	Hadden, Brigadier-Gen. C. F.	193
Glanders	9	Hague Conference, Second, 1907	219
Glanders Outbreaks, 1906	9	Court of Arbitration	219
Glasgow University	586	Hakluyt Society	194
Gloucester, Bishop of	347	Haldane, R. B.	336
Goa	419	Halsbury, Earl of	248
Goat Society, British	13	Ham Yard Soup Kitchen	92
Godley, Sir Arthur	190	Hamilton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian	194
Golovin, Fedor	191	Hampstead General Hospital	199
Good Templars, Order of	552	Harcourt, Lewis	386
Gold Coast Colony	68	Harden-Voltke Trial, 1907	188
Field- and Production	190	Hardie, J. Keir	386
World's Production of	288	Hardinge, Sir Charles	194
Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution	92	Hardy, Thomas	194
Golf Matches, 1907	536	Harleian Society	194
Gordon Bennett Balloon Race	2	Harris, Admiral Sir R. H.	194
Gordon Boys' Home	92	Lord	348
Gorsedd	133	Harrow School	454
Gorst, Sir Eldon	191	Hart, Sir Robert	194
Goschen, Sir W. E.	452	Harveian Society	194
Viscount	317	Harvest Forecasts	286
Gosse, Edmund	191	Hauptmann, Gerhardt	194
Gould, Hon. Albert John	191	Hawaii	581
Gould, Sir F. C.	191	Hawarden Library, St. Deiniol's	604
Governesses' Benevolent Institution	92	Hay, Acreage and Produce, United Kingdom	7
Government and Colonial Stocks, 1907	544	Imports of, 1906	10
Grammar Schools	456	Hay, Sir J. C. D.	452
Grand Trunk Railway, Canada	71	Hayashi, Viscount	194
Pacific Railway	71	Haymarket Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	120
Grants in Aid, 1906-7	157	Hayti, Government and Statistics	195
Grapes, Imports of, 1906	10	Headmasters' Association	126
Grass, Acreage under, United Kingdom	7	Conference	126
Gray's Inn	256	Headmistresses' Association	126
Great Britain and Ireland, Parliament of	327	Health Society, National	300
Board of Agriculture	4	Healy, Timothy	387
Privy Council of	446	Hearst, W. R.	195
Northern and City Railway	272	Hearts of Oak	180
Central Hospital	199	Hedin, Dr. Sven	516
Piccadilly and Brompton Railway	272	Hedjaz	195
Western Railway, New Route to Ireland	189	Railway	142
Great Queen Street Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	120	Helion Lamp	514
Greece, Army, Navy, Diplomatic	191-2	Henderson, A.	388
King and Government	191	Henley Regatta	510
Green Rod, Gentleman Usher of	229	Heralds' College	16
Greenland	117	Hereford, Bishop of	349
Greenwich Hospital	192	Hervey Islands	83
Observatory	495	Hetherington's Charity to the Blind	92
Time	582	Het Volk (Transvaal)	65
Grenada	77	Hicks Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	120
Grenadines Islets	77	High Commissioner, British South Africa	61
Gresham College	192	for Canada	71
Grey, Sir E.	386, 452	" " for Western Pacific	84
Griffiths, Sir S. W.	452	Court of Justice	254
		Higher Education, London	265
		Elementary Schools	127

	PAGE		PAGE
Highland and Agricultural Society	12	Imperial Conference	201-5
Highways Protection League	195	" " Permanent Secretary	57
Hime, Sir A. H.	452	" " Court of Appeal	204
Hip Disease Hospital	189	" " Defence, British	202
H.M. Household Salaries	158	" " Defence, Committee of	17
His Majesty's Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	121	" " Federation	205
Historical MSS. Commission	195	" " General Staff	202
" " Society, Royal	115	" " Institute	205
Hockey Matches, 1907	537	" " Penny Postage	445
Hofmeyr, Jan	195	" " Protestant Federation	487
Holder, Hon. Sir F. W.	195	" " Troops (India)	27
Holdings, Size of, United Kingdom	6	" " South African Association	161
" " Small, United Kingdom	6	" " Tariff Commission	126
Holland	310	" " Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	581
" " Socialism in	530	" " Vaccination League	29
Holloway College, Royal	616	" " Yeomanry	113
Holman Hunt, W.	196	Import Duties, United Kingdom	156
Home and Colonial School Society	92	Imports of Agricultural Produce, U. Kingdom	9-10
Home Arts and Industries Association	196	Income Tax	205-6
Home Fleet	307	" " Changes, 1907	164
Home Office	196	" " Produce of, 1906-7	205
Home of Rest for Horses	92	" " Statistics	205
Home Railway Stocks, 1907	545	Incorporated Free and Open Church Association	92
Home Reading Union, National	300	" " Society of Authors	206
Home Rule	225	Independent Labour Party	528
Home Sanatorium	103	India, Cotton Production of	555
Home Secretary's Duties	196	" " Empire of	50-57
Homes of Hope for Young Women	92	" " French	178
Homes for Little Boys	92	" " Gold Production of	190
" " for Working Boys	92	" " Government and Administration	50-51
" " for Working Girls	92	" " History of, 1906	55-8
Home Teaching Society for the Blind	92	" " Jute Exports	558
Homiakoff, Nicholas Alexeievitch	197	" " Mail Contract	285
Honduras	197	" " Mining Statistics	288-90
" " British	74	" " Native States in	55
" " Government and Statistics	197	" " Order of the Crown of	240
Hong-Kong	50	" " of the Star of	240
Hope, Anthony	197	" " Provinces and Dependencies of	53-5
Hops, Imports of, 1906	10	" " Religion, Education, and Industries	51
Hopwood, Sir Francis	197	" " Statistics and Council	52
Horological Institute	197	" " Supreme Government Calcutta	52
Horse-Breeding, Royal Commission on	13	" " Tea, Production of	567
" " Racing, 1907	538	Indian Army	26
Horses Imported, 1906	10	" " Administration, Royal Commission on	53
" " in United Kingdom, 1876-1906	8	" " Civil Service	51
" " Sales of, 1907	540	" " Empire, Order of	240
Horsley, Sir Victor	197	" " Irrigation	141
Horticultural Society, Royal	520	" " National Congress	52
Horton, Rev. Robert F.	198	" " Obituary, 1907	317
Hospita for Consumption	199	Indies, Dutch East	311
" " Diseases of the Skin	199	" " West	311
" " " Throat	199	Indictable Offences	112
" " Epilepsy	199	Indigent Blind Visiting Society	92
" " Sick Children	199	Indo-China, French	178
" " Women	199	Industrial Home for Boys	93
Hospitals of London	198	" " Insurance	209
House Agents (United Kingdom)	31	" " Schools	128
House-boy Brigade	92	" " London	265
Household Appointments, 1895-1906	331	Inebriate Reformatories and Commitments	113
Houseless Poor Asylum	92	Inebriates Act	207
House of Charity for Distressed Persons	92	" " Reformation Society	207
House of Commons	339	Inebriety, Society for the Study of	207
House of Lords	426	Infant Orphan Asylum	92
Houses of Laymen	471	Inland Revenue	207
Houses of Parliament	329	" " Duties, Produce of	156
Housing Question	200	Inner Temple	256
Howard Association	201	Inns of Court	256
Hudson River Tunnels	140	Insane, Statistics of	274
Humane Society, Royal	493	Inspector-General of the Forces	18
Humanitarian League	201	Institute of Actuaries	2
Hungary	33	" " Bankers	35
Hunt, William Holman	196	" " Builders	87
Hunting Packs	537	" " Chartered Accountants	2
Huntingdon's Connection, Countess of	479	" " Chemistry	519
Husband and Wife, Cases, 1907	249	" " Directors	118
		" " International Law	221
		" " Journalists	237
		" " Oil Painters	207
		" " Patent Agents	441
		" " Secretaries	524
Iceland	117	Institution of Civil Engineers	519
Idiots	279	" " Electrical Engineers	519
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay P.	201	" " Gas Engineers	183
Immigration, Alien, United Kingdom	131	" " Mechanical Engineers	519
Immigration Laws and Statistics, U.S.A.	578	" " Mining and Metallurgy	519
Imperial Cable Communication	205	" " Mining Engineers	519
" " Cancer Research Fund	270-80		
" " College of Science	506		

	PAGE		PAGE
Insurance Companies and Statistics ..	207-19	Jamaica ..	76
" Co-operative Society ..	109	" Earthquake, 1907 ..	427, 613
" for Workmen's Compensation ..	215	James, Lord ..	360
" Industrial ..	209	"James Mason" Laboratory ..	12
" Special Forms of ..	211	Jameson, The Hon. L. S. ..	232
Intermediate Education Board, Ireland ..	128	Japan, Franco-Japanese Agreement ..	235
International Arbitration ..	219	" Emperor, Government, and Army ..	232
" League ..	220	" Empire of ..	232
" Permanent Court ..	219	" History, 1907 ..	235-6
" Report on ..	154	" Industries, Commerce, etc. ..	234
" Association of Academies ..	1	" Mining Statistics ..	290
" Convention Wireless Telegraphy ..	595	" Navy, Local Government, Education, etc. ..	233
" Co-operative Alliance ..	109	" Political Parties ..	235
" Exhibitions ..	154	" Russo-Japanese Convention, 1907 ..	235
" Housing Congress, 1907 ..	200	" Seismological Society ..	512
" Law ..	221	" Shipping of ..	281
" Institute of ..	221	" Society ..	236
" Penny Postage ..	205	Japan-Korea Agreements ..	235
" Prize Court of Appeal ..	220	Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain ..	235
" Seismological Association ..	512	" in California ..	580
" Socialist Congress, 1907 ..	521	Java ..	311
" Statistical Institute ..	221	Jaures, M. ..	236
Inter-Parliamentary Conference ..	219-20	Jelebu ..	60
Invalid Asylum ..	92	Jenner Society ..	589
" Children's Aid Association ..	93	Jersey ..	50
Ireland ..	221-6	Jewish Board of Deputies ..	236
" Administration, etc. ..	221	" Colonisation Association ..	237
" Agricultural Societies ..	5, 12	" Religious Union ..	236
" Commissioners of National Education ..	128	" Territorial Organisation ..	237
" County Councils ..	223	Jews ..	233
" Criminal Statistics ..	114	Jibutli-Harar Railway ..	1
" Department of Agriculture ..	5	Jockeys, 1907 ..	539
" Dublin Metropolitan Police ..	223	Johnston, Sir Harry H. ..	237
" Education in ..	128	Johore ..	60
" Episcopal Church of ..	472	Joint Stock Companies ..	237
" Fishguard Route to ..	139	Journalists, Institute of ..	237
" Home Rule ..	225	Judicial Committee, Privy Council ..	253
" Intermediate Education Board ..	128	Judges, English ..	253
" Land and Estates Commissioners' Reports ..	224	" Pensions to ..	158
" Law Courts and Judges ..	253	" Salaries ..	158
" Local Govt. Board and Local Taxation ..	223	Jungfrau Railway ..	141
" Lunatics of ..	274	Jury, Trials by ..	247
" Office of Arms ..	16	Jute Industry ..	558
" Presbyterian Church in ..	475	" Trade, 1907 ..	566
" of ..	475		
" Privy Council ..	450	Kabul ..	3
" Railways of ..	460	Kaiser Wilhelm's Land ..	189
" Reformatory Schools ..	128	Kanem ..	176
" Royal Universities of ..	587	Katsura, Marquis Taro ..	237
" Sea Fisheries of ..	524	Keeling Islands ..	60
" Universities of ..	586	" Kelvin, Lord ..	354
Irish Academy, Royal ..	520	" Kew Gardens ..	237
" Agricultural Organisation Society ..	11	" K.G.'s ..	228-9
" Army Command ..	21	" Khelat, Khan of ..	54
" Constabulary, Royal ..	222	" Khiva ..	503
" Council Bill ..	225	" Kiao-Chau ..	189
" Distressed Ladies' Fund ..	93	" Kiel Canal Enlargement ..	141
" Forestry Society ..	169	" Kimberley (Australia) ..	82
" Industries Association ..	226	" (South Africa) ..	62
" Land Commission Estimates, 1907-8 ..	160	" King Edward VII. Sanatorium ..	108
" Peers ..	333	" Edward's Hospital Fund ..	198
" Reform Association ..	224	" of Arms, Garter ..	239
Iron and Steel Institute ..	519	" King's Bench Division ..	253
" Trade, 1907 ..	566	" College Hospital ..	199
Iron and Steel Trade of the World ..	228	" London ..	238
" Ore, Production and Consumption of ..	226	" Prize, Rifle Shooting ..	301
" Trade Association, British ..	228	" Speech, 1907 ..	425
" World's Production of ..	288	Kingsway Theatre, New Plays and Revivals ..	121
Irrigation in Egypt ..	130	Kingswood Sanatorium ..	108
Isle of Man ..	50	Kipling, Rudyard ..	238
" of Wight Pageant, 1907 ..	326	Kitchener, Viscount ..	351
Italian Benevolent Society ..	93	Klondike ..	74
Italy, Army and Navy ..	229-31	Knighthood, Orders of ..	238
" Canal System ..	89	Knights Templar ..	179
" Colonies ..	231	Knocksualtach Sanatorium ..	108
" King and Government ..	229	Knollys, Lord ..	352
" Local Government, Industries, etc. ..	230	Kom-Ombo Steel Canal ..	141
" Political Parties and History, 1907 ..	230-31	Komura, Count Jutaro ..	241
" Shipping of ..	281	Korea, Emperor of ..	241
" Socialists of ..	550	" Government and Statistics ..	242
" Socialism in ..	530	Kossuth, Franz ..	242
" Statistics and Diplomatic ..	230	Kowet, Sheikh of ..	14
Ito, Prince Hirobumi ..	231	K.P.'s ..	239
Iveagh Trust ..	201	Krupp Field Gun ..	30
Ivory Coast ..	177		
Izvoisky, M. d' ..	231		

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	PAGE		PAGE
K.T.'s	239	Leeward Islands	76
Kubelik, Johann	242	Legacy Duty, Rates of	116
Kuria Muria Islands	58	Legal Education, Council of	256
Kwang Chau Wan Territory	178	" Obituary, 1906	319
Kwang-Hu, Emperor	97	" Tender	256
Kwan-tung Peninsula	234	Legion of Frontiersmen	182
Kyrie Society, The	242	" of Honour	257
		L'Entente Cordiale	257
Labour Accidents and Poisonous Trades	244	Leopold II., King	38
" Bureaux	245	Letchworth	182
" Changes in Rates of Wages	244	Letters, Statistics of, 1907	449
" Conciliation and Arbitration	219	Lever, W. H.	391
" Co-partnership Association	242	Leys School	391
" in Parliament	421	Lhasa	99
" Movement	243 5	Liberal Associations	422
" Representation Committee	421	" Central Association	422
" Strikes and Lock-outs	244	" Federations	422
" Trade Disputes Bill	241	" League	422
" Statistics	243	" Publication Department	422
" Union Congress	243	" Union Club	166
" Unemployed Question	245	" Unionist Council	423
Labourers, Agricultural	5	Liberation Society	118
Labrador	74	Liberator Relief Fund	93, 257
Labuan	60	Liberia, Government and Statistics	257
Laccadive Islands	53	Liberty and Property Defence League	257
Lacroix, General de	245	Libraries in London, Special	258
La Crosse Matches, 1907	537	" of the United Kingdom	257
Ladrones Islands	189	Library Association	257
Lady Margaret Hall	598	Licence Duties, Produce of, 1906-7	156
Lagos	69	Licensed Premises and Drunkenness	259
Lajpat, Rai	56	" Victuallers' Asylum	93
Lambert, G.	391	" School	93
Land and Estates Commissioners' Reports,		Licences, Auctioneers' and House Agents'	31
Ireland	224	" Brewers'	45
Land and Houses, Profits from	206	" Dog	118
" Law Reform Association	245	" Extinguished, 1906	259
" Nationalisation Society	246	" Game and Gun	182
" Rating, Agricultural	148	" General	159
" Registry	246	" Marriage	276
" Tax	246	" New, 1906	259
" Commissioners Act, 1906	423	Licensing Acts Offences, 1906	259
" Values (Scotland) Bill, 1907	440	" Cases, 1907	249
" Taxation of	245	" Statistics, England and Wales	259
Landlord and Tenant	245	Lichfield, Bishop of	352
" Cases, 1907	247	Li Chin-fong	258
Lang, Very Rev. J. Marshall	247	Liechtenstein	33
Lankester, Professor Ray, 1906 Address	505	Life Insurance	208
Lansdowne, Marquis of	352	" Saving Society	494
Laos Territory	178	Lifeboat Institution	260
Las Bela	65	Lifeboats	230
Lascar Seamen	284	Lighthouse Administration, Royal Commission	260
Launches in 1906	282	" Authority, United Kingdom	570
" of Warships	282	Limitations, Statutes of	260
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid	247	Limited Companies	237
Law Association	247	Lincoln, Bishop of	352
" as to Bankruptcy	37	Lincoln's Inn	256
" as to Copyright	110	Lindley, Lord	353
" as to Extradition	154	Linen and Woollen Drapers', etc., Homes	93
" as to Joint Stock Companies	237	" Industry	558
" as to Landlord and Tenant	245	" Trade, 1907	565
" as to Masters and Servants	277	Llithgow, Marquis of	353
" as to Patents	411	Linnean Society of London	519
" as to Trade Marks	500	Literary Fund, Royal	494
" Cases, 1907	247-53	" Men, Deaths of, 1907	319
" Courts of the United Kingdom	253	Literature, Royal Society of	260
" International, Institute of	221	Liverpool, Bishop of	353
" Societies, etc.	256	" Housing Association	200
" Society	256	" Pageant, 1907	326
Lawes Agricultural Trust	12	" University	584
" Testimonial Laboratory	12	" Victoria Legal Society	210
Lawn Tennis	538	Livery Companies, London	267
Laymen, Houses of	471	Llandaff, Bishop of	353
Lead Poisoning, Deaths from	214	Lloyd George, D.	392
" World's Production of	288	Lloyd's	261
League of Charity	93	" Register	261
" of Mercy	198	Loans Issued, 1907	543
" of the Empire	256	Local Authorities Accounts, Report 1907	149
" of Universal Brotherhood	93	" Debt, England and Wales	149
" of Young Liberals	422	" Ireland	223
Leasehold Tenure	245	" Scotland	522
Leather Trades School	271	" Government Board, England and Wales	146
Lebaudy Airship	2	" Ireland	223
Lectures, Copyright in	110	" Scotland	521
Leeds University	601	" Cases, 1907	248
		" England and Wales	145
		" Taxation Account	148

	PAGE		PAGE
Local Taxation Statistics	148	Lord Mayor's Court	286
" Ireland	223	" President of the Council	450
Lock Hospital	199	Lord's Day Observance Society	274
Lock-outs, 1895-1906	214	Lords, House of	332
Lodge-Muirhead Wireless Telegraphy System	596	" (Legal)	253
Lodgers' Votes	408	" in Waiting	431
Lootsbjerg Tunnel	141	" Lieutenant	146
London, Administration of	262-70	" of Appeal	332
" Aged Christian Society	93	" of the Admiralty	304
" and Provincial Machinery League	270	" Spiritual	332
" Area and Population	263	" Temporal	332
" Art Union	31	Loreburn, Lord	354
" Bishop of	353	Lorenzo Marques	448
" Borough Councils	268	Loubet, Emile	2.4
" Chamber of Commerce	261	Lough, T.	392
" City and Guilds Institute	270	Lowther, J. W.	178
" Mission	93	Loyalty Islands	444
" Clearing House (Banks)	36	Lumière Colour Photography	274.5
" Clubs of	101-3	Lunacy Statistics, United Kingdom	113
" Congregational Union	478	Lunatics, Criminal	285
" Corporation of City	266-7	Lusitania, The	275
" County Council	262-5	Luxemburg	275
" Election, 1907	262	Luzzatti, Signor	452
" Court of Arbitration	271	Lyall, Sir A. C.	121
" Debt of	263	Lyceum, New Plays and Revivals	275
" Diocesan Home Mission	93	Lyne, Hon. Sir W. J.	16
" Pchitentiary	93	Lyon King of Arms	16
" Domestic Mission Society	93	" Office, Scotland	121
" Education Committee	264-5	Lyric Theatre, New Plays and Revivals	392
" Electric Lines	271	Lyttelton, Alfred	275
" Female Guardian Society	93	" Gen. Sir Neville	449
" Female Reformatory Institution	93	Macao	276
" Fever Hospital	199	Macdonald, Sir Claude M.	452
" Fire Brigade	264	Macdonald, Sir J. Hay	452
" " Widows' and Orphans' Fund	93	McDonnell, Sir Antony	574
" Gas Statistics	183	Macedonia	441
" General Porters' Benevolent Association	93	Mahomed Ali Mirza, Shah	394
" Homoeopathic Hospital	199	McKenna, R.	74
" Hospital	199	Mackenzie	276
" Hospitals and Dispensaries of	198-9	Macnamara, Dr.	393
" Institution	272	Madagascar	176
" Land Registry of	246	Madeira Islands	447
" Liberal Federation	422	Madras Presidency	53
" Libraries of	258	Macterlinck, M.	276
" Livery Companies of	267-8	Magdalen Hospital	199
" Lord Mayor of	266	Magistrates, London Police	273
" Master Bakers' Pension, etc., Society	93	" Metropolitan Police, Salaries	158
" Medical Mission	93	Mahé Islands	85
" Schools of	279	Mahomed Ali Mirza, Shah	441
" Mendicity Society	93, 272	Mail Contracts, 1907	285
" Metropolitan Water Board	270	Maize, Imports of, 1906	10
" Missionary Society	485	Matsugata, Marquis	278
" Newspapers of	312	Malacca	60
" Olympic Games of 1908	323	Malay States	60
" Open Air Sanatorium	108	" Siamese	527
" Opera Season, 1907	297	Maldivé Archipelago	59
" Orphan Asylum	93	Malta	58
" Parochial Charities	272	" Fever	510
" Philanthropic Society	93	Manchester, Bishop of	354
" Police of	268-9	" College	276
" " Courts and Magistrates	273	" Ship Canal	141
" " Magistrates, Salaries of	158	Manchester, Victoria University of	585
" Port of	273	Manchuria	99
" Rates of	263	Manhattan Suspension Bridge	142
" Reform Union	273	Manitoba	72
" Salvage Corps	273	Mansfield College	479
" Sheriffs of	271	" House Settlement	588
" Skin Hospital	199	Manufactures, Exported from United Kingdom	564
" Society for Promoting Christianity among	93	" Imported	563
" the Jews	264	Manures, Imports of, 1906	10
" Steamboats	542	Maoris	83
" Stock Exchange	299	Marconi, Signor	276
" Symphony Concerts	351	" System	595
" Telephone System	264	Maria Grey Training College	597
" Tramways	584	Marine Biological Association	511
" University	587	" Engineers' Institute	276
" " Extension Board	476	" Insurance	215
" Wesleyan Mission	353	" Steam Turbines	285
Londonderry, Marquis of	392	Marines, British	306
Long, W. H.	273	Mark Masons	179
Lord Chamberlain	274	Marks, H. H.	393
" Great Chamberlain	333	Maritime War Convention	220
" High Chancellor	569		
" Treasurer	221		
" Lieutenant of Ireland	266		
" Mayor of London			

	PAGE		PAGE
Marlborough College	458	Middle Temple	256
" Duke of	355	Middlesex Hospital	199
Marquesas Islands	178	" Reafforesting Association	169
Marquises, Biographies of	333	Midwives' Association	287
Marriage Law and Regulations	276	Mikado, The	232
" Cases, 1907	249	Mildmay Institutions	93
" Licences	154, 276	Military Academy, Royal	494
" Statistics, United Kingdom	277	" Airships	3
" with Deceased Wife's Sister	277	" College, Royal	494
" Act, 1907	431	" District Command of United Kingdom	21
" with Foreigners' Act, 1906	542	" Obituary, 1907	318
Married Woman's Property Act, 1907	433	Militia, British	22
Marshall Islands	189	Milk, Imports of, 1906	10
Martinique	177	Milner, Lord	355
Marylebone Association for Improving Dwellings	93	Miners' Health and Safety, Royal Commission on	290
Mashonaland	66	Mines and Quarries of the World	288-91
Mason, A. E.	393	" Gold	190
Masonic Institutions	179	" Royal School of	507
Master and Servant Cases, 1907	249	Miniature Painters Societies	291
" Law as to	277	Mining and Metallurgy Institution	519
Masterman, C. F. G.	393	" Engineers, Institution of	519
Matabeleland	66	" Shares, 1907	547
Matsugata, Marquis	278	Ministers, British	167
Matterhorn Railway	142	" Deceased, 1907	318
Mauretania, The	285	" Salaries of	329
Mauitania, Territory of	176	Ministries, British, from 1894 to 1907	328-9
Mauritius	85	Ministry, British, Composition of	327
Maxim, Sir Hiram	278	Minor Planets	510
Mayotte	176	Mint, Royal	291
Meat, Average Prices of	9	Minto, Earl of	356
Meath, Earl of	355	Missionary Societies	454
Mecca Railway	142	Missions to Seamen	93
Mechanical Engineers Institution	519	Mistress of the Robes	331
Medical Department, Board of Education	124	Modernist Movement	467
" Education Council	280	Mohammedans of India	51
" Obituary, 1907	324	Moldavia	490
" Officers of Health Society	280	Moltke, General von	291
" Review, 1907	278	" -Harden Trial, 1907	188
" Schools, London	278	Moluccas	311
" Societies	278	Mombasa Railway	68
" Training for Women	600	Monaco, Government and Statistics	291 2
Mediterranean Command, New	27, 427	Money Orders Statistics	449
" Franco-Spanish Agreement, 1907	175	Money, English Value of Foreign	167
Meiba, Madame	280	Mongolia	99
Mendip Hills Sanatorium	108	Monroe Doctrine	578
Menelik II., King of Abyssinia	1	Mont Blanc Railway	142
Mercantile Marine of the World	281-6	" Tunnel	142
Merchandise Marks Acts	561	Monte Carlo	292
Merchant Shipping	281	Montenegro, Government and Statistics	292
" Act, 1906	423	" President of Skupstina	292
" Taylor's School	458	" Prince of	292
Meredith, George	286	Montserrat	77
Merit, Order of	241, and OCCURRENCES	Montt, Señor Pedro	96
Merry del Val, Mgr.	286	Moody-Manners Opera Season	298
Merv	604	Moor, The Hon. F. R.	292
Metallic Filament Lamps	514	Moorecote Sanatorium	258
Metalliferous Mines Employees	288	Moorea Island	178
Meteorological Office	286	Morant, Sir R. L.	292
" Society, Royal	520	Moravian Church	480
Methodist Churches	476	" Missions, London Association in aid of	455
" New Connexion	476	Moreno, F. P.	292
" Reunion	467	Moret, Signor	292
Methuen, Lord	355	Morgan, J. Pierpont	293
Metric System	286	Morley, John	395
Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage	93	Morning Papers	312
" Association for Befriending Young Servants	93	Morocco, History, 1907	294, and OCCURRENCES
" Asylums Board	287	" Statistics and Diplomatic	293-4
" Beer and Wine Trade Asylum	93	" Sultan and Government	293
" Commercial Travellers' Association	93	Motor Balloons	2
" Dispensary	199	" Bus, etc.	205
" District Railway	272	" Cab	295
" Drinking Fountain Association	93	" Car Insurance	218
" Free Church Federation	487	" Offences	113
" Hospital	199	" Cars, Law Cases, 1907	219
" Saturday Fund	198	" Royal Commission on	295
" Sunday Fund	93, 198	" Clubs and Societies	296
" Nursing Association for the Sick Poor	93	" Racing and Industry	296
" Police	269	" Vehicles and Boats	294
" Prisoners' Aid Society	287	Mount Vernon Hospital	199
" Public Gardens Association	287	Mountain and Heath Land, United Kingdom	5
" Railways	271	Mozambique	444
" Water Board	270	M. P.'s, Deceased, 1907	317
Mexico, President, Government, and Army	287	Mulai Abdul Aziz, Sultan	293
" Diplomatic and Statistics	287	" Hafid and Morocco	294
" Industries, etc.	287	Mundesley Sanatorium	108
Microscopical Society, Royal	520	Muni River Settlements	533

	PAGE
Municipal Corporations	147
Housing Schemes	200
"Municipal Reformers"	208
Muramtseff, Professor	297
Muscat	324
Museum, British	85
Museums Association	519
Colleges, etc.	126
Mushir ed Dowleh	383
Music Copyright	110
Guildhall School of	103
Hall Strike, 1907	119
Review, 1907	297-300
Royal Academy of	403
College of	493
Musical Plays, 1907	122
Musicians Deceased, 1907	320
Incorporated Society of	300
Musurus Pasha	300
Mutsu Hito, Emperor of Japan	232
Mutton Imported, 1906	10
Price of	9
Natal, Area and Statistics	62
National Anti-Gambling League	93
Artillery Association	31
Association for Prevention of Consumption	107
Benevolent Institution	93
Blind Relief Society	93
Canine Defence League	300
Conservative League	423
Council of Free Churches	487
Credit and Consols	106
Cyclists' Union	300
Debt, United Kingdom	161
Defence Association	300
Deposit Friendly Society	180
Directory, Ireland	225
Education Association	125
Elsteddfod Association	133
Free Labour Association	300
Fruit Growers' Association	13
Gallery	300
Acquisitions, 1907	29
of British Art	300
Health Society	300
Home Reading Union	300
Hospital for Diseases of the Heart	199
for the Paralysed	199
Housing Reform Council	200
Industrial Homes for Crippled Boys	93
Liberal Federation	422
Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls	93
Physical Laboratory	300
Portrait Gallery	301
Poultry Organisation Society	13
Reform Union	422
Refuges for Homeless Children	93, 301
Rifle Association	301
Service League	301
Society (Education)	125
for Employment of Epileptics	93
for Epileptics	93
for Prevention of Cruelty to Children	93, 301
for Promoting Education of the Poor	93
for Protection of Young Girls	93
of Physical Education	445
Sunday League	548
Telephone Company	551
Trust	502
Union of Conservative Associations	423
of Teachers	125
of Women's Suffrage Societies	601
Vigilance Association	302
Volunteers (India)	56
Nationalist Convention, Ireland	225
Nationalists of Egypt	151
Naturalisation	205
Laws	302
Statistics	302
Naturalised Aliens, United Kingdom	134
Naval Architects' Institution	3.0
Artillery	30
Fund, Royal	310

	PAGE		PAGE
Norwich, Bishop of	358	Painters' Institute of Oil	207
Nossi Bé	176	" Royal Institute of	493
Nova Scotia	73	Palace of Peace	219
Novels Published 1903	43	Paleontographical Society	519
Numismatic Society	518	Palestine Exploration Fund	324
" Royal	520	Pali Text Society	324
Nurses, Royal British Association of	316	Pan-Anglican Conference	469
Nyasaland Protectorate	67	" Congress	468
		Panama Canal	143
		" Constitution and Government	326
Oaks, 1907	539	Papua	512
Oats, Acreage under, United Kingdom	7	Paraguay, Government and Statistics	327
" Imports of, 1907	10	Parcel Post Statistics	449
" Prices of, 1851-1907	8	Paris, Electric Traction in	516
" Produce of, United Kingdom	8	Parkes Museum	495
Obituary, 1907	317-21	Parliament, Composition of	327
O'Brien, W.	396	" Constituencies and Polling	416-26
Observatory, Royal, Edinburgh	494	" General Election, 1906	429-36
" Greenwich	495	" House of Commons	369-407
Occurrences during Printing	603-4	" Lords	352-69
Oceanographical Work, 1907	517	" Labour Representatives in	421
O'Connor, T. P.	397	" Ministry	327-31
O'Connor, Sir Nicholas	453	" of United Kingdom	327-423
Oddfellows' Societies	181	" Political Parties, 1868-1907	419-23
Occum-nical Conferences	477	" Publishers of Acts of	2
Office of Arms, Ireland	16	" Session of	422-41
Officials Deceased, 1907	318	Parliamentary Constituencies, United Kingdom	408
Oilcake, Imports of, 1906	10	" Procedure	370
Oil Islands	85	" Registration	369
" Painters, Institute of	207	Parliaments, Clerk of the	332
Oku, General Count	321	Parsis	51
Old Age Pensions	530	Partnership Insurance Policies	213
" Mr. Asquith on	163	Pastich, Nicolas	440
" Catholicism	484	Passmore Edwards Settlement	588
Olympic Games, 1908	323, 558	Passports, Foreign Office	168
Oman	324	Patel Society	441
Onions, Imports of, 1906	10	Pasture Land, United Kingdom	7
Onslow, Earl of	358	Patent Agents, Institute of	441
Ontario	73	Patents and the Patent Office	441
Open-air Mission	93	" Statistics, 1904-6	441
Opera in 1907	267	Patriek, Order of St.	239
Ophthalmic Hospital	199	Patriotic Fund, Royal	405
Opium Cultivation in India	51	Patti, Madame	441
" Decree, China	90	Paupers in England and Wales	149
" Trade, Society for the Suppression of	324	Pauperism, England and Wales, 1872-1907	150
Opsonius	279	Peabody Fund	201
Orange River Colony	63	Peacocke, Most Rev. J. F.	122
" " Area and Statistics	64	Peary Expedition, 1906	516
" " Government	63	Peculiar People	482
" " New Ministry	63	Pedlars' Licences	154
Orchards, Acreage of, United Kingdom	7	Peel, Viscount	358
Order of Merit	241	Peers, Deceased, 1907	317
Orders of Friendly Societies	180-82	" House of	332
" Knighthood	238	Pelew Islands	189
Ordinance, Master-General of the	18	Pemba Island	68
" Survey	324	Penal Servitude Sentences, 1904	113
Orenburg-Tashkent Railway	504	Penang Island	60
Organists, Guild of	324	Penna, Dr. Afonso, President of Brazil	41
Orleans, Duke of	324	Penny Postage, International	205
Orphan Working School	93, 324	Pensions, Civil List	158
Orphanages of Mercy	93	" Judicial	158
Orthodox Jews	236	" Naval and Military	168
Oscar II., King	569	" Old Age	321
Osram Lamp	514	" Political	158
Outposts, Dutch	311	" United States	579
Oxford & Cambridge Schools Examination Board	324	People's Banks	36
" Sports	554	Perak	60
" Bishop of	358	Perey Sladen Memorial Fund	519
" House Settlement	588	Perim Island	58
" Pageant, 1907	326	Perks, R. W.	308
" University	587	Persia, Government and Army, etc.	441
" Extension Courses	587	" History, 1907	442
" Women's Colleges at	598	" Shah of	441
Oyama, Field-Marshal Prince	324	" Statistics and Diplomatic	442
		Perru, Constitution and Government	443
		" Statistics and Diplomatic	444
		Pescadores	234
Pacific Cable, British	325	Peter I., King of Servia	524
Paddington Green Children's Hospital	199	Peterborough, Bishop of	359
Paderewski, M.	325	Petroleum, World's Production of	289
Pageants and Pageantry	325-6	Petty Sessions Courts	254
Pahang	60	Pharmaceutical Society	444
Painswick Sanatorium	108	Philanthropic Society for Reformation of Criminal	94
Painter-Etchers, Royal Society	496	" Boys	94
Painters in Water Colours, Royal Society of	496	Philharmonic Society	444
		Philippine Islands	582

	PAGE		PAGE
Phillips, Stephen	444	Poultry and Game, Imports of, 1906.. .. .	10
Phoenix Islands	84	" Club	13
Phosphorus Poisoning	244	" Organisation Society	13
Photographic Convention, 1907	446	Power, Electric, Undertakings	514
" Society, Royal	444	Poynter, Sir E. J.	449
Photographs, Copyright in	110	Preceptors, College of	449
Photography Exhibitions	445	Preference, Australian	80
" in 1907	444	" Canadian	71
" Publications	445	" New Zealand	84
Photo-Telegraphy	444	Preferential Trade	202, 204
Phrenological Society	446	" and Imperial Conference	202
Physical Education Society	445	Premier, British	327
Physicians, Royal College of	280	Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions	485
Physics, 1907	511	" Churches	473
Pichon, M.	445	Press of United Kingdom	312
Picquart, General	446	Primary Education, England and Wales	124
Pictures of 1907	28	Prime Minister, British	327
Pictures, Sales of, 1907	28-9	Primitive Methodists	477
Pig Breeders' Association	13	" Missionary Society	485
Pig Iron Exports, 1905-7	566	Primrose League	423
" Production and Consumption	226	Prince Edward Island	73
Pigs in United Kingdom, 1876-1906	8	Printers' Pension Corporation	94
Pinero, A. W.	446	Prisons, Cost of	160
Pines, Isle of	178	Prisons Returns	113
Pirrie, Lord	359	Private Schools Association	126
Pitcairn Islands	84	Privileges, Committee of	332
Pius X., Pope	446	Privy Council, Great Britain	450
Plague in India	278	" Ireland	455
Plans, Copyright in	110	" Judicial Committee	253
Plate Glass Insurance	218	Prize Court, International	220
Plays, Licensing of	274	Promenade Concerts	299
" Produced, 1907	120-2	Property Law Cases, 1907	250
Playwright	110	Protection of Birds Society	41
Pleuro-Pneumonia	9	Protestant Federation, Imperial	487
Plunkett, Sir Horace	456	" Reformation Society	487
Plural Voting Bill, 1906	424	Providence Island	75
Poet Laureate	446	" (Row) Night Refuge	94
Poisonous Trade Statistics, 1906	244	Provident Association of Warehousemen, etc.	94
Poland	603	" Clerks' Benevolent Fund	94
Polar Expeditions	516	" Medical Association	456
Police, City of London	268	" Societies	182
" Courts, London	273	" Surgical Appliance Society	94
" Magistrates, London	273	Province Wellesley	60
" Metropolitan	269	Provis, Sir S. B.	456
" of England and Wales	347	Prussia, King of	183
" of Ireland	232-3	Prussian Canal Scheme	143
" Offences reported to	112	Psychical Research	456
" Scotch	521	Public Health Royal Institute	493
Political Parties, 1832-1906	421	" House Trust	456
" United Kingdom	419	" Houses, England and Wales	259
Pollings, Parliamentary	408	" Law Cases, 1907	249
Polytechnic, Regent Street	446	" Libraries, United Kingdom	257
Pondicherry	178	" Record Office	466
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation	94	" Schools	456
" Law Authorities	147	" Trustee Bill, 1906	459-60
" Royal Commission on	150	" Works Loan Commissioners	460
" Statistics, England and Wales	149	" Worship Associations, French	174
" Rate	147	Punjab Province	54
" Relief of Ireland	223	" Sedition in	55
" of Scotland	521		
Pope and Modernism, The	467		
Pope Pius X.	446		
Poplar Hospital	199		
Port Arthur	234	Quakers	480
Portland, Duke of	359	Quarries of the World	288
Porto Rico	582	" Persons employed at	288
Portrait Gallery, National	301	Quarter Sessions Courts	256
Portsmouth, Earl of	359	Quartermaster General, British	17
" Great Dock	143	Quebec	73
Port of London	273	Queen Anne's Bounty	487
Portugal, Army and Navy	447	" Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital	199
" Colonies	448-9	" Margaret College	600
" History, 1907	447-8	" Hall	600
" King and Government	446-7	Queen's Hall Concerts	299
" Shipping of	281	Queensland	80
" Statistics and Diplomatic	447	Quetta-Nushki Railway	55
Positivism	488	Quilmane Railway	448
Postcards, Statistics	449		
Postmaster-General	329		
Post Office Orphan Homes	94		
" Receipts, 1906-7	157	Rabbi, Chief, British Empire	12
" " Report and Statistics, 1907	449	Rabbits, Imports of, 1906	10
" " Telephones	551-2	Racing, 1907	538
Potatoes, Acreage under	7	Racquets, 1907	540
" Imports of, 1906	10	Radium Investigations, 1907	511
" Produce of, United Kingdom	8	Ragged School Union	94
		Raiffeisen System (Banks)	96

	PAGE
Railway Accidents	464
„ Benevolent Institution	94
„ Guards' Universal Friendly Society	94
„ Investments, 1906	545
„ Siberian	503
Railways, Italian	230
„ London Electric	271
„ of the World	460
„ of United Kingdom	461-6
„ in U.S. and the Government	582
Railwaymen's Agitation, The, 1907	465
Rainfall of 1906	593
Raisuli and Morocco	294
Rand Gold Fields	65
Rarotonga	83
Rate Statistics, Scotland	522
Rates of London	263
„ Produce of Local	148
Rating Powers, Local Bodies	147
Rational Association	181
Rawson, Admiral Sir H.	466
Rayatwari Tenure (India)	52
Rayleigh, Lord	360
Reay, Lord	360
Receiving Orders, 1906	37
Rechabites, Order of	181
Record Office, Public	466
Recorder of London	266
Recorders	254
Recruiting Report, 1906	24
Red Cross Society, British	86
Redmond, John	399
Redonda	77
Reedham Orphanage	94
Referendum	550
Reformatory and Refuge Union	94
„ Schools, Commitments, 1905	113
„ and Industrial Schools	128
Reformed Episcopal Church	479
„ Presbyterian Church	474
Reform Movement, China	90
Refuges for Homeless Children, National	301
Regattas, 1907	540-1
Registered Electors, 1907	408
Registrar of Friendly Societies	180
Registrars in Bankruptcy	37
Registration of Births and Deaths	41
„ of Marriages	277
„ of Trade Marks	560
„ Parliamentary	369
Regular Army and Expeditionary Forces	19
Reichsrath, Austrian	33
Reichstag, German	184
„ Hungary	33
Reid, Hon. G. H.	466
„ Hon. Whitelaw	466
Réjane, Madame	466
Released Persons (Poor Law Relief) Act	434
Relief of the Poor, England and Wales	149
Religious Bodies, United Kingdom	469-85
„ Institutions and Societies	486-8
„ Review of 1907	466-8
„ Tract Society	487
Remembrancer of London	267
Rent, Recovery of	246
Representative Church Council	471
Rescue Society	531
Reserve Forces	438
„ Soldiers Employment Association	490
Réunion Island	176
Revising Barristers	370
Revision of Death Duties	165
Revenue, United Kingdom	156
Rhodes Scholarships	585
Rhodesia	66-7
„ Area and Statistics	66
„ Gold Output of	191
„ Government, etc.	67
Rice Statistics	490
Richter, Hans	490
Ridgeway, Sir J. West	456
Rifle Association	301
Rights of Way Society	105
Rio de Oro	533
Rio Janeiro	44
Ripon, Bishop of	360

	PAGE
Ripon, Marquis of	360
Roads Improvement Association	490
Robert Browning Settlement	588
Roberts, Earl	360
Robinson, Very Rev. J. A.	490
Robson, Sir W. S.	400
Rochester, Bishop of	360
Rodin, Auguste	490
Rodrigues Island	85
Roman Catholic Church	482
Romer, Sir Robert	453
Romsey Pageant, 1907	326
Roosevelt, President	575
Rosebery Administration, 1894	328
„ Earl of	361
Rothamsted Experimental Station	12
Rotherhithe-Ratcliff Tunnel	144
Rothschild, Lord	361
Rotumah Island	84
Roumania, Army, Statistics, and Diplomatic	490-91
„ History, 1907	491-2
„ King and Government	490
„ Political Parties and Ministry, 1907	491
Rouvier, M.	492
Rowing, 1907	540
Rowton Houses	201
Royal Academy	492
„ Exhibitions	28
„ of Music	493
„ Agricultural Benevolent Institution	13, 94
„ Society of England	11
„ Albert Orphan Asylum	94
„ Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution	94
„ Anthropological Institute	519
„ Arch Freemasonry	179
„ Asiatic Society	493
„ Association in Aid of Deaf and Dumb	94
„ Astronomical Society	519
„ Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Poor	94
„ Blind Pension Society	42, 94
„ Botanic Society	519
„ British Association of Nurses	317
„ Caledonian Asylum	94
„ Cambrian Academy	493
„ Cambridge Asylum	94
„ College of Music	493
„ of Science	507
„ of Surgeons	280
„ Colonial Institute	493
„ Commission, Canals	89
„ Care of Feeble-minded	274
„ Church in Wales	118
„ Coast Erosion	104
„ Historical MSS.	195
„ Horse-Breeding	13
„ Indian Administration	56
„ Lighthouse Administration	260
„ Metropolitan Police	269
„ Miners' Health and Safety	290
„ Motor Cars Report	295
„ Vivisection	591
„ Counties Agricultural Society	12
„ Dental Hospital	199
„ Drawing Society	493
„ Dublin Society	12, 519
„ English Arboricultural Society	169
„ Eye Hospital	199
„ Family, Annuities to	158
„ Female Orphan Asylum	94
„ Philanthropic Asylum	94
„ Free Hospital	199
„ General Theatrical Fund	94
„ Geographical Society	520
„ Historical Society	195, 493
„ Holloway College	616
„ Horticultural Society	520
„ Hospital for Diseases of the Chest	199
„ for Incurables	199
„ Household Expenses	158
„ Humane Society	493
„ Institute of British Architects	15
„ of Painters in Water Colours	493
„ of Public Health	493
„ Institution	520
„ Irish Academy	520
„ Constabulary	222

	PAGE
Sahara, Algerian	175
" Telegraph Line	144
Sailing Ships of the World	281
St. Albans, Bishop of	362
" Pageant, 1907	323
St. Aldwyn, Viscount	362
St. Andrews, Bishop of	501
" University	586
St. Anne's Society Schools	94
St. Asaph, Bishop of	362
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	280
" Medical School	193
St. Christopher Island (St. Kitts-Nevis)	77
St. Davids, Bishop of	362
St. Deiniol's Library	569
St. George's Hospital	199
St. George, Royal Society of	496
St. Gothard Tunnel	141
St. Helena Island	85
St. John Ambulance Association	109
St. John's Hospital	504
St. Kitts-Nevis	77
St. Lawrence Bridge	144
St. Leger, 1907	539
St. Lucia	77
St. Luke's Hospital	199
St. Margaret's Home for Incurable Children	94
St. Mark's Hospital	199
St. Mary's Convalescent Home	199
" Girls' Club	94
" Hospital	199
St. Michael and St. George, Order of	210
St. Patrick, Order of	239
St. Paul's School	459
St. Peter's Hospital	199
St. Pierre and Miquelon	178
St. Saëns, Charles Camille	504
St. Thomas's Hospital	199
St. Thomas Island	117
St. Thomé Island	449
St. Vincent	77
Salonji, Marquis	505
Salaries of Government, etc., Officials taxed	206
" of Ministers	329
Salisbury, Bishop of	362
Salisbury Cabinets, 1895 and 1900	328
" Marquess of	363
Salt, World's Production of	289
Salvador, Government and Statistics	505
" History, 1907	505
Salvage Corps, London	273
Salvation Army	480
Samaritan Free Hospital	199
Samoa Islands	190, 582
San Domingo, Government and Statistics	505
San Giuliano, Marquis di	506
San Marino	506
Sanatoria for Consumption	108
Sandhurst College	494
Sanitary Institute, Royal	495
Santa Cruz	117
Santos-Dumont, M.	506
" Airship Experiments	2-3
Sarawak	59
Sark	50
Saskatchewan	73
Savings Bank Statistics	449
" Banks	181
" Trustee	506
Scarlet Rod, Gentleman Usher of	240
Schedule D, Profits under	206
Schön, Herr von	506
School for Indigent Blind	94
" for the Blind	42
Schools of Forestry	169
" Public	456
Science and Art Schools	126-9
" Technology, Imperial College of	506
" Christian	489
" Royal College of	507
Scientific Literature, International Catalogue of	1
" Obituary, 1907	319
" Progress, 1907	507-18
Scientific Societies	518
Scotch Peers	332
Scotland, Agricultural Statistics	5-11

	PAGE		PAGE
Scotland, Administration of	521	Sheep, Prices of, 1873—1906	9
" Area and Population	521	" Scab Outbreaks, 1906	9
" Chamber of Agriculture	12	" Sheffield University	585
" Church of	472	" Sheikh-ul-Islam	572
" Committee of Council on Education ..	126	" Shell-fish Statistics	524
" County Councils of	522-3	" Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children ..	94
" Criminal Statistics	113	" Shepherds, Number of, United Kingdom ..	5
" Education in	126	" Order of Ancient	182
" Episcopal Church in	472	" Sheriff Courts, Scotland	255
" Faculty of Actuaries	2	" Sheriffs of London	266
" Free Church of	474	" Shipping, Chamber of	286
" Inebriate Reformatories	207	" Exchange	283
" Judges of	255	" Lloyd's Register of	231
" Law Courts of	255	" of the World	281
" Local Taxation Statistics	522	" Rings	526
" Lunatics of	274	" Ships in Sea Fisheries, United Kingdom ..	524
" Marriage Law	277	" Shipwrecked Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society ..	94
" Newspapers of	312	" Shire Horse Society	13
" Police and Local Government Board ..	521	" Shorthand Societies	526
" Railways of	463	" Shorthorn Society	13
" Sea Fisheries of	521	" Siam, Ruler and Government	526-7
" United Free Church of	473	" Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic ..	526
" Universities of	585	" Treaty with France, 1907	526
" Vaccination Act, 1907	439	" Siberia	503
Scotland Yard	269	" Railway of	503
Scots Society, Young	423	" Sick Children Hospital	199
Scott, Sir C. S.	454	" Sickness, Insurance against	216
Scottish Academy, Royal	495	" Sierra Leone	70
" Army Command	21	" Sikkim	55
" Liberal Association	423	" Silk Production, 1904-5	527
" Mechanics, Order of	181	" Silver, World's Production of	289
" Rights of Way Society	523	" Simeon's Trust	487
" Wholesale Society, Co-operative	109	" Simpon Tunnel, Inauguration of	144
" Women's Liberal Association	422	" Singapore	59
Scripture Readers and Irish Society ..	94	" Sinn Fein, Ireland	225
Sea Fisheries, Board of	4	" Sion College	527
" United Kingdom	524	" Skating Championships	510
Seamen, Numbers of British	284	" Skin Hospital	199
Seamen's Christian Friend Society	94	" Skuptshina, Servian	525
" Hospital Society	199	" Sleeping Sickness	279, 510
Secondary Schools (Education)	127	" Small Holdings Act, 1907	434
" 1907 Regulations	125	" Committee's Report	6
" Schools	456	" Details of	6
Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention		" Landholders (Scotland) Bill	440
" League	524	" Smith, F. E., M.P.	402
Secretaries, Institute of	524	" Smith, Professor Goldwin	527
" of State	328-9	" Smithfield Club	12
Secretary of State, Colonial Office	57	" Sobranje, Bulgarian	87
" Foreign Office	168	" Social and Political Education League ..	527
" Home Office	196	" Democratic Federation	528
" India Office	52	" Democrats, Germany	530
" Ireland	222	" Russia	530
" Scotland	521	" Movement	528
" War Office	17	" Service, British Institute of	531
Securities, National, Fall in	107	" Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, 1907	529
Seismological Societies	512	" Defeat, Germany, 1907	187
Selangor	60	" Socialists and Political Parties	422
Selborne, Earl of	363	" Société Française de Bienfaisance	94
" Society	520	" Societies, Charitable	90-6
Self-Help Emigration Society	133	" Friendly	180
Senegal	177	" Religious	486
Senegal Niger Colony, Upper	177	" Scientific	518
Serjeant-at-Arms, House of Commons ..	371	" Society for Study of Inebriety	207
" House of Lords	332	" for Suppression of Opium Trade	324
Servia, King, Government, and Army ..	524-5	" (Incorporated) for Improving Condition of ..	
" Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic ..	525	" Labouring Classes	95
" History, 1907	525	" for Irish Church Missions	94
" Treaty of Commerce with	525	" for Promoting Special Religious Services in ..	
Session, Autumn, 1906	423	" Theatres	94
" Parliamentary, 1907	425-40	" for Promotion of Due Observance of the ..	
" Acts and Bills	429-40	" Lord's Day	94
" Autumn, 1906	423-4	" for Promotion of Permanent and Universal ..	
" King's Speech and Miscellaneous	425-9	" Peace	94
Settlements, University and other	588	" for Relief of Distress	95
Sewage, Disposal of	525	" for Relief of Widows and Orphans of ..	
Seychelles Islands	85	" Medical Men	95
Seymour, Admiral Sir E. H.	526	" for Rescue of Young Women and Children ..	95, 531
Shackleton, D. J.	401	" Society Islands	178
Shah of Persia	441	" Society of Accountants and Auditors	2
Shakespeare Memorial	526	" of Art Masters	31
Shakespearean Revivals, 1907	119	" of Arts	31
Shares and Stocks, 1907	464	" of Authors	206
Shaw, George Bernard	526	" of British Composers	531
" Thomas	402	" of Friends	479
Sheep Breeders' Societies	13	" of Miniaturists	291
" in United Kingdom, 1876—1906	8	" Sociological Society	531

	PAGE		PAGE
Sociology	531	Strangers' Friend Society	91
" International Institute of	531	" Home for Asiatics	95
Socotra Island	58	Strathcona, Lord	565
Sodor and Man, Bishop of	364	Strauss, R.	548
Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association	95, 531	Strikes and Lock-outs, 1895-1906	214
" Institutes	486	Striking Force, British	19
" Daughters' Home, The Royal	95	Submarine Mines Convention	220
" Employment Association	490	Submarines	302
Solicitors' Benevolent Association	95	" French	171
Solomon Islands	84, 190	Succession Duty, Rates of	116
Somaliand, French	175	Sudermann, R.	548
" Italian	231	Suez Canal	130
" Protectorate	68	" Shares, United Kingdom, Produce, 1906-7	157
Somerville College	598	Suffrage for Women	600
Sonnino, Baron	531	Sugar Convention	428
Sons of Temperance Society	182	" Duty, Produce of	156
" of the Clergy Corporation	486	" Statistics	548
Soudan, Egyptian	132	" Trade, 1907	566
South Africa, Customs Convention	61	Suicide Statistics	113
" African Association, Imperial	205	Sultan of Turkey	571
" " Cricket, 1907	61	Sulu State	43
" " Federation	535	Sumatra	311
" " Football	61	Sunday League, National	543
" " Rugby Team	536	" School Association	481
" " Society (Science)	521	" " Institute, Church of England	486
" American Missionary Society	95	" " Union	95, 488
" Australia	81	" Schools, Socialist	531
" London School of Technical Art	270	" Society	548
Southampton New Dock	144	" Trading	428
Southern Nigeria	69	Sungei Ujong	60
Southwark, Bishop of	364	Sunshine of 1907	593
" Diocesan Society	95	Sun Spots, 1907	509
Southwell, Bishop of	364	Supplementary Estimates, 1906-7 and 1907-8	161
Spain, Army, Navy, Education	532	Supply, Committee of	371
" Colonies and Political Parties	533	Surgeons, Royal College of	280
" Electric Undertakings	515	Surgical Aid Society	95
" History, 1907	533	Surinam	312
" King and Government	531-2	Survey, Ordnance	324
" Mining Statistics	238	Surveyors' Institution	548
" Shipping of	281	Swadeshi Movement	55
" Statistics and Diplomatic	532-3	Swansea New Dock	144
Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society	95	Swaraj Movement	55
S.P.C.K.	488	Sweden, Army and Navy	549
Speaker of House of Commons	369	" History, 1907	550
Speaker's Salary	158	" Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic	549
Special Contingent (British Army)	19	" King and Government	548-9
" Reservists (British Army)	19	" Shipping of	281
Spencer, Earl	364	" Socialism in	530
S.P.G.	484	Swedenborgians	481
Spicer, Sir Albert	402	Sweets, Licences for	154
Spirits	14	Swimming Championships, 1907	510
" Consumed, United Kingdom, 1906	13	Swinburne, A. C.	550
" Duties on	156	Swine Fever, 1906	9
" Duty, 1906-7	156	Switzerland, Government and Army	550
" Produce of, 1906-7	118	" Industries, Education	550-1
Spiritualism	534	" Socialism in	529
Sport in 1907	534	" Statistics and Diplomatic	551
Staff, British General	17		
Stamp Duties, Produce of, 1906-7	151	Tael (China)	98
Standard Oil Trust and U.S. Government	580	Taft, W. H.	551
Standards, Engineering	135	Tahiti	178
Stanford, Sir Villiers	541	Tallow, Imports of, 1906	10
Star of India, Order of	240	Tantalum Lamp	514
State Children's Association	542	Tang Shao-yi	551
Stationery Office Publications	542	Tariff Commission, The	166
Statistical Institute, International	221	" Reform	165-6
" Society, Royal	496	" " League	166
Statutes of Limitations	260	Tasmania	81
Steamboats, London County Council	264	Taubman-Goldie, Sir George D.	454
Steamers, Biggest and Largest	284	Tauern Tunnel	145
" Fastest	284	Tax on Incomes	206
Steamships of the World	281	Taxation and Social Reform	428
Steel Trade, 1907	566	" of Land Values	246
" of the World	226	Tea Duty, Produce of	156
" Imports and Exports	228	" Trade, 1907	567
Steunenberg Trial, U.S.A.	580	Teachers, National Union of	125
Stock Exchange, London	542	Teachers' Guild	126
" " Law Cases	540	" Provident Society	182
" " Movements, 1907	253	" Registration Council	125
Stockwell Orphanage	95	" Training Colleges	125
Stolypin, M.	548	Technical and Secondary Education Association	127
Storm Warnings	286	" Colleges	270
Storthing, Norwegian	316	" Education, England and Wales	127
Strachey, Sir E.	411		
Straits Settlements	60		

	PAGE		PAGE
Technology, Imperial College of	506	Transvaal Government and History, 1907	64-6
Teetotal Societies	552	„ Intercolonial Council	66
Tehuantepec Railway	145	„ Mining Statistics	288
Telegrams, Statistics	449	„ Troops in the	429
Telephones, London	551	Transylvania	33
„ Municipal	553	Treasury	569
„ Post Office	551	Treasury Obligations	204
„ Statistics of	552	„ Ports, China	98
Temperance Legislation League	553	Tree, H. Beerbohm	569
„ Societies	552	Treloar, Sir W.	570
„ Sons of, Society	182	Trevelyan, Sir George	454
Temperatures, 1907	593	Trinidad and Tobago	76
Templars, Order of Good	552	Trinity College, Dublin	586
Temporary Home for Lost Dogs	95	„ House Commissioners	570
Tenant and Landlord	245	Triple Alliance	570
Tennis, 1907	541	Tripoli	574
Territorial Army, British	20	Tropical Medicine, London, School of	280
„ Force	436	Truant Schools	128
Tetrazzini, Madame L.	553	Truck Acts	155
Textile Industries of the World	553	„ Committee on	151
„ Factory Employés	154	Trunk Telephones	552
Thames Conservancy	559	Truro, Bishop of	366
„ Police	269	Trust Legislation in America	581
„ Steamboats	264	Trustee Savings Banks	606
Theatres in 1907	120	Trusteeship Insurance	218
Theology, New	406	Trypsin and Cancer	278
Thaw Trial, U.S., 1907	581	Tsai-Tien-Kwang-Hsu	97
Theosophy	482	Tuamotu Islands	178
Theotokis, M.	559	Tube Railways, London	271
Thistle, Order of the	239	Tuberculosis	107
Thomas, Sir C. I.	559	Tunis	175
Three Denominations	488	Turbine Steamers	285
Three-Phase Traction	515	Turco-Persian Frontier, 1907	443
Throat Hospital	199	Turkestan, Chinese	99
Tibet	99	Turkestan, Russian	504
Timber, British Imports of	168	Turkey, Army and Navy and Statistics	572
„ Imports of, 1906	10	„ History, 1907	572
Time, Universal	582	„ Mining Statistics	288
Timor	440	„ Religion, Industries, and Trade	572
Tin Trade, 1907	567	„ Shipping of	281
„ World's Production of	280	„ Statistics and Diplomatic	572
Tittoni, Signor	559	„ Sultan and Government	572
Tobacco Dealers' Licences	154	Turks and Caicos Islands	76
„ Duties	115	Turner, Sir George	575
„ Duty, Produce	156	Turnips, Swedes, and Mangolds, Acreage under ..	7
„ Statistics	559	Tweedmouth, Lord	366
Tobago Island	76		
Togo, Admiral	559		
Togoland	189		
Tolstoi, Count	560		
Tonga Isles	84		
Tonga Penlop	55	Uganda Protectorate	68
Tonquin	178	Ulster King of Arms	16, 239
Torpedo-boats	302	Under-Secretaries of State, British	330
Tourist Trophy (Motor) Race	296	Unemployed Statistics, 1906	245
Town Development	428	„ The	245
Toynbee Hall	588	Ungava	74
Trade, Board of	560	Union or Tokelau Islands	84
„ Insurance Returns	209	Unionist Associations	423
„ Disputes Act, 1906	424	„ Free Trade Club	166
„ „ Royal Commission Report	244	Unitarian Association	481
„ Exports, British	562	United Free Church of Scotland	474
„ Imports	562	„ Kingdom Alliance	553
„ Law Cases, 1907	247	United Kingdom	
„ Marks, United Kingdom	560	„ Area, Population	46-47
„ Movements, 1907	564	„ Army	16
„ Protection Societies	561	„ Beneficent Association	95
„ Review of, 1907	562	„ Births and Deaths, 1890-1906	41
„ Union Congress, 1907	243	„ Chambers of Commerce	90
„ „ Finance of	243	„ Coal Resources and Statistics	290
„ „ Statistics of	243	„ Criminal Statistics	112
Training College for Teachers of the Deaf ..	115	„ Distilleries of	118
Tramway Statistics	568	„ Drink Bill of	13
Tramways, Electric	514	„ Education, Cost of	160
„ „ Statistics	514	„ Emigration and Immigration Statistics ..	133
„ „ London County Council	264	„ Finance of	155-66
Trans-Andine Railway	145	„ Free Churches of	476
Transcaspia	504	„ Imports, Exports, Debt	47
Transkeian Territories	62	„ Iron and Steel Trade of	227
Trans-Pyrenean Railways	145	„ Law Courts of	253
Trans-Saharan Telegraph	144	„ Libraries of	257
Transvaal, Area and Statistics	65	„ Live Stock of, 1876-1906	8
„ Chinese Labour in	65	„ Local Government of	146
„ Committee of Inquiry	66	„ Lunacy Statistics	274
„ £5,000,000 Loan	66, 438	„ Marriage Statistics	276
„ Gold Production of	191	„ Navy of	302
		„ Newspapers of	312

	PAGE		PAGE
United Kingdom—		Victoria	82
" " Number of Persons engaged in Agri-		" and Albert Museum	590
culture	5	" " " Royal Order of	591
" " Parliament of	327-423	" Cross	591
" " Parliamentary Constituencies	408	" Drink Bill, 1906	13
" " Police of	147	" Hospital	199
" " Political Parties of	419	" Institute	521
" " Public Debt	162	" University	585
" " Railway Officers' Association	95	Victorian Order	240
" " Railways of	456	Victuallers' Licences	154
" " Revenue and Expenditure	47, 155-6	Vienna	33
" " Sea Fisheries of	524	Vigilance Association, National	302
" " Socialist Movement	528	Vincent, Sir Howard	404
" " Universities of	583	Virgin Islands	77
" " Woodland Areas of	169	Viscounts, Biographies of	333
United Methodist Free Churches	476	Vivisection, Royal Commission on	591
" Original Secession Church	475	" Societies	592
" Patriots' National Society	182	" Statistics, 1906	591
" Provinces (Agra and Oudh)	53	Voluntary Schools	124
" Service Institution	496	Volunteers	23
United States and Newfoundland Fisheries	75	" Royal Naval	305
" " Army and Navy	576		
" " Copyright in	111	Wadai	176
" " Cotton Industry	551	Wages, Changes in Rates	214
" " Statistics	578	Wai wu Pu (China)	97
" " Drink Bill of	13	Wakefield, Bishop of	367
" " Earthquake in	578	Waldorf Theatre, New Plays and Revivals at	121
" " Education, Agriculture and Industries	513	Waleran, Lord	367
" " Gold Production	190	Wales, County Councils of	152
" " Government and Congress	575	" Disestablishment of Church	118
" " History, 1907	580-1	" Education Department for	124
" " Iron and Steel Trade	226	" National Museum and Library	592
" " Mining Statistics	288	" Presbyterian Church of	476
" " Monroe Doctrine, Immigration	578	" Prince of	592
" " Pensions, Newspapers	579	" Railways of	462
" " President and Constitution	575	" Secondary Schools	125
" " Railway Accidents	460	" University of	587
" " Shipping of	281	Walker, Sir Samuel	456
" " Socialism in	530	Walking Championships	534
" " State and Local Government	577	Wallace Collection	593
" " Statistics and Diplomatic	579	Wallachia	490
" " Territories and Dependencies	581-2	Wallis Archipelago	178
" " Trade with Africa	4	Walton Reservoirs	145
" " " with Japan	234	Walton, Sir J. L.	405
" " Woollen Manufactures	558	War Expenditure, United Kingdom	25
Universal Beneficent Society	95	" Office	17
" Brotherhood and Theosophical Society	489	Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for	
" Suffrage, Austria	34	Orphan Children	95
" Sweden	550	Warner-Powrie Colour Photography	444
" Time	582	Warships, Launches of	309
Universities' Mission to Central Africa	95, 485	" of the World, Built, 1907	302
Universities, English	583	Water Board, Metropolitan	270
" Irish	586	" Colour Painters' Institute	493
" Scotch	585	" " Royal Society of	496
University and other Settlements	588	" Engineers, Association of	593
" College Hospital	199	" Polo, 1907	540
" College, London	588	Waterloo and City Railway	272
" Extension	587	Ways and Means Committee	371
" Women Teachers' Association	126	Weather Forecasts	286
Upper Senegal Niger Colony	177	" of 1907	593-4
Urban Co-operative Banks Association	37	Weekly Wage Rates, Changes	244
Uruguay, Government and Statistics	606	Wei-hai-wei	59
		Weights and Measures Act, '96	286
		" Association	286
Vaccination Act, 1907	439	Welby, Lord	367
" League, Imperial	589	Wellington College	567
" Order, 1907	589	Wellman Polar Expedition	3, 516
" Regulations and Statistics	589	Welsh National Agricultural Society	12
" (Scotland) Act, 1907	439	Wesleyan Churches	476
" Statistics 1906	591	" Methodist Conference	476
Vale of Clwyd Sanatorium	108	" " Missionary Society	485
Valparaiso Earthquake	513	West Africa, Cotton Production	555
Vancouver Chinese Riot	72	" French	176
Vandeville Theatre, New Play and Revival at	121	" African Frontier Force	69
Vecsey, Franz von	590	Western Australia	82
Veddahs	59	" " Gold Production of	190
Vegetarian Federal Union	590	" Pacific, High Commissioner	81
" Society	590	West India Commission	594
Venezuela, Army, Statistics, and Diplomatic	590	" Indies, British	75, 76
" President and Government	590	" Dutch	311
Vessels Launched, 1906	282	" Indian Mail Contract	285
Veterinary College, Royal	11	" London Hospital	199
Viceroy of India	52	Westminster Cathedral	483
Victor Emmanuel III., King	229	" Hospital	9

	PAGE		PAGE
Westminster School	459	Wood, Sir Evelyn	601
" Palace Decoration	29	Woodburn Sanatorium	108
" Roman Catholic Archbishop of	44	Woodland Areas, United Kingdom	169
Wheat, Acreage under, United Kingdom	7	Woods and Plantations, United Kingdom	6
" Imports of, 1906	10	Wool, Imports of, 1906	10
" Imports U. K. 1861-1907	594	" Industry	556
" Imports, 1861-1906	9	" Supplies of	557
" Prices of, 1851-1907	8	" Trade, 1907	568
" Produce of, United Kingdom	8	Woolen and Worsted Trade, 1907	568
" Supply of the World	594	Woolwich Academy	494
Whiteley, G.	406	Worcester, Bishop of	368
Whithead Hill Sanatorium	108	Workers' Educational Association	126
Whittaker, Sir T. P.	406	Working Classes, Housing Question	200
Whitworth Scholarships	125	" Men's Clubs	181
Whyte, Rev. Charles	594	Workmen's Compensation Cases, 1907	253
Widows' Friend Society	95	" Schemes	181
Wilberforce, Archdeacon	594	" Act, 1906	424
Wild Birds, Protection of	41	" National Housing Council	200
Wilhelmina, Queen	310	Workshops Regulations	154
Wilkinson, Most Rev. Bishop	504	World, Mercantile Marine of	281-6
William II., Emperor	183	" Mines and Quarries of	288-91
Williams, Sir Vaughan	455	" Navies of	302
Wills, Cases, 1907	251	" Railways of the	490
Wilson, Admiral Sir A. K.	595	" Religious Census of	468
Wilson, Sir Guy F.	595	" Textile Industries of	553
Wilson, Hon. Guy G.	OCCURRENCES	World's Cocoa Production	104
Winchester, Bishop of	368	" Iron and Steel Trade	226
" College	459	" Production of Gold	190
Windward Islands	77	" of Sugar	566
Wine	14	" Warships	287
Wine consumed, United Kingdom, 1906	13	" built, 1906	287
Winegrowers' Agitation, France	174	Worsted Yarn Production	557
Wireless Telegraphy in 1907	595-6	Wrecks, etc., 1906	283
" International Conference	595	Wrnz, Francis	602
" Convention	595	Wyndham, George	407
Wireless Telephony	562		
Witte, Count	596	Yachting, 1907	541
Witwatersrand	190	Yemen	573
Woburn Experimental Farm	11	Yeomanry, Imperial	23
Wolff-Metternich, Count	596	York, Archbishop of	368
Wolseley, Viscount	368	Young Men's Christian Associations	602
World, Religious Census of	498	" Scots Society	423
World's Production of Rubber	496	" People's Society of Christian Endeavour	488
" Wheat Supply	594	" Women's Christian Association	602
Workmen's Compensation, Insurance against	215	Yukon Territory	74
Women, Higher Education of	597-600		
" High Schools and Colleges for	697	Zamindari Tenure (India)	51
" Journalists' Society	600	Zanzibar Protectorate	68
" Life Assurance for	213	Zemstvos, Russian	498
" Medical Training of	600	Zenana Bible and Medical Mission	95
" Teachers, Association of University	126	" Medical Mission for Women and Children	95
" University Education of	598	" Missionary Society	95
" Workers, National Union of	601	Zeppelin Airship	3
Women's Co-operative Guild	109	Zinc, World's Production of	289
" Free Trade Union	166	Zionist Movement	237
" Horticultural College	600	Zircon-Wolfram Lamp	514
" Hospital	199	Zoological Congress, 1907	511
" Liberal Federation	423	" Society	521
" National Liberal Association	423	Zululand	62
" Settlements	588	Zuyder Zee Reclamation	145
" Social and Political Union	601		
" Societies	601		
" Suffrage	601		
" Temperance Societies	552		
" Trade Unions	243		
Wood, Imports of, 1906	10		

For OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING see following next page,



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Agriculture (p. 8). The estimated total produce of the principal crops in Great Britain in 1907 was:

	Produce. qrs.	Yield per acre. bushels.	Average, '97-1906. bushels.
Wheat . . .	6,901,166	33'97	31'22
Barley . . .	7,545,066	35'26	33'14
Oats . . .	16,880,285	43'04	39'29
Beans . . .	1,328,669	34'50	29'50
Peas . . .	592,091	29'44	27'19
Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.)	3,709,631	32'97	29'56
Hay (Permanent Grass) . . .	6,719,257	27'23	23'99
	cwts.	cwts.	
Hops . . .	374,129	8'33	

Army, British (p. 17). Major-General H. S. G. Miles, C.V.O., C.B., Director of Recruiting and Organisation, appointed (Nov. 25th) to succeed General Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., as Quartermaster-General.

Benckendorf, Count de (p. 40). Appointed G.C.V.O. (Nov. 18th).

British Constitution Association (p. 45). President, Lord Balfour of Burleigh.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Cape Colony (p. 62). Sir Somerset French appointed *vice* Sir Thomas Fuller (Nov. 25th) as Agent-General.

Orange River Colony (p. 64). The General Election (Nov. 20th) resulted in the return of 30 members of the Orangia Unie, 4 Constitutionalists (all for Bloemfontein), and 4 Independents. Of the 38 members, 17 were returned unopposed (15 Orangia Unie and 2 Independents). Mr. Fischer was invited to form a Cabinet (22nd), and constituted his administration as follows: *Prime Minister and Colonial Sec.*, Mr. Fischer; *Attorney-General and*

Director of Education, General Hertzog; *Agriculture*, General de Wet; *Minister Lands and Public Works*, Mr. C. H. Wessels; *Treasurer*, Dr. Ramsbottom. The Revenue, 1906-7, was £787,328; expenditure, £774,586.

Uganda (p. 68). Mr. Hesketh Bell sworn in as first Governor (Nov. 26th).

Australia (p. 80). The Governor of Queensland having refused the request of Mr. Kidston, the Premier, to nominate a number of new members to the Legislative Council, Mr. Kidston resigned, and a new Ministry was formed by Mr. Philp (Nov. 19th), but it was defeated in the Assembly, and a dissolution followed.

A new mail contract with the Orient Company for a service from an approved port in the United Kingdom to Brisbane was signed (Nov. 15th), to commence on Feb. 1st, 1910, the existing contract being extended for two years. The time from Brindisi to Adelaide will be reduced from 29 days to 26 days 14 hours. White labour will be employed, and the ships will fly the Commonwealth flag. Amount of subsidy, £170,000.

Fiji (pp. 48 and 84). Pop. 1907 (Europeans, 3262; Indian and Polynesian labourers, 30,700), 125,540. Revenue, 1906, £185,423; expenditure, £149,373. Imports, £609,496; exports, £603,410; public debt, £143,415.

Crete (p. 112). Consul-General at Canea, Arthur Peel.

Crosby Hall (p. 114). The Bank intimated Nov. 21st that they could not extend the time or adopt any of the proposals by which it was hoped to preserve the Hall.

The Local Government Committee of the London Council proposes, with the view of securing the preservation of Crosby Hall, that the £60,000 subscribed should be handed over to the Council, and the whole site purchased by that body, which could then let it subject to the safeguarding of the Hall.

Egypt (p. 131). Estimated revenue 1908, £E15,030,000; expenditure, £E14,730,000 (Nov. 28th).

Engineering (p. 144).—**St. Lawrence** (Quebec) **Bridge**. A New York telegram, dated Nov. 21st, stated that the Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the disaster found that it was due to a change in the original designs, which naturally weakened the structure.

Friendly Societies (p. 182)—**Shepherds**, the **Ancient Order of**, has 14,432 members; capital, £107,492; contributions, £13,322; payments, £11,498.

Germany (p. 186). The **Imperial Estimates for 1908** were balanced with a total ordinary revenue and expenditure of £137,502,920, an increase of £7,683,338 over the final figures for 1907. The extraordinary estimates balanced at £13,261,362, an increase of £386,311. The **Imperial Debt** was stated to exceed £200,000,000. The **Army expenditure** was put at £42,500,000, the **Navy** at nearly £17,500,000, and the **Colonies** at nearly £2,800,000.

Greece (p. 192). The 1908 Budget estimated the revenue at £5,212,000, and the expenditure at £5,040,000.

Merit, Order of (p. 241). Miss Florence **Nightingale** appointed to the Order.

Morocco (p. 294). The Sultan's troops were defeated near **Rabat** (Nov. 27th). Trouble arose

on the Algerian frontier through an incursion of the Beni Snassen tribe into French territory, and fighting was proceeding (29th).

OBITUARY.

Battersea, Cyril, 1st Lord (Nov. 27), 64

Bovallius, Dr. Carl, the Swedish scientist (Nov. 27th)

PARLIAMENT.

(p. 388). **Hobart**, Sir R., M.P., appointed **Verderer** of the **New Forest** (Nov. 29th).

(p. 407). The **Hon. Guy Greville Wilson** (L) elected for **Hull West**, Nov. 29th, 1907; b. '77; served in South African War; D.S.O.; Director **Earle's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd.**, **Hull**.

(p. 412).

Hull West.

Guy G. Wilson (L)	5623
Sir G. Bartley (C)	5382
J. Holmes (Lab)	4512

Russia. M. Stolypin made his **Ministerial declaration** (Nov. 29th), in which he stated that the autocracy subsisted as a supreme power, to which the Czar would resort whenever the safety of Russia demanded it, as had been the case in the promulgation of the electoral law of June 16th. He announced that the bills which he would present were the same, with few exceptions, as those presented to the **Second Duma**.

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cluding Balance of PROFIT and LOSS)			
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[Aby]

A

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ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia is a country of North Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are Tigre in the north, Amhara in the west and centre, and Shoa in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigre assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded Menelik II., King of Shoa, who was born in '42, and is a G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. He has no direct heir.

By a treaty concluded in '97, the frontiers of the British Somaliland Protectorate were delimited, the caravan route between Zaila and Harar was declared open to the commerce of both nations, and most-favoured-nation treatment was granted to Great Britain and her colonies.

An agreement delimiting the boundary between Abyssinia and the British Soudan was signed May 15th, 1902. The Emperor agreed to allow the construction of a railway through Abyssinian territory from the Soudan to Uganda.

On July 6th, 1906, an agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, as to their interests in Abyssinia was concluded, and signed on Dec. 13th, 1906. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo* and of the open door. The three Powers agreed to join, in case of necessity, in safeguarding the interests of Great Britain and Egypt in the basin of the Nile, of Italy in Erythrea, Somaliland, and Benadir, and of France in the Somali Protectorate and hinterland and the zone necessary for the construction and working of the railway from Jibutil to Adis Abeba. They also agreed that a French company approved by the French Government should construct the second section of the railway from Diré Daoua to Adis Abeba (continuing the existing French line from Jibutil to Diré Daoua) with a branch line to Harar; but it was provided that the subjects of the three Powers should enjoy equal treatment regarding trade and traffic on the railway and at the port of Jibutil. Railways west of Adis Abeba are to be constructed by Great Britain, which has a right to construct a line from British Somaliland across Abyssinia to the Soudan. Italy may connect Benadir by railway with Erythrea. An agreement was come to for the suppression of the traffic in contraband arms.

The system of government is monarchical, and each large province is under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In Oct. 1907 a decree was issued announcing the formation of a Cabinet on European lines, and Ministers of Justice, Finance, Commerce, War, and Foreign Affairs were appointed. Each Ras has a standing force as garrison

and at call in case of war, and a considerable number of retainers not embodied. The forces united are estimated at 100,000 men. The central control is weak, and there is no organised division into the three arms, as in Europe; but the forces are readily grouped, the mounted men forming an irregular cavalry. The infantry are variously armed. Recently 40,000 French repeating rifles were purchased. The guns include about 50 modern and 30 old ones. The unembodied retainers, who may be likened to a militia, number about 140,000 men.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are Mohammedans, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and are the principal agriculturists and manufacturers. A decree ordering compulsory education for all male children over 12 was issued in Oct. 1907. Cattle raising is the country's chief industry. Abyssinian trade passes principally through the port of Jibutil in French Somaliland; and in part through Massowah, in Erythrea, Zaila, in British Somaliland, and Gambela on the Soudan frontier. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust, musk, coffee, hides, and beeswax.

Area, 150,000 sq. m.; population, 3,500,000. The capital is Adis Abeba, pop. about 30,000; and Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has about 40,000 inhabitants.

British Minister and Consul-General (at Adis Abeba), Lieut.-Col. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B. Consul, H. A. R. Hervey. Vice-Consuls, H. B. Johnstone, at Adis Abeba; J. Gerolimato, C.M.G., at Harar.

Academies, The International Association of, was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet once in every 3 years. Meetings were held in Paris 1901, London 1904, Vienna 1907. The next meeting will be held in Rome in 1910. The International Catalogue of Scientific Literature is one of the projects which the Association is concerning itself with; others are a complete edition of the works of Leibnitz, an Encyclopædia of Islam, and the question of the interchange of MSS. and books between different countries. In England the Royal Society represents the Science section, and the British Academy the Letters section of the Association.

Academy, British, for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies, incorporated by royal charter August 8th, 1902. The Academy aims at the promotion of the study of moral and political sciences,

including history, philosophy, law, politics and economics, archæology, and philology. The maximum number of ordinary Fellows is fixed at 100. At present there are 93, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archæology—chairman Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B.; (2) Philology—chairman The Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D.; (3) Philosophy—chairman Prof. James Ward; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—chairman, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P. President: Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B. Secretary, Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. Temporary Address: Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W.

Academy, The French (*Académie Française*), was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being the *l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres*, the *l'Académie des Sciences*, the *l'Académie des Beaux Arts*, and the *l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques*. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Each of the members receives 1500 fr. a year, and the Secretary 6000 fr. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1000 fr. a year each. Twenty-one "prix littéraires" and forty "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy. The Secretary is M. Gaston Boissier.

Accountants and Auditors, Society of. Incorporated in 1885. President, Harry Lloyd Price. Secretary, James Martin, 4, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of. Incorporated by royal charter May 11th, 1880. President, W. Barclay Peat, F.C.A., 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.; Secretary, Hon. George Colville; Solicitors, Messrs. Markby, Stewart & Co., 57, Coleman Street, E.C. Hall and Offices, Moorgate Place, E.C.

Actors' Association, 10, King Street, W.C. Sec., Charles Cruikshanks.

Acts of Parliament. The public Acts passed during the 1907 Session are enumerated at the commencement of Part II. of the article on SESSION, and particulars are given of the more important of them in alphabetical order in that article. Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, are the sole agents for England and Wales. The agent for Ireland is Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; and the agents for Scotland are Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh.

Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland. Constituted 1856, incorporated 1868. President, Archibald Hewat; Sec., James A. Thomson. Hall and Library, 24, George Street, Edinburgh.

Actuaries, Institute of, St. Paul's Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. President, F. Bertrand Wyatt; Hon. Secs., S. G. Warner, J. E. Faulks, B.A.

Adler, Hermann, M.A., Ph.D., Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews, Chief Rabbi, is son of the late Chief Rabbi, and was b. in Hanover, 1839. Ed. at University Coll., Lond., B.A. Lond. '59, Ph.D. Leipsic '61. Principal of the Jews' College in '63, and Minister of the Jewish Synagogue at Bayswater in '64; author of contributions to the principal Reviews and of several works of a controversial and homiletic character, including a reply to Dr. Colenso's "Criticism of the Pentateuch," and "Sermons on Passages in the Bible on which Christian Theologians base their Faith." He was elected

Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire in May '91. He is President of Jews' College and a Life Governor of University College. Address: 22, Finsbury Square, E.C.; 6, Craven Hill, W.; Athenæum Club.

Aerenthal, Alois Leopold Baptist, Baron von, Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. in 1854. His family is of German origin, but has long been settled in Bohemia. He was ed. at Prague and Bonn Universities, and as a boy learned both Czech and German. He entered the diplomatic service in '77, and served in Paris and St. Petersburg; became secretary to Count Kalnoky in the Foreign Office '83, Councillor of Legation at St. Petersburg '88, Minister to Roumania '95, Ambassador to Russia '99. In October 1906 he was appointed to succeed Count Goluchowski. He married a daughter of the Hungarian statesman Count Julius Szechenyi. Count Kalnoky appointed him his literary executor.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

There are two systems of aerial navigation. The first is ballooning, and involves the use of a gas-inflated bag of any shape. The car may be fitted with a motor and propellers, but the apparatus is none the less a balloon. The heavier-than-air system implies abandonment of the gas-filled bag, and reliance upon purely mechanical means to attain flight. Machines heavier than air are of various descriptions, the three principal categories being aeroplanes, orthoptera, and helicopter.

Ballooning (in ordinary spherical balloons without motors) has suddenly developed as a fashionable sport. Ballooning clubs have been founded in most countries, and pleasure trips and races are organised. The most important contest is that for the *Coupe Internationale des Aéroneutes*, founded by Mr. James Gordon Bennett for competition by the aeronauts of the world. The first race was organised by the *Aéro-Club de France* at Paris on Sept. 30th, 1906, and was won by Lieut. Frank P. Lahm (America), who landed at Robin Hood Bay, to the north of Scarborough.

The second race took place in America on Oct. 21st, 1907, when nine balloons were entered, representing four countries. The winner was Herr Erbslöh (Germany), who descended at Asbury Park, N.J., 873 miles from the starting place, St. Louis. M. Leblanc (France) was second, and Capt. von Abercron (Germany) third.

The world's record for distance belongs to Comte Henry de La Vaulx, who, on Oct. 9th, 1900, travelled from Paris to Russia, a distance of more than 1200 miles, in 35½ hours. An aeronaut escaping from besieged Paris in 1870 covered a distance of nearly 1000 miles into Norway, and this was accomplished in only 15 hours. The longest journey starting from England was in 1836, when Messrs. Green, Holland, and Monk Mason crossed over to Nassau—500 miles, in 18 hours.

In the matter of balloons fitted with motors, the greatest progress has been made in France. On Oct. 19th, 1901, M. Santos-Dumont won the Deutsch prize by taking his airship from Saint Cloud, outside Paris, to the Eiffel Tower and back in 29½ min. Since then M. Santos-Dumont has built a number of airships; but his success has been surpassed by Messrs. Lebaudy, whose airship, designed by M. Juchmes, travelled in 1905 from Moissan, near Mantes, to Toul in

three stages, and when at Toul carried out evolutions from the forts and batteries in a remarkable manner. Messrs. Lebaudy presented their craft to the nation, and the Ministry of War subsequently ordered three others. One is to be used as a "training-ship," and the others are to be stationed on the Franco-German frontier.

In the matter of appliances heavier than air, a good flight was made at Issy-les-Moulineaux, near Paris, on Oct. 26th, 1907, when Mr. Henry Farman's aeroplane travelled 771 mètres in the air, rising and falling at will. A few days later Mr. Farman covered one kilomètre over a circular course.

Progress in 1907.

In America the leading organisation is the Aero Club of America. Mr. Walter Wellman organised an airship expedition to the North Pole under the auspices of the *Chicago Record Herald*. The balloon was built at Paris and taken to Spitzbergen, where a station was established and tests were made. Eventually during a trial ascent the airship was wrecked on a glacier in a snowstorm. No lives were lost. The brothers Orville and Wilbur Wright, of Dayton, Ohio, claim to have flown with an aeroplane of their invention. They have been working for several years, but observe great secrecy. They say that they have made 160 flights in three years, including one of 38 kilomètres in 38 secs.

During the year the War Department organised an aeronautic section, attached to the Signal Corps. Capt. Chandler, a member of this corps, won the Lahm Cup in October 1907 by a flight of 475 miles from St. Louis. The Aero Club of America offered a prize for the journey from New York to Chicago by aeroplane, with not more than ten landings. Experiments with airships were made by Lincoln Beachy, Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, and Mr. A. Roy Knabenshue.

In Belgium an aero club was formed at Ghent. A great international balloon race took place from Brussels in September during the congress of the International Aeronautic Federation, and was won by Herr Erbslöh (Germany), who landed in the south of France after covering 935 kilomètres.

In France there was great activity during the year. The military airships of the Lebaudy type made a number of successful ascents. This was also the case with the *Ville-de-Paris*, an airship belonging to M. Deutsch (de la Meurthe), who offered it to the French Government for military purposes. Experiments with other models of airships were made by M. Malécot and Comte Henri de La Vaulx; and with various types of aeroplanes and helicopters by M. Louis Blériot, M. Vuia, M. Kapferer, M. Santos-Dumont, M. Léon Delagrangé. In May Mr. Maurice Farman made a balloon voyage from Paris to Carlsbad (1300 kilomètres). A few weeks before M. Alfred Leblanc and M. Mix, starting from Paris, landed in the island of Rugen (Germany).

In Germany great progress was made with military airships. Major Goss, commander of the Ballooning Corps, designed a craft embodying the best points of the Parseval and Zeppelin airships, and it made a number of successful ascents. The Zeppelin airship made a record journey over the Lake of Constance. A sum of 500,000 marks was included in the Budget

for furthering experiments with dirigible balloons. In April Dr. K. Wegener and Herr A. Koch crossed from Bitterfeld, near Berlin, to Leicester, 600 miles, in 20 hours.

In Great Britain the *Nulli Secundus*, a military airship, was designed by Col. Tempier. The airship travelled from Aldershot to London in October, but was disabled by a high wind while anchored at the Crystal Palace on the return journey. In May Lieut. Martin Leake and Lieut. Caulfeild ascended from Aldershot in a military balloon, were carried out to sea, and perished off the coast of Dorset. In October Mr. Tanner, Mr. Gaudron, and Mr. Turner in a *Daily Graphic* balloon travelled from the Crystal Palace to Brocken (Sweden), and made a record for an over-sea journey. The Hon. Mrs. Assheton Harbord, in the *Lotus*, piloted by Mr. Griffith Brewer, travelled from London to Cape Grisnez in February. Mr. Leslie Bucknall travelled from London to Vevey, in the Jura mountains.

Consult "Navigating the Air." By the Aero Club of America (Heinemann, 6s.).

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 216,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. Kabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,000,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by frequent military expeditions from Kabul. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahometans.

The present Ameer is Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Abdurrahman Khan. He was born in 1872, succeeded on Oct. 1st, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. His eldest son is Inayatullah, b. '88. The Ameer has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By the treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Ameer accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions. In 1907 he made a tour in India, which apparently did much to promote friendly relations between him and the Indian Government. As to Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907, see RUSSIA, History, 1907.

A standing army is maintained, and the Commander-in-Chief is the Ameer's brother, Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, appointed in 1903. Service is obligatory, but rests lightly upon the population, about one man in eight being called upon to serve. The army comprises about 27,000 infantry, 7,000 cavalry, and a strong force of artillery, apart from the irregulars, who number some 25,000 mounted men and a smaller force of infantry, capable of being increased on a war footing to 80,000 horse and 60,000 foot. The firearms are various, but include many modern rifles, and the same applies to the guns. At Kabul there are factories where guns are forged and rifles made, and all sorts of manufactures are carried on. Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured.

Exports: assafetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports to India are estimated at about £400,000 a year, and the imports £500,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul, Malik Khuda Bakhsh.

AFRICA.

The present condition of affairs and the latest details that have come to hand about the various parts of this vast continent will be found dealt with under their proper alphabetical headings. (See Index.)

It is estimated that the total area of Africa is 11,500,000 square miles, in round numbers, and the following is a rough approximation of the area secured by each Power:—

Great Britain	2,713,910 sq. miles.
France (including Madagascar)	3,804,974 "
Germany	933,380 "
Italy	188,500 "
Portugal	790,124 "
Spain	169,150 "
Turkey (Tripoli and Benghazi)	398,900 "
Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Soudan	1,010,000 "
Congo Free State	900,000 "
Liberia	52,000 "
Morocco	219,000 "
Abyssinia	320,000 "
	11,499,938 "

British Trade with Africa (the great bulk being with British Africa and Egypt) has progressed thus:

	Imports from Africa £	Exports to Africa £
1897	22,902,000	24,797,000
1901	26,435,000	32,288,000
1902	29,456,000	40,607,000
1903	29,103,000	43,060,000
1904	30,667,000	36,211,000
1905	32,685,000	35,648,000
1906	38,427,000	36,879,000

French Trade has progressed thus. The figures include Mauritius:

	£	£
1898	13,960,000	12,562,000
1900	12,420,000	14,872,000
1901	13,209,000	15,123,000
1902	16,048,000	15,835,000
1903	17,669,000	16,643,000
1904	16,798,000	19,169,000
1905	15,566,000	19,976,000

German Trade has progressed thus. The figures include Mauritius:

	£	£
1900	6,479,000	3,507,000
1901	6,157,000	3,470,000
1902	8,064,000	4,478,000
1903	8,875,000	4,946,000
1904	10,190,000	5,044,000
1905	11,094,000	5,942,000

American Trade has been as follows:

	£	£
1897	1,905,943	3,390,625
1901	1,790,692	5,108,524
1902	2,689,523	6,693,721
1903	2,516,310	7,687,370
1904	1,885,355	4,846,025
1905	2,268,724	3,708,120

Aga Khan, His Highness Sultan Mahmomed Shah, Head of the Ismailiah sects of all Moslems, is the third Aga Khan in direct male line since the family migrated from Persia and settled in British India. He was born in '77, educated privately, and married his cousin '97. He is a great traveller, and frequently visits England and other European countries. He was created K.C.I.E. in '97, promoted to G.C.I.E. in 1902, and holds several high distinctions from the German Emperor, the Shah of Persia, the Sultans of Turkey and Zanzibar, and other potentates. Chief residence: Bombay. Clubs: Marlborough, Piccadilly; and several clubs in India.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

II. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

III. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. The President of the Board receives a salary of £2000 per annum. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in four divisions.

1. The **Animals Division** is charged with the suppression of certain contagious diseases, including rabies, among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and swine, horses, and dogs.

2. The **Intelligence Division** is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, and other Acts; inspects, reports, and advises upon Agricultural Education in England and Wales; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

3. The **Land Division** prepares the annual Agricultural and Produce Returns, collects the average prices of British corn under the Corn Returns Act '82, and is concerned with the regulation and inclosure of commons, transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, reapportionment and redemption of tithe rent-charge, enfranchisement of copyhold land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement.

4. The **Fisheries Division** is charged with powers and duties under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. See statistics given under SEA FISHERIES.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*), and of Kew Gardens (*q.v.*) is under the control of the Board.

Further powers were conferred on the Board in 1907 by the Small Holdings, Destructive Insects and Pests, Butter and Margarine, and Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts.

President, Rt. Hon. Earl Carrington, K.G.
Permanent Secretary, Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.
Offices, 4 and 8, Whitehall Place, 3, St. James's Square, and 3, Delahay Street, S.W.

Department of Agriculture, Ireland.

The authority which controls and promotes agriculture in Ireland is the Department of Agriculture and Technical Institution, created in 1899, which has done a most important work in the country. **Vice-President**, T. Wallace Russell, M.P. **Sec.**, T. P. Gill, Esq. **Office**, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

I. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Persons engaged in Agriculture.

In the General Report on the 1901 Census of England and Wales, issued in 1904, the following comparison was made as to the number of persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom, as enumerated at the last three censuses:—

	1881	1891	1901
Farmers, Graziers &c. Sons or other relatives returned as assisting in the work on the Farm ..	633,787	597,878	577,177
Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants	1,192,725	1,072,059	869,728
Gardeners, Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists ..	168,846	199,014	239,689
Others — Shepherds, Farm Bailiffs, etc. ..	86,009	83,706	102,242
	2,362,331	2,249,756	2,109,812

Agricultural Labourers' Wages.

Although time payments in cash form the main part of agricultural labourers' earnings, the method of remuneration varies very much in different parts of the United Kingdom. Where the system of long engagements prevails, extra cash payments for piecework, hay

and corn harvest, overtime, etc., are few, if any, while allowances in kind, such as board and lodging for unmarried men, and free cottages, potatoes, fuel, etc., for married men, are frequent. On the other hand, where the engagements are shorter and the rates of time wages are lower, as in the arable districts of the Eastern, Southern, and South-Western counties of England, more piecework is done, and extra payments in cash at hay and corn harvests and for overtime can be earned, while men in charge of animals frequently receive lamb money, journey money, free cottages, and other allowances in kind.

The following were the final averages obtained for the earnings in 1902 of ordinary agricultural labourers in England, and for the classes of labourers most nearly corresponding to them in other parts of the United Kingdom, according to the latest report, made in 1905 by Mr. Wilson Fox, of the Labour Department of the Board of Trade:—

Country.	Ordinary Agricultural Labourers.				All classes of *Agricultural Labourers.
	1902.	1898.	Increase in 1902 over 1898.		
			Amount.	per cent.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
England	17 5	16 9	0 8	4'0	18 3
Wales	17 7	16 6	1 1	6 6	17 3
Scotland	19 5	18 2	1 3	6'9	19 3
Ireland.	10 0	10 2	0 7	5'7	10 11

* Including ordinary labourers and also men specially engaged in the charge of animals—shepherds, cattlemen, and horsekeepers.

The highest average weekly earnings in England were in Durham, 22s. 2d.; in Wales, Glamorgan, 21s. 3d.; in Scotland, Renfrew and Lanark, 22s. 2d.; in Ireland, Down, 13s.

The lowest average weekly earnings were—in England, Oxford, 14s. 6d.; Wales, Cardigan, 15s. 8d.; Scotland, Shetland, Orkney, and Caithness, 13s. 7d.; Ireland, Mayo, 8s. 9d.

Returns as to the rates of weekly cash wages paid on 69 farms in England and Wales showed that the average increase from 1850 to 1903 in the rates of weekly cash wages amounted to 57 per cent., and on 10 farms in Ireland to 81'6 per cent.

Agricultural and other Land.

The general distribution of the land surface of the United Kingdom in the year 1906 may be shown as under. The figures for Ireland and for Jersey (included in the Channel Islands) include inland water area:—

	Total Land Area.	Woods and Plantations.*	Mountain and Heath Land used for Grazing.	Permanent Pasture.	Arable Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
England	32,382,000	1,715,473	2,370,691	13,817,224	10,783,350
Wales	4,749,000	184,361	1,288,340	1,987,385	805,757
Scotland	19,070,000	868,409	9,089,333	1,440,125	3,432,914
Great Britain	56,201,000	2,768,243	12,748,364	17,244,734	15,022,021
Ireland	20,710,589	306,642†	2,244,323	10,174,473	4,629,826
Isle of Man	140,986	1,000	24,618	18,789	75,399
Channel Islands	44,467	169	1,903	8,788	21,849
United Kingdom	77,097,460	3,076,054	15,019,208	27,446,784	19,749,095

* For more detailed particulars see article on FORESTRY.

† 1907 figures.

The surface which remains unaccounted for in the previous table is about 15 per cent. of the whole, and includes not only water, wastes, land incapable of profitable cultivation, and the minor holdings of 1 acre or less which are not the subject of annual returns, but also the land required for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes.

Number and Size of Holdings.

Details of holdings above 1 acre for 1906 are given in the following table:—

	No. of Holdings, 1906.	Acreage under Crops and Grass.	Average Size.	
			1906.	1895.
England	371,381	24,600,574	66'2	65'3
Wales	60,425	2,793,142	46'2	47'1
Scotland	79,027	4,873,039	61'7	61'5
Great Britain	510,833	32,266,755	63'2	62'6
Ireland		14,764,438	28'6	29'5*

* 1896 figures.

The various sizes of these holdings were:—

	1-5 Acres.	5-50 Acres.	50-300 Acres.	Above 300 Acres.
England . . .	80,917	166,017	109,736	14,711
Wales . . .	10,279	31,713	18,022	411
Scotland . . .	16,553	34,645	23,123	2,706
Great Britain	109,749	232,375	150,881	17,828
Ireland . . .	62,256	364,114	480,664	19,617

* 50—200 acres.

† Above 200 acres.

Concerning allotments of 1 acre and under in Great Britain, these numbered in 1895 579,133; those of less than 1 acre were 541,990, and of 1 acre 37,143.

In Ireland there were, in 1906, 80,693 holdings not exceeding 1 acre.

Small Holdings.

A Committee was in May 1905 appointed to inquire into the administration and working of the Small Holdings Act 1892, to examine the various arrangements made by landowners in recent years for the provision of smaller agricultural holdings; and to report as to the conditions under which such holdings are most likely to be attended with success, and as to the measures which may most advantageously be taken, either by legislation, co-operative association, or otherwise, to secure the increase of their number. Chairman, Earl of Onslow; Secretary, Mr. T. H. Sutton, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

This Committee reported in Dec. 1906, and recommended that in addition to the machinery provided by the Small Holdings Act 1892, the provision of small holdings should be assisted by the direct intervention of a Central Government Department, and that Parliament should make an annual grant for the purpose. If land could not be acquired by agreement for definite experiments in the creation of small holdings,

compulsory powers should be conferred on the Board of Agriculture; and they should take such steps as they deemed advisable to let or to sell the holdings to suitable applicants. Various amendments of the 1892 Act were suggested, and the Committee recommended that State loans should be granted to enable landowners, under certain restrictions, to undertake the necessary adaptation and equipment of voluntarily provided small holdings. The Committee made further recommendations as to facilities for Agricultural Education to meet the wants of small cultivators, and to encourage the system of school gardens, and as to State encouragement of all forms of agricultural co-operation, Sir F. A. Channing presented a Supplementary Report, in which he emphasised the necessity for putting the provision of small holdings on a strictly economic basis; the paramount importance of co-operative action and methods; the wisdom of establishing central schools for agricultural education, and the imperative necessity of bringing into play State action and State powers for the provision of land, with an extension of the powers of local authorities for the acquisition of land, by hire or purchase, and the creation of a distinct Small Holdings Commission as the central authority. Mr. Jesse Collings presented a separate report, in which he argued in favour of an amendment of the present law, to remove the difficulties in the way of the creation of small ownerships, and concluded that the Board of Agriculture should have at disposal a substantial sum to create small holdings throughout the country, and that the terms as to loans to small holders should be such as would secure that poverty should be no bar to suitable men acquiring the ownership of the land they tilled.

In the 1907 Session the Small Holdings Act was passed. For details see Session, sect. 72.

Crown Lands and Small Holdings.

Under the Crown Lands Act of 1906 Lord Carrington, as President of the Board of Agriculture, was appointed a Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and 62,000 acres of Crown land (agricultural and woods) were placed under his management. He at once endeavoured to promote a larger extension of small holdings upon this property, and a circular was issued to each parish, district, and county council in whose districts Crown lands were situate, inquiring as to the demand for small holdings and allotments. A very large response was made to this inquiry; from Lincolnshire alone 227 applications were made for 6784 acres of land. Much was done to meet this demand, without depriving a single existing farm tenant of his livelihood or his home. When Lord Carrington took over the management of this property there were only 44 small holdings upon it. A farm of 917 acres in Cambridgeshire (which had been in hand for two years for want of a suitable tenant for the whole farm) was divided up into allotments and small holdings, which were let to 75 tenants. A farm of 244 acres at Bromham, in Wiltshire, which became vacant, was taken by the parish council for small holdings, while 40 more acres there were let direct as small holdings. The town council of Scarborough have taken nearly 500 acres in Yorkshire for development as allotments and small holdings.

A portion, consisting of about 594 acres, of a farm at Wingland, in Lincolnshire, has been taken by the South Lincolnshire Small Holders Association and let to 49 tenants, including allotment holders, for 12 of whom residences and buildings have been provided on the Crown property. A part comprising about 752 acres of another farm at Whaplode and Moulton, also in Lincolnshire, has been let to the Moulton Parish Council, and by them let to 22 tenants in addition to allotment holders, for 10 of whom residences and buildings are provided in the property; one other small holding of about 16 acres here has been created and let

direct to the tenant. Possession of about 79 acres of land at Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, has been obtained, and let direct to 7 tenants. The acreage of Crown land appropriated to small holdings and allotments has thus been increased by about 3120 acres.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association was founded in '85 to assist rural labourers to obtain small allotments of land and to maintain their rights to the charities bequeathed for their benefit in past years. The President is Sir Walter Foster, M.P., and the Secretary Mr. C. D. Sturge. Office, 116, Vivian Road, Harborne, Birmingham.

Acreage under Crops and Grass, 1876-1906.

The following table shows, by quinquennial averages for the 30 years '76-1900, and for the year 1906, the acreage under the chief crops in the United Kingdom:—

	1876-80.	1881-5.	1886-90.	1891-5.	1896-1900.	1906.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	3,190,086	2,820,584	2,488,356	2,016,467	1,957,573	1,801,271
Barley	2,752,850	2,478,870	2,313,898	2,277,014	2,179,953	1,931,651
Oats	4,170,324	4,206,113	4,258,676	4,370,834	4,176,729	4,138,407
Beans and Peas	755,700	684,276	586,074	495,797	424,047	445,414
Potatoes	1,384,515	1,384,244	1,367,336	1,266,218	1,225,359	1,193,662
Turnips, Swedes, and Mangolds	2,792,956	2,714,295	2,653,409	2,656,574	2,522,937	2,376,948
Flax	138,404	114,938	119,230	83,420	47,973	55,453
Total Arable Land . . . . .	..	..	..	20,345,937	19,779,647	19,749,095
Permanent Grass . . . . .	..	..	..	27,642,070	28,047,113	27,446,784
Total Acreage under Crops and Grass	47,403,060	47,741,072	47,932,068	47,988,007	47,826,760	47,195,879

Acreage under Crops, 1907.

The figures for the United Kingdom do not include the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Corn Crops—			
Wheat	1,625,488	38,151	1,663,639
Barley	1,712,166	170,432	1,882,598
Oats	3,122,936	1,075,373	4,198,309
Rye	61,211	8,838	70,049
Beans	309,761	1,833	311,594
Peas	166,138	324	166,462
Total	6,997,700	1,294,951	8,292,651

	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Green Crops—			
Potatoes	548,921	590,973	1,139,894
Turnips and Swedes	1,563,031	275,129	1,838,160
Mangold	450,063	67,086	517,149
Cabbage	74,897	38,250	113,147
Kohl Rabi	20,687	—	20,687
Rape	91,273	3,365	94,638
Vetches or Tares	154,058	1,795	155,853
Lucerne and other Crops	185,295	26,326	211,621
Total	3,088,225	1,002,924	4,091,149

Acreage under Grass, etc., 1907.

	Great Britain.	*Ireland.	*United Kingdom.
Clover and rotation grass—			
For hay	2,250,371	682,635	2,831,305
Not for hay	2,240,657	626,478	2,948,018
Total	4,491,028	1,255,113	5,779,323
Permanent grass—			
For hay	4,936,823	1,665,871	6,361,439
Not for hay	12,341,420	9,971,518	22,503,934
Total	17,278,243	11,637,389	28,865,373
Flax	372	59,655	46,599
Hops	44,938	—	48,967
Small fruit	82,107	4,531	83,941
Bare fallow	261,437	4,195	353,742
Orchards	250,172	—	245,815

* 1906 figures, those for 1907 not being available, Nov. 12th, 1907.

† The hop counties are Hants, Hereford, Kent, Salop, Surrey, Sussex and Worcester. Of the total acreage Kent has 29,841 acres.

Produce of Crops, 1906.

The Estimated Total Produce of the principal crops in Great Britain in 1906 was:—

	Total Produce.	Yield per acre.	Average yield per acre for 10 years '96-1905.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	59,091,772	33'66	31'22
Barley . . .	60,553,977	34'58	33'04
Oats . . .	123,383,857	40'55	38'92
Beans . . .	9,970,892	34'73	28'59
Peas . . .	4,158,783	30'21	26'61
	Tons.	Tons.	
Potatoes . .	3,428,711	6'06	5'78
Turnips and Swedes . .	22,627,840	14'22	12'96
Mangold . .	8,538,480	10'79	18'70
Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.)	3,200,969	29'21	29'06
Hay (Perma- nent Grass)	5,384,892	22'51	23'49
Hops (cwts.)	245,688*	5'26	—

* 374,129 cwts. in 1907.

The Department of Agriculture for Ireland gave the estimated Total Produce and Yield per Acre of the Principal Crops in Ireland in 1906 thus:—

	Total Produce.	Yield per acre.	Av. Yield per acre, 10 years 1896-1905.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat . . .	1,526,670	34'79	33'25
Barley . . .	6,926,257	39'23	39'49
Oats . . .	51,487,770	47'84	44'93
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes . .	2,660,581	4'32	4'05
Turnips and Swedes . .	4,995,596	17'80	15'54
Mangold . .	1,342,550	19'98	16'80
Hay (Clover, Sainfoin, etc.) . . .	1,557,451	Cwts.	Cwts.
Hay (Perma- nent Grass)	3,369,978	44	46'85

Annual Average Prices per Imperial Quarter of British Corn 1851-1906.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1851 . . .	38 6	24 9	18 7
1861 . . .	55 4	36 1	23 9
1871 . . .	56 8	36 2	25 2
1881 . . .	45 4	31 11	21 9
1891 . . .	37 0	28 2	20 0
1895 . . .	23 1	21 11	14 6
1896 . . .	26 2	22 11	14 9
1897 . . .	30 2	23 6	16 11
1898 . . .	34 0	27 2	18 5
1899 . . .	25 8	25 7	17 0
1900 . . .	26 11	24 11	17 7

Year.**Wheat.****Barley.****Oats.**

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 . . .	26 9	25 2	18 5
1902 . . .	28 1	25 8	20 2
1903 . . .	26 9	22 8	17 2
1904 . . .	28 4	22 4	16 4
1905 . . .	29 8	24 4	17 4
1906 . . .	28 3	24 2	18 4
1907 (Nov.)	36 3	27 7	18 10

The average value of foreign and colonial corn imported into the United Kingdom in 1905 and 1906 was, per imperial quarter:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1905 . . .	31 0	20 1	15 4
1906 . . .	30 2	20 4	16 6

Numbers of Live Stock, 1876-1906.

Number of horses,* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1880	1,929,680	9,871,153	30,239,620	2,863,488
1885	1,909,200	10,868,760	30,086,200	3,686,628
1890	1,964,911	10,789,858	31,667,195	4,362,040
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,870
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1906	2,108,879	11,732,061	29,109,971	3,499,232

* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

Horses, 1907.

The figures relate only to horses used for agricultural purposes as stated and unbroken horses, and do not embrace the total number of horses in the country.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.
Horses used for agricultural purposes* . .	1,115,962	365,777	1,481,739
Unbroken horses: 1 year and above	313,961	99,784	413,745
Unbroken horses: under 1 year .	126,484	57,446	183,930
Total of horses .	1,556,407	523,007	2,079,414

* Including mares kept for breeding.

Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, 1907.

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.
Cows & Heifers in Milk or in Calf . . .	2,759,318	1,560,801	4,320,119
Other Cattle— Two years and above .	1,389,282	1,039,993	2,429,275
One year and under two .	1,440,433	999,404	2,439,837
Under one year . . .	1,323,486	1,074,636	2,398,122
Total of Cattle .	6,912,519	4,674,834	11,587,253

	Great Britain.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.
Ewes kept for Breeding	10,277,428	1,521,502	11,798,930
Other Sheep—			
One year and above.	5,194,029	697,540	5,891,569
Under one year . .	10,645,046	1,596,953	12,241,999
Total of Sheep	26,116,503	3,815,995	29,932,498
Sows kept for Breeding . .	380,272	142,383	522,655
Other Pigs . .	2,256,536	1,174,346	3,430,882
Total of Pigs . .	2,636,808	1,316,729	3,953,537

Diseases of Animals.

Until 1893 the local authorities of the country controlled the powers exercisable under the Diseases of Animals Acts with regard to Swine Fever, but at the end of that year the Board of Agriculture assumed control. The number of outbreaks of swine fever, which was 3045 in 1895, has sunk continuously since.

The number of cases of rabies rapidly diminished from 771 in 1895 to nil in 1903.

It was in 1899 that the last outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia occurred, and it seems to have been banished from the country. Foot and mouth disease also appears to have been eradicated, there having been no cases since 1902.

On the other hand the number of outbreaks of anthrax and glanders seems to be steadily increasing.

The following were the outbreaks reported in 1906:—

	Great Britain.	Ireland.
Anthrax	939	4
Glanders	1,066	8
Swine Fever . . .	1,280	95
Pleuro-Pneumonia .	—	—
Foot & Mouth Disease	—	—
Sheep Scab	534	256
Epizootic Abortion .	2	1
Rabies	—	—
Parasitic Mange . .	—	85

For the first 44 weeks in 1907 the number of outbreaks in Great Britain notified were: Anthrax, 917; glanders, 731; swine fever, 2101; sheep scab, 450. In Ireland (42 weeks of 1907): Anthrax, 3; glanders, 5; sheep scab, 205; swine fever, 134; parasitic mange, 67.

A Departmental Committee was appointed in April 1905 to inquire, by means of experimental investigation and otherwise, into the pathology and etiology of epizootic abortion, and to consider whether any and, if so, what preventive and remedial measures may with advantage be adopted with respect to that disease. Chairman, Prof. John MacFadyean, M.R.C.V.S., M.B., B.Sc., Principal Royal Veterinary College; Secretary, Mr. J. R. Jackson, M.R.C.V.S., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Prices of Cattle and Sheep.

The average prices of British cattle and sheep per stone of 8 lb., sinking the offal, at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, were:—

Year.	Cattle.		Sheep.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
'73	5 1	to 6 4	5 8	to 6 11
'83	4 4	to 6 1	6 2	to 7 3
'93	2 10	to 4 9	3 8	to 5 5
'98	2 4	to 4 3	3 2	to 5 6
'99	2 6	to 4 7	3 4	to 5 8
1900	3 1	to 4 10	3 4	to 6 0
1901	2 4	to 4 7	3 3	to 5 8
1902	2 11	to 4 11	3 7	to 5 9
1903	2 10	to 4 8	3 8	to 5 10
1904	2 9	to 4 7	3 10	to 5 11
1905	2 10	to 4 7	3 11	to 5 11
1906	2 9	to 4 7	4 5	to 6 1

The average prices of dead meat in 1906, compiled from the weekly return of market prices, were as follows:—

	per cwt.
	s. d.
Beef, British, 1st quality	51 0
" 2nd "	47 0
" U.S.A. and Canadian port killed . .	47 6
" Argentine Frozen, H.Q. . . .	32 6
" " F.Q. . . .	25 0
" " Chilled, H.Q. . . .	38 0
" " F.Q. . . .	27 6
" American " F.Q. . . .	52 0
" " F.Q. . . .	33 6
Veal, British, 1st quality	67 6
" 2nd "	59 0
" Foreign	68 0
Mutton, Scotch, 1st quality	75 0
" 2nd "	66 6
" English, 1st "	71 0
" " 2nd "	64 0
" Argentine, Frozen	34 6
" Australian "	32 6
" New Zealand "	39 0
Lamb, British, 1st quality	88 0
" 2nd "	79 0
" New Zealand, Frozen	50 0
" Australian	42 6
Pork, British, 1st quality	61 6
" 2nd "	55 6
" Foreign, 1st "	59 6
" " 2nd "	53 6

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom is shown by the following table, giving the proportional quantities per head of population for the products named:

Years.	Wheat (grain).	Wheat (flour).	Meat.			Total Meat.
	lb.	lb.	lb.*	lb.†	lb.‡	lb.
'61-65	106	21	0'1	4'2	1'6	5'9
'66-70	116	16	0'2	2'3	1'7	4'2
'71-75	152	19	0'2	7'8	2'9	10'9
'76-80	174	28	1'7	13'5	4'0	19'2
'81-85	186	45	3'5	11'8	3'6	18'9
'86-90	170	48	7'0	12'9	3'4	23'3
'91-95	203	56	12'4	14'1	3'9	30'4
'96-1900	185	58	19'6	19'8	4'3	43'7
1901-5	229	47	23'0	18'0	4'9	45'9
1906	239	36	25'9	17'5	3'9	47'3

* Fresh beef, mutton, and pork.

† Bacon and hams.

‡ Other meat, fresh and preserved.

Imports of			1906.		Per head of population.	Imports of			1906.		Per head of population.
			No.	£					Lbs.		
Horses			17,848	535,532		*Wool—					
Live {	Cattle		561,215	9,732,180		Foreign					
	Sheep		103,359	156,947		Countries.	129,938,602	5,076,564			
			Cwts.			British Possessns.	515,204,240	22,370,986			
Beef . . .			5,981,473	11,107,249	Fresh Beef, lbs.						
Mutton . .			4,131,199	7,771,889	Mutton } 25'9	Hides . . .	1,017,896	3,096,803			
*Pig Meat .			7,543,551	19,533,459	& Pork } 17'5	Tallow and					
					Bacon, } 3'9	Stearine . .	1,933,836	2,795,821			
Meat, Un-			795,043	1,738,486	Hams, } 47'3	Clover and					
enumerated						Grass Seeds	15,034	615,170			
Total . . .			18,451,266	£40,151,083		Manures† . .	764,664	2,452,496			
Butter . . .			4,337,258	23,460,196		Flax . . .	87,334	3,557,101			
Margarine .			1,101,957	2,733,795		Hemp . . .	117,336	3,712,179			
Cheese . . .			2,638,794	7,607,641		Oilcake . .	360,198	2,362,471			
Margarine .						Flax . Seed					
Cheese . . .			1,191	2,254		(Linseed) . .	1,588,100	3,274,988			
Condensed											
Milk . . .			907,983	1,563,677		Cotton Seed	624,765	3,716,567			
Milk and											
Cream . . .			12,279	23,040		Rape Seed .	118,149	234,644			
Total			£35,390,603								
			Cwts.			Hewn Wood	3,246,731	6,411,243			
Rabbits . .	{		1,000,786			Sawn or					
Poultry and			803,556			Split Wood	6,692,260	18,534,958			
Game . . .			985,457			Staves . . .	139,041	632,568			
Eggs . . .		Thousands.	2,264,887			Furniture					
			7,098,122			and Hard					
Lard . . .			2,049,367			Woods . . .					
			4,361,399								
Wheat			Cwts.								
(Grain).			92,967,200								
Flour . . .			14,190,300								
			6,817,213								
Total			£39,493,398								
Barley . . .			Cwts.								
Oats . . .			19,934,500								
			15,286,500								
Maize . . .			48,685,200								
			11,972,694								
Rye . . .			1,122,340								
Buckwheat .			99,990								
Beans . . .			634,280								
Peas . . .			1,453,420								
Meal(except			2,242,795								
Wheat) . .			930,745								
Total			£24,312,882								
Hay . . .			Tons.								
			155,375								
Malt . . .			Cwts.								
			15,122								
Hops . . .			232,619								
Apples . . .			2,808,732								
Cherries . .			101,106								
Grapes . . .			600,371								
Pears . . .			576,573								
Plums . . .			891,113								
Potatoes . .			3,819,787								
			1,332,027								
Onions . . .			8,310,534								
			953,615								

* Pork, fresh and salted, Bacon and Hams.

Imports of			1906.		Per head of population.
			No.	£	
Horses			17,848	535,532	
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Meat, Un-			795,043	1,738,486	Hams, } 47'3
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Margarine .			1,101,957	2,733,795	
Cheese . . .			2,638,794	7,607,641	
Margarine .					
Cheese . . .			1,191	2,254	
Condensed					
Milk . . .			907,983	1,563,677	
Milk and					
Cream . . .			12,279	23,040	
Total			£35,390,603		
			Cwts.		
Rabbits . .	{		1,000,786		
Poultry and			803,556		
Game . . .			985,457		
Eggs . . .		Thousands.	2,264,887		
			7,098,122		
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(Grain).			92,967,200		
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Potatoes . .			3,819,787		
			1,332,027		
Onions . . .			8,310,534		
			953,615		

* 267,092,040 lbs. of wool (value £11,246,986) re-exported, leaving net imports 378,050,802 lbs. (value £16,200,564).

† Bones, Guano, Nitrate, and Phosphate.

II. CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Organisation Society was established in April 1901, through the amalgamation of the British Agricultural Organisation Society with the National Agricultural Union. A considerable number of country districts are vigorously taking the matter up. The Agricultural Organisation Society maintains a staff of organisers, and (a) advises with regard to the preliminary steps to be taken in the formation of a society; (b) supplies model rules giving societies a legal constitution without trouble or expense; (c) gives information concerning the working of other societies, with the object of mutual help and experience; (d) is in a position to negotiate with firms in a manner impossible for a local society; (e) institutes systematic methods of administration in order to secure good management.

The number and nature of Societies affiliated to the Agricultural Organisation Society in August, 1907, was as follows:—

Societies for the Supply of Requirements and Sale of Produce	107
Dairy, Bottled Milk, and Cheesemaking	14
Rural Industries	13
Allotments and Small Holdings	5
Agricultural Credit	13
Auction Market	2
Fruit Grading	2
Motor Service	2
Agricultural Co-operative Federation, Ltd.	1
Central Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Ltd.	1
Scottish Agricultural Organisation	1

Total 151

President, Mr. R. A. Yerburgh; Chairman of Committee, Hon. T. A. Brassey; Secretary, Mr. J. Nugent Harris. Offices, Dacre House, Dacre Street, Westminster, (Telegraphic Address: "Natalizio, London"; Telephone No. 494, Victoria.)

The reports of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in September 1907, over 800 societies, including:—

Dairies, 284.
Agricultural Societies, 158.
Agricultural Banks, 252.
Poultry Societies, 29.
Home Industry Societies, 51.
Flax Societies, 4.
Bee-keepers' Societies, 21.
Federations, 4.
Miscellaneous Societies, 15.

The membership of the societies in Sept. 1907 was over 80,000. The co-operative credit movement has placed cheap credit within the reach of over 14,000 farmers; and the creamery movement has enabled over 40,000 farmers to equip societies governed by themselves and to retain the full profits of the butter industry. The Society is working hand-in-hand with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Sec., R. A. Anderson. Office, 22, Lincoln Place, Dublin.

See also People's Banks on pp. 36-37.

III. AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The following institutions in England and Wales provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them:—

University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Agricultural Department, Leeds University.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
Agricultural Department, Cambridge University.
University College, Reading.
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.

Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges:—

Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.
Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop.
Aspatia Agricultural College, Cumberland.
College of Agriculture and Horticulture, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
Agricultural and Horticultural College, Uckfield.
Essex County Technical Laboratories, Chelmsford.
Harris Institute, Preston.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character or confine themselves to some particular branch, e.g. dairying.

The following are institutions in Scotland at which a complete course of instruction is given:—

Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen.
Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh.
West of Scotland College of Agriculture, Glasgow.

A Departmental Committee was appointed to inquire into the provision for scientific and technical instruction in agriculture in England and Wales, and to report whether they are satisfactory and sufficient, and if not in what manner they may be modified. Chairman, Lord Reay; Secretary, Mr. A. E. Brooke-Hunt; Board of Agriculture.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded by Royal Charter on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows, at which the best pedigree animals, as well as the newest inventions in agricultural implements and labour-saving appliances, are exhibited; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The Society has, in conjunction with the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, instituted annual examinations for the award of National Diplomas in the science and practice of Agriculture and of Dairying. It seeks in many other ways to foster the study of agriculture, including the publication of insect and other "Diagrams," a Text-book on agriculture (now in its thirty-fifth thousand), Pamphlets, and lantern slides. The governing body of the Society consists of a President (elected annually), 12 trustees, 12 vice-presidents, and 54 members of council, one-third of whom go out of office each year. The members number about 10,000, including nearly all the chief landowners, practical farmers and stock breeders of the country. Membership of the Society entitles to the use of a large and well-stocked library of standard books on agricultural subjects, and a reading-room. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Mr. W. Carruthers, F.R.S.; and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., of the Zoological Laboratory, Cambridge, all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. The sixty-ninth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, commencing June 30th, 1908. Sec., Mr. Thomas McRow, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.

Royal Veterinary College.

The College was founded in 1791, and incorporated by Royal Charter 1875. It is administered by Governors and a General Purposes Committee. Subscribers pay £2 2s. per annum, or £21 for a life subscription. The

College itself is under the supervision of a Principal, or Dean, assisted by a number of Professors. Students' fees are £22 6s. for the first and £21 15s. 6d. for the second and subsequent years. Principal and Dean, Prof. McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Sec., Mr. R. A. N. Powys. College, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Rothamsted Experimental Station.

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, as Mr. Lawes, came into possession of the ancestral estate of Rothamsted in 1834, and almost immediately began experiments on vegetation, at first in pots and then on the fields of the Home Farm. The foundation of the Experimental Station is ascribed to the year '43, for then many of the fields now under experiment took their present form; in that year also Lawes obtained the assistance of Dr. (afterwards Sir J. H.) Gilbert, and thus began the long partnership in investigation which only terminated at his death in 1900.

At Rothamsted field experiments have been carried out on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. The distinguishing feature has been continuity of plan. Each particular plot has always carried from year to year the same crop, and has received similar treatment and manuring; the accidental errors due to variations of soil and season, which are inherent in all field experiments, are thus eliminated, and the effect of the treatment stands out clearly. From such results over a series of years the influence of different types of season can be ascertained; and in the course of time the secondary effects of the treatment on the composition and behaviour of the soil also become apparent: exhaustion of the soil in particular directions manifests itself by degrees. The effect of the manures used on the gross yield of the crops may be regarded as settled by the experiments; indeed, the results are nowadays incorporated into the current tradition of the practical farmer; but the effects produced upon the soil and upon the quality of the crop are still matters which urgently require investigation. The Goldsmiths' Company's Assistant for Soil Investigation is E. G. Russell, D.Sc.

While field experiments with farm crops have always been the main subject for investigation at Rothamsted, many other cognate matters have been dealt with. During many years feeding experiments were conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, in the course of which analyses were made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fatness. These experiments still form the basis of our knowledge of the composition of the animal body. Other experiments have dealt with the nature and amount of food required by the fattening animal, and with the relation of food to work and the source of fat in the body: all of these have assisted in laying the foundations of the theory of animal nutrition. More directly practical inquiries have dealt with the value of malt as food, with the utilisation of sewage and the feeding value of sewage-grown grass, and on the making and feeding value of ensilage.

The Lawes Testimonial Laboratory was the outcome of a public subscription among the agriculturists of England in '54. In 1906 the "James

Mason" Laboratory for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.

In '99 the papers in which the results of the Rothamsted work were embodied were collected, forming three 4to and seven 8vo vols. A more general summary of the work done is contained in the "Book of the Rothamsted Experiments" (J. Murray, 1905, 10s. 6d. net).

In '99 Sir John Lawes created the Lawes Agricultural Trust, endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. He intrusted the management to a Committee composed of four members nominated by the Royal Society, two by the Royal Agricultural Society, one each by the Chemical and Linnean Societies, and the owner of Rothamsted.

Director: A. D. Hall, M.A.

Chemist: N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.

Bacteriologist, H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.

Other Societies.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Secretary, Jas. Macdonald, F.R.S.E., 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731 for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry and of science and art. Shows are held in April, August, and December, at the Society's premises, Ball's Bridge, Dublin. Hon. Secs., Prof. J. Joly, F.R.S.; Capt. J. L. Riall, D.L. Registrar and Chemical Analyst, R. J. Moss, F.I.C. Agricultural Supt., R. Bruce, Leinster House, Dublin.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (96 in number) in England and Wales are affiliated to the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (Secretary, A. H. H. Matthews, St. Anne's Chambers, Orchard Street, Westminster, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 72 local societies are affiliated. Secretary, Isaac Connell, 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The Smithfield Club (Incorporated), formed in 1798, has also to be credited with excellent services in encouraging the breeding and proper fattening of live stock and exhibiting agricultural produce and implements. Secretary, E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association. Secretary, Wm. C. Young, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society, for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, manufactures, and commerce. Sec. and Ed., T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The Farmers' Club. Membership 950. Secretary, H. Trustring Eve, 2, Whitehall Court, London, S.W.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society. Secretary, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The Welsh National Agricultural Society. Secretary, Lewis T. L. Pryse, Cambrian Chambers, Aberystwyth.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in Dairying, which may be specially studied at The British Dairy Institute at Reading.

The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston Fields, Derby.

The Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich.

The Dairy School, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives and unmarried daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Sec., C. B. Shaw, 26, Charles Street, St. James's, London, S.W.

Breed Societies.

There is a permanent Royal Commission on Horse Breeding, of which the Master of the Horse, the Earl of Granard, is ex-officio President. Sec., J. Herbert Taylor. Office, 12, Hanover Square, London, W.

Other Breed Societies concerned with horses are:—

Shire Horse Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.
Clydesdale Horse Society, 93, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Hackney Horse Society, 12, Hanover Sq., W.
Hunters' Improvement Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Polo and Riding Pony Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Cleveland Bay Horse Society, Sec., T. Curry, Morton Carr, Nunthorpe R.S.O., Yorkshire.

Yorkshire Coach Horse Society, The Grange, Appleton Roebuck, Bolton Percy R.S.O., Yorks.

For Cattle the chief societies are:—

Shorthorn Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.
Hereford Herd-Book Society, 20, East Street Hereford.

Devon Cattle Breeders' Society, Sec., J. Risdon, jun., Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

Sussex Herd-Book Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

English Jersey Cattle Society, 7, Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.

Galloway Cattle Society, Sec., Very Rev. J. Gillespie, LL.D., Monswald Manse, Ruthwell R.S.O., N.B.

Ayrshire Cattle Herd-Book Society, Sec., J. Howie, 58, Alloway Street, Ayr.

Highland Cattle Society, Sec., D. Shaw, 15, High Street, Inverness.

Jersey Herd-Book Society, Sec., J. A. Perree, 8, Church Street, Jersey.

English Guernsey Society, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Kerry and Dexter Herd-Book Society, Leinster House, Dublin.

Red Polled Society, *Mercury* Office, Norwich.

For Sheep the leading societies are:—

National Sheep Breeders, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Oxford Down Breeders, 68, St. Giles', Oxford.
Southdown, 12, Hanover Square, W.

Hampshire Down, 49, Canal, Salisbury.

Wensleydale, Carperby, Aysgarth.
Leicester, Sec., W. A. Brown, Elms Villa, Great Driffield, Yorkshire.

Devon Long-woollen Sheep Breeders, Sec., J. Risdon, jun., Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

Ayr Ram Society, Sec., J. Howie, 58, Alloway Street, Ayr.

For Poultry there are:

National Poultry Organisation Society, Sec. E. Brown, F.L.S., 12, Hanover Square, W.

Poultry Club, Hon. Sec. and Treas., G. Iyrwhitt-Drake, Cobtree Sandling, Maidstone.

For Fruit there is the

National Fruit Growers' Federation, Sec. A. T. Matthews, 28, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W.

There are three associations devoted to the interests of Pig Breeders:

National Pig Breeders' Association, Sec., John Parr, Ruddington, Nottingham.

British Berkshire Society.

Large Black Pig Society, 64, Oxford Street, Ipswich.

The British Goat Society (Allerton House, Kingston-on-Thames) issues a Herd-Book for that description of stock.

Albert Medal, The, was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The first class are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the second class, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, CONSUMPTION AND COST OF.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. Since his death in '85 these annual letters have been continued by Dr. Dawson Burns.

The latest year for which official data are available (1906) showed an expenditure of £166,425,911. From '99, when the expenditure was £185,927,227, there was a steady annual decline to £164,167,941 for 1905. The population, on the other hand, increased from 1899 to 1905 by 2,659,834.

Analysing the Drink Bill for 1906, the total expenditure is made up as follows:—

	£
British and Foreign Spirits	52,075,786
Beer (Malt Liquor)	101,754,303
Wine	11,095,822
British Wines, Cider, etc.	1,500,000
	£166,425,911

This gives an average of £3 16s. 3d. per head of the entire population (43,659,121). As the aggregate expenditure is made up of that of the three kingdoms, a further analysis shows that the expenditure in England was £137,726,786 (£3 19s. 9d. per head); in Scotland, £14,911,155 (£3 3s. 1d.); and in Ireland, £13,787,970 (£3 2s. 10d.).

Applying the analysis to the liquors, it is seen to be as follows:—

	Spirits.	Beer.	Wine.	Other Liquors
	Gallons.	Barrels.	Gallons.	1000 Galls.
England	27,557,837	30,127,068	10,479,387	14,000
Scotland	7,548,863	1,249,776	1,232,869	500
Ireland	4,195,780	2,514,257	616,435	500
United Kingdom	39,302,480	33,918,101	12,328,691	15,000

The intoxicating element in all alcoholic liquors is alcohol, and the total consumption of alcohol in 1906 was 86,054,300 gallons, or about 2 gallons per head.

In the United States the consumption of

alcoholic liquors, total and per head, in 1906, was as follows:—

	Total consumption.	Per head.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Distilled Spirits .	127,754,544	1'51
Wines	46,485,223	'55
Malt Liquors . .	1,689,985,642	20'20

The average consumption per head of the population works out as follows for the countries named, the figures relating to the year 1905:—

	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
United Kingdom	27'7	0'27	0'91
Australian Commonwealth . .	11'3	1'27	0'96
New Zealand . .	9'2	0'13	0'73
Canada	5'4	0'10	0'94
Belgium	48'8	1'03	1'10
Germany	26'3	1'61	1'43
Denmark	20'5	—	2'42
United States . .	16'8	'43	1'26
Austria	14'3	3'7	1'98
France	7'5	33'9	1'37

Amundsen, Captain Roald, the Norwegian explorer, early devoted himself to Arctic exploration, and served as 1st lieutenant on the *Belgica* in the Belgian Antarctic Expedition. He then studied terrestrial magnetism at the Hamburg Observatory, bought his ship, the *Gjøa*, explored the ocean between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and in 1903 sailed for the North Magnetic Pole. He stayed there two years, made the most valuable contributions to the knowledge of the geographical distribution of magnetism, mapped a large section of the North American coast, and traversed the North-west Passage for the first time in a ship, arriving at San Francisco in Oct. 1906. Awarded Patrons' Medal, R.G.S., April 1907.

Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of, 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. Sec., Thackeray Turner, F.S.A.

Andorra. A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6000.

Annunzio, Gabriele d', the pseudonym of the Italian poet Gaetano Rapagnetto, was b. 1864 on a boat in the Adriatic, educated in a college at Prato, near Florence, and studied in Rome. He was elected, in '98, a deputy in the Italian Parliament. His first volume of verse, "Primavera," appeared in '79, and was followed by "In Memoriam," '80; "Canto Novo," '82; "Intermezzo di Reine," '83. His "Odi Novelli" reached their 9th edition in '90. Of his numerous novels, the first, "Terra Vergine," appeared in '82; "Il Piacere" obtained ten editions between '89 and '98. He then turned to the drama, with "Un Sogno d'un Mattino di Primavera," "Giaconda," "Francesca da Rimini" produced by Signora Duse at the Adelphi in 1903, and "Piu che l'Amore" produced at Rome Nov. 1906.

Anti-Cigarette League, The International, founded March 1901. Has over 77,000 members, pledged to abstain from purchasing or using tobacco in any form until they are 21.

Chairman, Major-Gen. R. S. S. Baden-Powell; **Founder and Hon. Sec., Rev. Frank Johnson**; **Organising Sec., Miss Jessie B. Edgar**. Offices, 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London.

Antiquaries of London, Society of, Burlington House, W. **Assist. Secretary, W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.**

Apothecaries, Society of, Water Lane, Blackfriars. **Clerk, A. M. Upton**; **Sec. to Examiners, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P.**

Apponyi, Count Albert, Hungarian statesman, was educated at a Jesuit college, and entered political life as a member of the extreme Clerical Conservative party, who regarded the 1867 Compact as far too national. Gradually his views developed till he formed and led the Nationalist party. He was in 1902 President of the Hungarian Chamber, having been elected to that post by the Liberal party, which he then supported. Even at that date he leaned to the Independent party, and lent all his influence to support their demand for a more national organisation of the Hungarian army. In 1903 he resigned the Presidency of the Chamber, and gradually became one of the leaders of the Opposition, taking a most prominent part against Count Tisza's proposals for dealing with obstruction. In January 1904 he and his Nationalist followers formally joined the Independent party, repudiating dualism and declaring for a personal union of the two kingdoms. He took office in the Wekerle Coalition Ministry in 1906 as Minister of Public Worship and Education, and visited England during the summer. He is an accomplished linguist and a great orator. See AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. See TURKEY.

Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. Under Mohammed Ibn Rashid, the sheikh of the Shammar tribe, the Wahabite tribes were brought under the Bedouin control from Hail as a centre. Ibn Rashid died in '97, and his nephew Ibn Rashid succeeded him and was supported by the Turks. In 1901 the Wahabite chief, Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud, installed himself at Riadh as Emir of Nejd, and Ibn Rashid was driven back to Hail. On April 12th, 1906, Ibn Rashid was surprised near Kassim, and killed, with many of the notables of Hail, in a night attack made by Ibn Saud. Mutib Ibn Rashid succeeded him as Emir of Hail, but was murdered in Jan. 1907 by his cousin Hamud. Thereupon Abdul Aziz bin Saud attacked Hamud, who received Turkish support, and inflicted a severe defeat on the Wahabite forces. British influence in Arabia is exercised in the case of Oman (*q.v.*) through the Sultan of Muscat. The chief exports are sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul at Jiddah, James H. Monahan.

Archæological Association, The British, Hon. Secs., George Patrick, A.R.I.B.A., and J. G. N. Clift. Offices, 32, Sackville Street, W.

Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Royal. Hon. Sec., W. Hale-Hilton. Office: 20, Hanover Square, W.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. Founded in 1834, for the general advancement of architecture and for promoting and facilitating the acquirement of the knowledge of the various arts and sciences connected therewith. It was incorporated by royal charter in '37, and obtained a new charter in '87. Secretary, Mr. W. J. Locke. Offices, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W.

Architects, The Society of. Founded in 1884 and incorporated in '93; advocates the statutory examination and registration of all persons entering the profession of architecture; has over 800 members. Its examinations are held in April and October. Office of Secretary: Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C.

Architectural Association, The (London). Instruction is given by day and evening schools, the latter preparing for the intermediate and final examinations of the R.I.B.A. The Royal Architectural Museum, open daily to the public, free, is accommodated in the same building. Membership, 1800; entrance fee, £2 2s.; annual subscription, £1 1s. Sec., D. G. Driver. Office, 18, Tulton Street, Westminster.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chili, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '62 and '68, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The President has a salary of about £6000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1000 a year.

Under the law of 1905 there is an obligation of service from 21 to 45 years—10 years in the standing army and its reserve, 10 years in the national guard, and 5 years in the territorial forces. The peace strength is about 15,000 men, and the war strength about 250,000. There are 18 battalions of infantry (including 2 mounted), 10 regiments of cavalry, 8 of artillery (5 field and 3 mountain), and 4 battalions of engineers. New quick-firing field guns are to be supplied. The national and territorial guard have little training. Service in the active army is for 2 years, but a large proportion of men serve for a much shorter period.

The Navy is administered by a Ministry of Marine. Of the personnel 3000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years, the remainder to the number of 1500 are volunteers. There are 393 executive officers and 172

engineer officers on the active list, and 32 retired officers. The executive officers are divided as follows: 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 35 commanders, 38 lieutenant commanders; 76 lieutenants, 34 sub-lieutenants, 74 midshipmen, and 34 cadets. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1907, was: battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 4; protected cruisers, 3; scouts, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 3; torpedo boats, 22; submarine, 1; armoured monitors, 2. The principal dockyards are San Fernando, Puerto Belgrano, and Buenos Ayres. Two armoured gunboats were under construction at Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.'s works, at a cost of £162,890.

Industries, Statistics, etc.

The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is a great deal of illiteracy. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock-breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association. The immigrants in 1906 numbered 250,000. Length of railways, 12,274 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic.

Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles; pop. (1905), 5,678,197, the great majority of Spanish origin and of other European countries. Capital of the republic, Buenos Ayres, with 1,057,000 inhabitants. Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 140,000; Cordoba, 60,000; and Tucuman, 55,000. Capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, La Plata, pop. 85,000. Revenue, 1905, £17,180,000; 1907 (estimated), £18,648,742; expenditure, 1905, £19,025,000; 1907 (estimated), £18,392,563. Foreign debt, 1906, £71,833,580; internal debt, £11,068,500, of which £3,308,500 was in gold and £7,760,000 in paper. Imports, 1905, £41,030,884; 1906, £53,994,105. Exports, 1905, £64,568,765; 1906, £58,452,765. The United Kingdom in 1906 sent 35 1 per cent. of the imports and took 14.8 of the exports. There is said to be more than £300,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina. The number of British subjects in Buenos Ayres is estimated at 20,000.

President: Dr. J. Figueroa Alcorta.

Vice-President: Señor Benito Villanueva.

Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Señor Marco Avellaneda.—Foreign Affairs, Señor A. M. Deosa.—Finance, Señor de Iriondo.—Justice and Public Instruction, Señor J. Bibiloni.—War, Gen. Aguirre.—Marine, Capt. Onofre Betheder.—Agriculture, Señor E. Ramos Mexia.

Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—Minister, Don Florencio L. Dominguez.—First Secretary, Vicente J. Dominguez.—Consul-General, Dr. S. García Uriburu, 3, Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.

British Minister at Buenos Ayres, W. B. Townley.—Consul, A. C. Ross, C.B.—Consul at Rosario, H. Mallet.

Armagh, The Most Rev. William Alexander, Archbishop of, D.D., D.C.L., D.Litt. Oxon., LL.D. Dublin, is the son of the Rev. R. Alexander, Prebendary of Aghadoe, and was born April 13th, 1824. Ed. at Tonbridge School, and Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford. Having been curate and rector of several parishes in Ireland, and Dean of Emly, he was in '67 appointed Bp. of Derry and Raphoe, and in '66 Archbp. of Armagh and Primate of the Church of Ireland. There is a Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh (see Index). Dr. Alexander has published a number of theological works, and "The Finding of the Book and other Poems." He is the only living prelate in Ireland appointed by the Crown. He married Cecil Frances Humphreys, well known as "C. F. A.," the popular hymn-writer. The Palace, Armagh.

ARMS, COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF.

College of Arms or Heralds' College.

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants. The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation. All the members are nominated by the Earl Marshal, holding their offices by Patent under the Great Seal.

Earl Marshal: His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Kings of Arms.—*Garret Principal King of Arms:* Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, C.V.O., F.S.A. *Clarenceux King of Arms:* George E. Cokayne, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. *Norroy King of Arms:* William H. Weldon, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.

Heralds.—*Chester:* Henry Murray Lane, Esq. *Lancaster:* Edward Bellasis, Esq. *Somerset:* H. F. Burke, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A. *Richmond:* Charles H. Athill, Esq., F.S.A. *Windsor:* W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C., M.A., F.S.A. *York:* G. Ambrose Lee, Esq.

Pursuivants.—*Rouge Dragon:* Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. *Portcullis:* T. M. Joseph-Watkin, Esq., B.A., F.S.A. *Rouge Croix:* A. W. Stewart Cochrane, Esq. *Bluemantle:* G. W. Wollaston, Esq., M.V.O.

Registrar: H. F. Burke, Esq.

Public Office (for all inquiries): College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Lyon Office, Scotland.

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in

Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury. The establishment consists of Lyon King of Arms, three Heralds (Albany, Rothesay, and Ross), three Pursuivants (Carrick, March, and Unicorn), a Lyon Clerk, a Procurator-Fiscal, a Herald Painter, and a Macer. The office of Lyon King of Arms is a very ancient one. The fees payable for a grant of arms amount to about £44, and for a "matriculation" of arms already recorded to about £16. There is also an official register of pedigrees, and there are some fine early armorial manuscripts in the library of the Office, which contains an extensive collection of works in heraldry and family history. The Lyon has jurisdiction over all persons of Scottish descent. The Lyon Office is at present regulated under the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in '67. It has of late years been celebrated for the artistic excellence of the emblazonments of the arms issued by it, which have had considerable influence on the recent revival of heraldic art.

Lyon King of Arms: Sir James Balfour Paul, F.S.A. Scot.

Lyon Clerk: F. J. Grant, W.S.

Office: H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Office of Arms, Ireland.

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "Ulster's Roll" of the Peers of Ireland. The title of **Ulster King of Arms** was created in 1552; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382. The office of "Athlone Pursuivant of Arms" was created in 1552. The other Heraldic Offices are those of Dublin and Cork Heralds, created in 1783. Valuable Heraldic and Genealogical MSS. are housed in a fireproof strong room.

Ulster King of Arms: Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., who succeeded the late Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., in Jan. 1893. Knighted '96. C.V.O. 1900; K.C.V.O. 1903.

Office: Dublin Castle.

ARMY, THE BRITISH IMPERIAL.

I. ADMINISTRATION: Committee of Imperial Defence; Army Council; Inspector-General of the Forces.

II. ARMY ORGANISATION: Regular Army and Expeditionary Force; Striking Force; Special Contingent; Territorial Army.

III. EFFECTIVES AND DISTRIBUTION: Establishment and Strength, Whole Army; Regimental Strength, Regular Army; Recruiting; Distribution of the Regular Army; Strength of Army Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers.

IV. MAINTENANCE: Estimated Expenditure, etc., 1907-8; Normal Expenditure, 1895-6—1905-6.

V. TERMS OF SERVICE.

VI. THE INDIAN ARMY.

VII. SPECIAL ARMY MATTERS: The new Mediterranean Command; the Army Manœuvres; the Colonies and Imperial Defence.

I. Administration.

The Committee of Imperial Defence.

The Army is administered and controlled, under the authority and responsibility of the Cabinet, through the Secretary of State for War, who is President of the Army Council; but the Committee of Imperial Defence, being the advisory body upon whose recommendations the military, as well as the naval, policy of the country is theoretically and practically based in its broad lines, some account of that Committee is a necessary preliminary to an account of army administration.

This important feature of the organisation arose from the reconstitution of the old Defence Committee of the Cabinet as an institution to consider all questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Military Forces, India, and the Colonies; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as might be required; and to keep adequate records for the use of the Cabinet of the day and its successors. The Committee is purely advisory, and has no executive functions whatever. The machinery provided for the work is the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary is appointed for five years. Capt. Sir Charles L. Ottley, R.N., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., principal British naval representative at the Hague Conference, succeeded Col. Sir George Clarke as Secretary of the Committee in Oct. 1907. He has as his colleagues two Assistant Secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. The original proposal was upon a more extensive scale, but the present organisation was regarded as a beginning. The great advantage of the arrangement is that it enables a vote to be taken in the House each year after a discussion of matters relating to Imperial Defence as a whole. This was never possible in the discussion of Army and Navy votes separately.

The Prime Minister is Chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and the members are the heads of the naval, military, and political services of the State, and when questions arise affecting particular colonies, departments or measures, special authorities may be called in. The present Secretary of State for War and his predecessor have both taken counsel with the Committee before presenting their Army schemes.

The Army Council.

The Board created under this name by a Statute dated Feb. 6th, 1904, consists of the Secretary of State, described as its "President," four military members, and two civil members. It was created in accordance with the recommendation of the War Office (Reconstitution) Committee, as embodied in its Report published in three parts—Jan. 11th, Feb. 26th, and March 9th, 1904. The members of the Council sit in a dual capacity: (a) as colleagues of the Secretary of State at the Council table; (b) as superintendents of the several branches into which the business of the War Office is divided.

The Military Members are, under the Statute, the organising and administrative heads of the War Office, each responsible with the Secretary of State for the work of the War

Office, and each for the efficient working of the branches under his individual control. Their several duties are indicated below. The law officers of the Crown endeavoured to provide for the single responsibility of the War Minister, while leaving unimpaired that of the members of the Council; and by an Order in Council dated Aug. 10th, 1904, the duties of the members of the Army Council were defined, a disparity being set up between the new Order and the Statute, owing to the Secretary of State being made responsible for "all the business of the Army Council." The first Military Member (Chief of the General Staff), the second Military Member (Adjutant-General), the third Military Member (Quartermaster-General), and the fourth Military Member (Master-General of the Ordnance) are under the terms of this Order "responsible to the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, personnel, armament, and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State." The Finance Member is responsible for the Finance of the Army and for other business that may be committed to him, and in the same way the Civil Member is responsible for the non-effective votes and for any other business assigned to him. It is generally understood that the provisions of the Statute have been overridden by this Order in practice, and that the responsibility of the Military Members has been impaired.

The Secretary of State (Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.) is responsible to the Crown and Parliament as indicated above, and has general direction and supervision of all War Office business.

The Chief of the General Staff (General the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B., to be succeeded by Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B.), *First Military Member*, deals with the military defence of the Empire, the collection of intelligence, the training of the forces, their use in war, war organisation, the education of officers, the selection and administration of the General Staff, and telegraphs, signalling and associated matters. The duties are discharged under his authority by the Director of Military Operations (Major-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C.B.), the Director of Staff Duties (Major-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson), and the Director of Military Training (Major-Gen. D. Haig, C.V.O.).

The Adjutant-General (Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, K.C.B.), *Second Military Member*, is concerned with the raising and organising of the military forces, the maintenance of the Army abroad, the distribution of units, regulations for placing units on a war footing, personal questions, medical and sanitary matters, discipline, ceremonial matters, administrative arrangements connected with training, and the selection and administration of the Departmental Staff. The heads of the branches are the Director of Recruiting and Organisation (Major-Gen. H. G. Miles), the Director of Personal Services (Brig.-Gen. G. F. Browne, C.B.), the Director-General of Army Medical Services (Surgeon-Gen. Sir A. Keogh, K.C.B.), and the Director of Territorial Forces (Major-Gen. W. H. Mackinnon).

The Quartermaster-General (Gen. Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., who will vacate the office on appointment as Chief of the General Staff), *Third Military Member*, deals with organising and training the Transport,

Remount, and Supply Services; the settling of reserves of food, clothing, equipment, etc., to be held in depots, garrisons, and mobilisation stores, and the scales on which articles are to be supplied to the troops; the holding and issuing of military stores; the administration of departmental services, and the selection of officers for employment in them. The heads of the branches are the **Director of Transport and Remounts** (Major-Gen. C. E. Heath), under whom is the **Director-General of Army Veterinary Services** (Major-Gen. F. Smith), the **Director of Movements and Quarterings** (Brig-Gen. G. F. Goringe), the **Director of Supplies** (Brig-Gen. F. T. Clayton), and the **Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores** (Major-Gen. F. E. Mulcahy).

The **Master-General of the Ordnance** (Major-Gen. C. F. Hadden, C.B., *Fourth Military Member*), is concerned with armament, including mines and lights; coast defences; reserves of arms of all kinds and ammunition; patterns; provisions and inspection of guns, small-arms, ammunition, etc.; the direction and financial control of manufacturing departments except clothing; inventions; construction and maintenance of fortifications; stores, buildings, and ranges; the *personnel* of manufacturing and inspection staffs; technical questions affecting artillery and engineer services; contracts for guns, ammunition, and stores. The principal officers in the department are the **Director of Artillery** (Brig-Gen. W. E. Blewitt) and the **Director of Fortifications and Works** (Brig-Gen. R. M. Ruck).

The **Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State**, being the **Civil Member of the Army Council** (the Earl of Portsmouth), has special duties, including supervision of large barrack and hospital construction, and has under him the **Director of Barrack Construction** (Mr. H. B. Measures, F.R.I.B.A.) and the **Chaplain-General** (Right Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, D.D.).

The **Financial Secretary and Finance Member of the Council** (Mr. T. R. Buchanan, M.P.) is the **Financial Secretary**, made a colleague of the **Military Members**, and has as his executive officer the **Director of Army Finance** (Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State). By Order in Council, August 10th, 1904, the Director acts as deputy and assistant to the Finance Member of the Council, as accounting officer of Army votes, accounts, and funds, being thus charged with the allowance and payment of all moneys for Army services, with accounting for and auditing expenditure and preparing annual accounts, and generally with the duty of audit and with advising the administrative officers at the War Office, and in command on all questions of Army expenditure. The re-organisation of the Finance Department has involved very great changes, and for the financial service of the Army in the field and in peace, an entirely new department has been created by amalgamating the old Military Pay Department with some of the Civil Head-quarter Finance branches. A standing Army Finance Committee to watch expenditure has also been constituted.

The **Secretary of the Army Council** and of the War Office (Col. Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State) is the former Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and the work of his department is conducted through several branches. He is charged with

the interior economy of the War Office and the preparation of all official communications of the Army Council. The **Naval Adviser** to the Army Council is Capt. D. Beattie, M.V.O., R.N., and the **Judge-Advocate-General** is Mr. T. Milvain, K.C.

The Inspector-General of the Forces.

With the disappearance of the **Commander-in-Chief** in 1904 the creation of a new office—that of **Inspector-General of the Forces**—became necessary. The Army Council administers but does not command the Army, the executive command being vested in generals outside the War Office, and the **Inspector-General** has the duty of inspecting every branch of military work and reporting to the Council. The duties were defined by Order in Council on August 10th, 1904. They are as follows: "Under the orders and directions of the Army Council, to review generally and report to the Army Council on the practical results of the policy of that Council, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the training and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government, on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war." The Duke of Connaught was succeeded in 1907 as **Inspector-General** by Gen. Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. **Inspectors** (7) of Cavalry, Horse and Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, Medical Services, and Equipment and Ordnance Stores, have been appointed to act under the **Inspector-General**. The **Inspector-General** is also **President of the Selection Board**, which consists of the generals holding the military commands at home, and is concerned with the selection and promotion of officers above the rank of captain.

II. Army Organisation.

In the 1905 ANNUAL, and more briefly in the 1906 ANNUAL, will be found a summary of the Army organisation proposed by the late Government. The 1907 ANNUAL contained a digest of the proposals of the present Government, which have since been modified and developed, while a part of them received legislative effect in the **Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907**. The **Army Scheme**, regarded as a whole, has two distinct parts. The first refers to the **Regular Army**, the organisation of its **Field Army** or **Expeditionary Force**, and the institution of a **Special Contingent of the Army Reserve** to supply certain special services to the **Expeditionary Force** on mobilisation. The second part of the **Army Scheme** concerns the creation of the **Territorial Army** out of the existing **Imperial Yeomanry** and **Volunteers**, involving changes in the character of these forces. In his address on the Army Estimates, Feb. 25th, 1907, Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, explained the view of the Government and its military advisers—the new organisation to be upon two lines, as indicated above, instead of three as formerly, consisting of (1) the **Regular Army**, (2) the **Militia**, and (3) the **Volunteer organisation**. He said he was appealing to the nation to recognise that only by establishing the forces upon two lines could we successfully organise, if we were to come near to perfection; and he said that the best

brains in the British Army had co-operated with him in preparing the scheme.

1. The Regular Army and Expeditionary Force.

The obligation of the War Office in relation to the Regular troops implied by the scheme is to organise an Expeditionary Force, consisting of one Cavalry Division (4 brigades and divisional troops), six Infantry Divisions (each of 3 brigades and divisional troops), and Army Troops, with the military administrative services, in an efficient condition for mobilisation, and to maintain them for a period of at least six months. The six divisions are to absorb 6 battalions of Guards and 66 of the Line, these being exclusive of 52 battalions in India and 25 in the Colonies. (Nine Infantry battalions have been disbanded, but after the formation of the Expeditionary Force there will be a surplus of 2 battalions of Guards and 5 of Infantry.) The four cavalry brigades constituting the Division will comprise 12 regiments. In relation to the cavalry part of the scheme for the Expeditionary Force it is noted that the mounted forces now work in three sections: (1) the Strategic Cavalry in advance and on the flanks of the Army, being the 4 cavalry brigades already referred to, with 2 brigades of horse artillery attached; (2) the Screen Cavalry, consisting of 2 brigades, each comprising 2 battalions of mounted infantry, 1 cavalry regiment, and 2 batteries of horse artillery; (3) the Divisional Cavalry, doing work with the troops and at headquarters, and this force is to be provided out of 15 squadrons of Yeomanry to be furnished by the various regiments and intended to come out on mobilisation. This last part of the scheme has met with a good deal of adverse criticism from military authorities. The Artillery of the Expeditionary Force is to consist of 72 horse, field and howitzer batteries and 6 garrison batteries of heavy 60-pounders. Of the field batteries of the Expeditionary Force some will be on a six-gun and some on a four-gun basis, but all ready to be raised to a six-gun basis on mobilisation. For these ammunition columns have to be organised, which it is intended to form from the Special Contingent of the Reserve. See below (3).

The numbers required to mobilise the Expeditionary Force (revised since those given in the 1907 ANNUAL) are as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
General Officers and Staff	307	664
Cavalry (14 regiments, 14 squadrons)	425	10,107
Horse and Field Artillery (72 batteries)	700	29,185
Garrison Artillery (6 heavy batteries)	36	1,542
Royal Engineers	262	7,468
Foot Guards (6 battalions)	174	6,498
Line Infantry (60 battalions)	2,161	77,769
Army Service Corps	361	15,222
Army Medical Service	872	8,859
Army Veterinary Service	113	628
Army Ordnance Service	74	1,583
Pay Service, etc.	150	1,056
Total	5,635	160,581

Of these, 4,962 officers and 60,927 men would be drawn from the Regular peace establishment

(including Reserve officers) and 85,023 men from the Reserve, while 673 officers—in addition to about 84 Yeomanry officers—7,359 men of the Special Contingent and 7,272 men of the Territorial Army would be non-Regulars. The numbers here given to mobilise the Expeditionary Force are exclusive of our provision for waste in the field or home employment, but the war wastage for six months has been estimated at 56,285, and there not being enough Regulars and Reservists, men on a non-Regular basis are required to make up the number. See Special Contingent below (3).

2. The Striking Force.

Independently of the Expeditionary Force, but formed out of its ranks, it is intended to provide a Striking Force, of which the strength has not been indicated, the object being without general mobilisation to send out a sufficient force at short notice for special service. Under the system now existing the Striking Force is rendered inadequate by the shortage in the number of available Reservists, and therefore the A Reserve is being increased to 6,000, to create an element which will enable us to mobilise a Striking Force of larger dimensions capable of more rapid mobilisation. The plans of the General Staff on this matter have not yet been completed.

3. The Special Contingent.

The Special Contingent of the Army Reserve is to consist of non-Regulars who have undertaken an engagement to serve abroad, and who will be entered for the following purposes: (a) To supplement the Expeditionary Force on mobilisation by providing men on a non-Regular basis for divisional cavalry, ammunition columns, transport and supply columns, medical units, and other administrative services, for which it is thought a prolonged military training is unnecessary; (b) To supply the Expeditionary Force with reinforcements to make good wastage during a campaign. Accordingly, in Part III. of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, powers are given to enlist men into the first class of the Army Reserve under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, who have not served in his Majesty's Regular Forces. This is an entirely new feature, and the men so engaged are to be called Special Reservists. This Contingent is to provide drivers for ammunition columns, transport for the Army Service Corps, the deficiencies of the Army Medical Department, and other special services. Provision is also to be made for the wastage of war and the provision of drafts, and it is accordingly proposed to form 74 new skeleton training battalions as third battalions behind the 74 pairs of battalions now existing, and in some cases a fourth battalion will be added. The function of these battalions being to embody and train the Special Reservists enlisted on a non-Regular basis, and also to have a special function in regard to the training of officers and men of the second line or Territorial Forces. In this organisation the existing regimental infantry depôts will be absorbed.

Here it must be noted that during the passage of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill through the House of Commons, Mr. Haldane accepted a suggestion made by Mr. Balfour that the Militia, instead of being trans-

ferred to the Territorial Army, as had been intended, certain of the elements going to the Special Contingent, should be transferred as battalions to the same Contingent. In fact the Militia, thus transferred and made subject to foreign service, are to constitute the main portion of the Special Contingent. It is proposed that men on joining the Special Contingent for the Infantry shall carry out a course of six months' training, followed in each subsequent year by fifteen days' training and six days' musketry. For the Artillery the enlistment training will also be six months, followed by the annual training of fifteen days, and probably before promotion to the rank of sergeant or corporal a further course with training brigades or regular units. The field batteries supernumerary to the number required for the Expeditionary Force will be on a two-gun basis for the training of the Artillery of the Special Contingent. In the Cavalry the maximum period would be six months with the training squadron, with subsequent yearly periods.

Special instructions have been issued concerning the position of the Militia in the Special Contingent. Of officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 3rd and 4th battalions not more than one-half in each rank will be regular officers, and amongst subaltern officers the proportion will be much lower. The organisation of the Artillery of the Special Contingent has been considered, and probably the Artillery Special Reservists will be organised in units, and in such case will have their own officers. The establishment and number of the Infantry battalions will be equal, and each battalion will have a chance of being employed as a unit in war as well as of supplying drafts. In Ireland 20 Special Contingent battalions will be maintained out of a total of 28 Militia battalions, and in Great Britain 81 battalions out of 96. The supernumerary battalions will be absorbed, if they so consent, in the battalions maintained. Special conditions have been laid down for the transfer of Militia officers to the Special Contingent as Reserve officers. The battalions will either be under the command of Militia officers or of retired Regular officers. In the case of the Yeomanry, the emoluments of non-commissioned officers and men have been increased upon the proposals made in the original scheme, and a Yeomanry Commanding Officers' Committee was appointed to consider the methods of organisation and training.

4. The Territorial Army.

An equally important part of the Army Scheme is that which relates to the constitution of the second line or Territorial Army, which is provided for in Parts I. and II. of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act. The object of the change is to place the Imperial Yeomanry and the Volunteers upon a new footing, in order that they may be reorganised and constitute the Territorial Army. As has been explained above, the Militia, by being included in the Special Contingent, are excepted from this arrangement, contrary to the original proposal. The problem, as explained by Mr. Haldane on Feb. 25th, 1907, was to convert the Forces, and to do it thoroughly, "since no tinkering would be of any use." There must be the different arms in their proper proportion, and the Territorial troops with this object are

to have a divisional organisation, the division being the unit in which all arms are combined in their proper proportion. It has been explained that the General Staff find we have the requisite materials to constitute 14 divisions, based upon the organisation of the Regular Army. There will be a division for each of the 12 grouped regimental districts, comprising 3 brigades, and each brigade 4 battalions, and London and the Lancashire District will give 2 divisions each. Ireland will have special treatment. The 14 divisions of Infantry will give the equivalent of 42 brigades or 168 battalions, and the Yeomanry are to give an equivalent of 14 brigades of cavalry, exclusive of the divisional cavalry of the Expeditionary Force. The principal difficulty is in regard to the Territorial Artillery. Up to the present time the Volunteers have been armed with quite obsolete guns, but now it is intended to take the former field guns of the Regular Army, which have been replaced by the new quickfiring, and to convert them into quickfiring at the cost of something less than £1000 for each battery. It is thus proposed to arm the Territorial Artillery with good 15-pounders, and convert them as rapidly as possible into quickfiring, £10,000 being taken in the estimates of 1907-8 for the purpose of making a beginning. Thus it is hoped to create an artillery proportionate to the other arms. There will be no difficulty in regard to the Engineers for the Territorial Force, and the same is true of the Army Service Corps and Army Medical Corps.

The organisation of the Territorial Army is in the hands of the County Associations which are being formed under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act. These Associations are to hold office in accordance with schemes made by the Army Council. It is prescribed that the Lord-Lieutenant of the County or other person selected by the Army Council shall be president of each Association, which will also have a chairman and vice-chairman. Officers representative of all arms and branches of the Territorial Forces will number not less than one-half of the whole number in an Association. There will also be representatives of county and county borough councils, and universities, and co-opted members, including representatives of the interests of employers and workmen; and among other provisions is noted that general officers of any part of His Majesty's forces may be deputed to attend the meetings of the Associations and to speak, but not to vote. On Oct. 26th, 1907, the King received the Lords Lieutenant of the counties at Buckingham Palace, and explained to them their duties as presidents of the County Associations. His Majesty said that a very great deal would depend upon them, but that ultimately all would turn upon the goodwill and willingness of the people to serve. The duties of the County Associations, it was explained, end with the work of organisation, equipping, and maintenance. For training and on mobilisation the Territorial Forces will be under the direct orders of the general officers commanding in chief in the several districts. These officers will control the training grants, while administrative and other grants will be in the hands of the County Associations.

In September 1907 the War Office issued (a) a model scheme for the establishment of a County Association; (b) suggestions as to the

first steps to be taken; and (c) provisional notes on the formation and functions of County Associations, with financial instructions. Each County Association has the duty of making itself acquainted with and conforming to the plan of the Army Council for the organisation of the Territorial Force within the county, and it is to ascertain the military forces and capabilities of the county, and to render advice and assistance to the Army Council. The Associations have power to organise the units of the Territorial Force, their administration and maintenance, except when they are called out for training or actual military service, or when embodied. It is their duty to recruit the Territorial Force; to provide and maintain rifle ranges, buildings, magazines, and sites of camps, and to facilitate the provision of manœuvring areas and arrange with employers of labour as to holidays for training; to establish and assist cadet battalions and corps and also rifle clubs ("provided that no financial assistance out of money voted by Parliament shall be given by an Association in respect of any person in a battalion or corps in a school in receipt of a Parliamentary grant until such person has attained the age of 16"); to provide horses for the peace requirement of the forces and accommodation for the safe custody of arms; to supply requirements on mobilisation; and in other ways to facilitate the administration of the Territorial Forces.

In the transitional provisions of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act it is laid down that when an Association has been established, his Majesty, by Order in Council, may transfer to the Territorial Forces units of Yeomanry and Volunteers raised in the particular counties, and such units shall thereafter be deemed to have been lawfully formed under the Act, and will be made subject to the provisions of the Act accordingly. But it has been promised that no Yeoman or Volunteer shall be transferred against his will. Enlistment is for the counties for which associations have been established, and for a period not exceeding four years, with re-engagements. The conditions of discharge have been altered. The Territorial Forces are subject to embodiment immediately upon and by virtue of the issue of a proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service. His Majesty will order the Army Council to give, revoke, or vary such directions as may seem necessary or proper for embodying all or any part of the Territorial Forces. The Army Council will then within one month issue directions for embodying all the men belonging to the Territorial Force, unless an address shall have been presented to the King by both Houses of Parliament praying that such directions be not issued, and they are not to be issued until Parliament has had an opportunity of presenting such an address. The annual training of the Territorial Force will be for not less than 8 nor more than 15 days, or, in the case of the mounted branch, 18 days, in every year, and there will be drills and other exercises for training for each arm or branch of the service.

An essential feature of the training of the Territorial Force is the close association with the Regular forces, and in order to assist the training of the Territorial Force and to form centres for the training of the Special Contingent, a certain number of Training Units will be distributed throughout the United Kingdom.

It is proposed to form training brigades for artillery in certain divisional areas, training battalions for every 2 regular battalions, and training squadrons for the cavalry. In addition to training the Special Contingent, these training units will serve generally as a centre for the education and instruction of the Territorial Force, and form a school where officers, non-commissioned officers, and specialists may receive higher training than they can obtain with their units. Individual officers or non-commissioned officers will move from one convenient centre to another for the purpose of bringing means of instruction within reach of the Territorial Forces. The training units will need to be provided with proper establishments, equipment, accommodation, and apparatus. The system of training is to be decentralised, and general officers and commanding officers are to form local schools for staff and intelligence duties, gunnery, musketry, and signalling; and there will be classes for tactics, military engineering, reconnaissance, military sketching, and map reading. The training will generally be carried out by the officers and non-commissioned officers, who will generally receive instruction from the training units.

District Commands.

The Army Corps system has been abolished in the British Isles, a system of large divisions taking its place, and the Army is organised in Commands. The United Kingdom includes seven commands:—

- I. Aldershot Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B.
- II. Southern Command: Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B.
- III. Eastern Command: Gen. Lord Methuen, G.C.B. (to be succeeded by Gen. Sir A. H. Paget, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.).
- IV. Irish Command: Gen. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B. (to be succeeded by Gen. the Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B.).
- V. Scottish: Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. P. Leach, K.C.V.O.
- VII. Northern: Gen. Sir L. J. Oliphant.
- VII. Western, Major-Gen. Sir F. Howard.

London forms an independent district apart from the commands (Major-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G., C.B.).

In each command there is a General Officer commanding in chief responsible for training, efficiency, discipline, and administration, and he is assisted by officers of the general staff. An officer styled Major-General (or Brigadier) in charge of administration is entrusted with the administrative services, and exercises delegated authority in these matters, but is authorised, for certain purposes, to correspond with the War Office direct.

The training is arranged as follows: (a) Field troops (Regular Army) by divisional and brigade commanders; (b) Coast Defence troops by specially appointed officers known as commanders of coast defences; (c) grouped regimental districts by group commanders; (d) Auxiliary Forces, under special arrangements. Particular dispositions were made pending the completion of the reorganisation.

The duties of a General Officer commanding in chief have to do mainly with the work which

basis for the training of the Special Contingent of Regular Reserve.

The Militia Force is not at present in a satisfactory state. Recruiting has fallen off, owing to the raising of the standard, and uncertainty as to the future of the force. There is great variety in the numbers and qualities of the units, and the condition of some units of infantry is very grave.

Men of the Militia Reserve Division (which has an establishment of 7700) are liable to serve with the Militia whenever that force is embodied by proclamation. This arrangement will be modified, and re-engagements in this Reserve in future will apply only to men of the now disbanded Royal Garrison Regiment.

Imperial Yeomanry.

The old Yeomanry Cavalry was reorganised by Army Order of April 17th, 1901, which provided that it should, in future, be entitled the "Imperial Yeomanry," that the brigade organisation should be abolished, and the force be organised in regiments of four squadrons, with a regimental staff and a machine-gun section. The Order included rules as to efficiency, drills, and pay. During the period of training, and under conditions laid down, the daily pay, including ration allowance, varied from 5s. 6d. in the case of a private to 9s. 6d. in the case of a regimental sergeant-major, with 1s. additional when a non-commissioned officer acts as quartermaster. The number of regiments is 56. Under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Bill the Yeomanry are to be transferred to the Territorial Army to form its cavalry (II. 4), and certain concessions, presumed to be temporary, are being made to them in the matter of pay, which will be at a higher rate than that of the Territorial Infantry. In addition, the Yeomanry will supply to the Expeditionary Force on mobilisation 14 squadrons (2170 men and 84 officers) to act as divisional cavalry.

The Volunteers.

Volunteer corps were raised under the Volunteer Act 1863 (26 & 27 Vict., c. 65). They have been subject to the provisions of that Act and any Acts amending it, and likewise to all regulations made with regard to volunteer corps. Under the terms of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, the Volunteers will be transferred to the Territorial Army (II. 4), and under sect. 28 they may be transferred by Order in Council in counties where associations have been formed, but it is understood that no Volunteer will be transferred without his consent. The following conditions are important for the Volunteer under the new Act:—He will be enlisted for four years, which may be extended by twelve months if, when it closes, the Army Reserve has been called out for permanent service. He will train at such times and for such periods as may be specified, and "fulfil the other conditions prescribed for a recruit of his arm or branch of the Service." He will have (unless specially excused) to train for not less than eight or more than fifteen days, "at such times and at such places as may be prescribed, and may for that purpose be called out once or oftener in every year." He must "attend the number of drills and fulfil the other conditions relating to training prescribed for his branch of the Service."

"Immediately upon and by virtue of the issue of a proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out," the Army Council may embody all or any part of the Territorial Force for service in any part of the United Kingdom; and any man of the Territorial Force who, without leave lawfully granted, fails to appear, will be guilty of desertion, and any person knowingly employing him, of harbouring a deserter. Any man who, without leave, fails to appear at the time and place appointed for preliminary or annual training, or to fulfil the other conditions of training for his arm of the Service, will be liable to a fine not exceeding £5, recoverable on complaint to a court of summary jurisdiction. A like penalty attaches to the wrongful damage or negligent loss of anything issued to an officer or man, or refusing or neglecting to give it up on demand. He may be dismissed for disobedience to orders while doing any military duty; for neglect of duty, or misconduct; for other cause judged sufficient by the commanding officer. Any offence under the Army Act committed by a man of the Territorial Force when not embodied, and which is cognisable by a court-martial, will also be cognisable by a court of summary jurisdiction; and on conviction the offender may be sentenced to three months' imprisonment or to a fine not exceeding £20, or to both imprisonment and fine, the fine going to the County Association.

III. Effectives and Distribution.

Establishment and Strength of the Army, Army Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry, and Volunteers, including Permanent Staff.

	Normal Establishment	Actual Strength	Wanting to complete
Army, Regular Forces			
Regimental Establishments	268,141	263,117	5,024
General and Departmental Staff and Miscellaneous Establishments	3,651	3,651	—
Army Reserve	122,000	110,596	—
Militia	132,408	90,593	41,815
Militia (Reserve Division)	8,000	7,783	217
Channel Islands and Colonial Militia	5,703	4,862	841
Imperial Yeomanry	27,638	25,312	2,326
Hon. Artillery Company	904	527	377
Volunteers	338,452	257,918	80,534
Bermuda Rifle Volunteers	319	202	117
General total	907,216	762,561	

These figures require explanation; they are from the "General Annual Report on the British Army," March 1907, but refer to Oct. 31st, 1906. The establishment of the Reserve was the total number expected to be reached on April 1st, 1907, the inflation being due to temporary causes. The establishments of the Militia and Volunteers have not for a long time had anything to do with actual strength.

Regimental Strength of Regular Army by Arms.

Household Cavalry	1,391
Cavalry of the Line	20,257
Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery	31,254
Royal Garrison Artillery	21,464
Royal Engineers	10,399
Foot Guards	8,020
Infantry of the Line	144,371
Colonial Corps and Indian Infantry borrowed for garrison and expeditionary purposes	10,739
Army Service Corps	6,975
Royal Army Medical Corps	5,372
Army Ordnance Corps	2,503
Army Veterinary Corps	372

These figures, which are the latest available, are from the General Annual Report on the Army, 1907, and refer to the strength on Oct. 1st in the previous year. The most noticeable reductions are in the Royal Garrison Artillery and Infantry of the Line, which were returned as having strengths of 24,174 and 150,955 respectively in the previous year.

Recruiting.

It appears from the Annual Report of Recruiting that in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1906, 36,410 recruits joined, of whom 17,710 entered for 9 years, 6,769 for 7 years, and 7,453 for 3 years with the colours, the remainder of the period of 12 years being passed in the Reserve. In the previous year the number enlisted was 35,963. The enlistments included 3,672 for the Line Cavalry, 21,886 for the Line Infantry, and 664 for the Artillery, the remainder being for the Household Troops and departmental corps. There was a marked decrease in Infantry recruiting.

Distribution of the Regular Army, all ranks.

At home—	Oct. 1st, 1906.
England and Wales	94,563
Scotland	5,585
Ireland	25,008
Jersey	939
Guernsey and Alderney	661
Total	126,756

In the Colonies, Egypt, China, and Crete 59,478

(These figures have been reduced, and are further being modified by the bringing home of battalions ordered to be disbanded.)

In commands in the East Indies—

Northern	20,420
Western	19,881
Eastern	20,808
Secunderabad	9,092
Burma	4,395
Royal Artillery Staff unposted, etc.	2,287

Total 76,883

General Total at Home and Abroad 263,117

The above figures are "strengths." In the Army Estimates 1907-8 the total "establishments" are: Home, 133,088; Colonies, Egypt, etc., 49,804; India, 75,967; total, 258,879.

The Strength of the Army Reserve

from '98 to 1906 has been as follows:—'98, 82,063; '99, 78,839; 1900, 24,130; 1901, 52,511; 1902, 23,981; Jan. 1st, 1903, 32,865; Oct. 1st, 1903, 66,471;

1904, 74,940; 1905, 94,770; 1906, 110,596. Of the latter number 91,620 belonged to Sects. A and B, and 18,976 to Sect. D. Owing to special causes, and chiefly the great influx of men enlisted on the 3 years' term of service, the Reserve has become inflated, and approaches the high establishment estimated for it (122,000), but the disbanding of battalions and reduction of special establishments under the new scheme will reduce the reserve-making power, and the Reserve will therefore rapidly shrink during the next few years.

Changes in Establishment and Effective of the Militia

during the last seven years, exclusive of officers and permanent staff:—

Date.	Strength.	Establishment.	Wanting to complete.
1st Jan., 1901	92,741	124,252	31,511
" 1902	102,845	123,993	21,148
" 1903	102,420	133,351	30,931
1st Oct., 1903	89,743	126,942	37,181
" 1904	86,491	127,559	41,068
" 1905	85,814	123,086	37,272
" 1906	86,129	127,531	41,402

The figures do not include Militia Reservists called out on permanent service with the Line during the South African war. The recruits enrolled in the year up to Sept. 30th, 1904, were 35,264; up to Sept. 30th, 1905, 35,030; and up to Sept. 30th, 1906, 33,180.

The Reserve Division of the Militia has an established strength of 7,700. Its formation began in 1903, and on Oct. 1st, 1906, the strength was 7,739; but it is being reduced, and now only men who have belonged to the disbanded Royal Garrison Regiment are allowed to enter it.

Enrolled Strength of the Imperial Yeomanry

in 1902, 21,840, and the number present at the inspection 19,570; 1903, enrolled 26,372, at inspection 23,779; 1904, enrolled 27,388, at inspection 24,632; 1905, enrolled 25,341, at inspection 23,036; 1906, enrolled 25,555, at inspection 23,498. The establishment being 27,638, the number wanting to complete was 2083.

Strength of the Volunteers.

The conditions affecting the strength of the Volunteers and the changes impending have been given above. The enrolled strength has been as follows since the establishment of the force: '60, 119,146; '61, 161,239; '62, 157,818; '63, 162,935; '64, 170,544; '65, 178,484; '66, 181,565; '67, 187,864; '68, 199,194; '69, 195,287; '70, 193,893; '71, 169,608; '72, 178,279; '73, 171,937; '74, 175,387; '75, 181,080; '76, 185,501; '77, 193,026; '78, 203,213; '79, 206,265; '80, 206,537; '81, 208,308; '82, 207,336; '83, 209,305; '84, 215,015; '85, 224,012; '86, 226,752; '87, 228,038; '88, 226,469; '89, 224,021; '90, 221,048; '91, 222,046; '92, 225,423; '93, 227,741; '94, 231,328; '95, 231,704; '96, 236,059; '97, 231,796; '98, 230,678; '99, 229,854; 1900, 277,628; 1901, 288,476; 1902, 268,550; 1903, 253,281; 1904, 253,909; 1905, 240,611; 1906, 255,854. In the Army Estimates, 1907-8, the strength on Jan. 1st, 1907, was stated to be 248,416.

IV. Maintenance.

	Net Estimate, 1906-7.	Net Estimate, 1907-8.
I. Numbers.	Total Numbers.	Total Numbers.
Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of India	204,100	190,000
II. Ordinary Effective Services.	£	£
Pay, etc., of Army	10,220,000	9,835,000
Medical Establishments: Pay, etc.	490,000	460,000
Militia: Pay, Bounty, etc.	819,000	840,000
Imperial Yeomanry: Pay and Allowances	423,000	410,000
Volunteer Corps: Pay and Allowances	1,244,000	1,152,000
Quarterings, Transport, and Remounts	2,111,000	1,909,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,492,000	4,060,000
Ordnance Department, establishment, and general stores	745,000	608,000
Armaments and Engineer stores	1,386,000	1,195,000
Works and Buildings	2,353,000	2,430,000
Establishments for military education	132,000	137,000
Miscellaneous effective services	77,000	67,000
War Office and Army Accounts Department	559,000	567,000
Total Ordinary Effective Services	£ 25,051,000	23,676,000
III. Non-effective Services.		
Non-effective charges for officers, etc.	1,604,000	1,714,000
Non-effective charges for men, etc.	1,684,000	1,709,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances	180,000	173,000
Total Non-effective Services	£ 3,558,000	3,596,000
Total Ordinary Services	£ 28,609,000	27,272,000
IV. Extraordinary Services.		
General stores (harness, saddlery, etc.)	30,000	12,000
Guns, carriages, ammunition, etc.	1,157,000	476,000
Total Extraordinary Services	£ 1,187,000	488,000
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Services	£ 29,796,000	27,760,000

	1906-7.
Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment	£ 1,625,870
Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport	230,000
	£ 1,395,870

The table preceding shows the total net estimate of expenditure on the Home and Colonial establishments exclusive of India; and for the sake of comparison the net estimate of 1906-7 is given. The principal increases are: £21,000 for Militia pay, bounty, etc.; £83,000 for works and buildings; and non-effective charges, £38,000. The principal decreases: £385,000 for Army pay, £30,000 for medical establishment pay, £13,000 for Imperial Yeomanry, £29,000 for Volunteer corps, £202,000 for quarterings, transport, and remounts; £432,000 for supplies and clothing, £155,000 for ordnance establishments and general stores, and £872,000 for armaments and engineer stores. The net increase on ordinary services is £1,337,000, and the net decrease on ordinary and extraordinary services £2,036,000.

Further Particulars of Expenditure.

The following are details of the total normal military expenditure of this country in each of

the undermentioned financial years '95-96 to 1905-6, including supplementary votes and expenditure under Military Works Acts:—

Year.	Estimates apart from War.	Under Military Loans.	Total (apart from War), including Loans.
	£	£	£
1895-6	18,470,535	619,579	19,090,114
1898-9	20,096,373	947,423	21,043,796
1901-2	25,528,574	1,749,487	27,278,061
1902-3	28,716,627	1,622,294	30,378,921
1903-4	29,800,000	3,600,000	33,400,000
1904-5	28,830,000	3,250,000	31,850,000
1905-6	28,600,000	2,915,000	31,515,000

In the ten years ending March 31st, 1906, a sum of £16,065,000 was expended on military loans, and under Vote 10 another £16,145,000,

making in all £32,210,000. In the Estimates of 1906-7 a sum of £1,081,500 was provided for interest in the sinking fund for these loans. Now they are to be checked, each year bearing its own charges, and the increase of £83,000 (works, buildings, etc.), Vote 10, noted above (1907-8), is the result.

V. Terms of Service.

In view of the great demand for men, very important inducements for enlistment have been made. The requirements as to age and height are varied from time to time, and may be obtained at any recruiting station. The standards have been improved, and the particulars are given in the Annual Report on Recruiting. In practice, for "growing youths," they are slightly modified. Under a special Army Order (Aug. 3rd, 1906) the following are the present terms of service:—

1. **Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery:** All enlistments (except of boys), including artificers, for 6 years with the colours and 6 years in the reserve, or, if the soldier completes his 6 years' service with the colours while abroad, then for a further period, not exceeding 1 year, with the colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the reserve.

2. **Royal Garrison Artillery:** All enlistments (except of boys), including artificers, for a period of 8 years with the colours and 4 years in the reserve, or, if the soldier completes his 8 years' service with the colours while abroad, then for a further period, not exceeding 1 year, with the colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the reserve.

3. **Infantry of the Line:** All enlistments (except of boys) for a period of 7 years with the colours and 5 years in the reserve, or, if the soldier completes his 7 years' service with the colours while abroad, then for a further period, not exceeding 1 year, with the colours, and the remainder of the 12 years in the reserve.

Service in Army Reserve.

The Army Reserve is that force to which men are transferred on expiration of their period of service with the colours, as indicated above. They may be called up annually for training for a period not exceeding 12 days or 20 drills. While in the Reserve they are liable to be recalled to the colours in case of national danger or great emergency, and if so recalled are treated in every respect as soldiers, and are allowed to regain the rank they held on transfer to the Reserve. Particulars of the new Special Contingent of the Reserve, consisting of men who have not served with the Regular Army, are given above (II. 3).

VI. The Indian Army.

Owing to a very important change introduced in 1905, at the urgent instance of Lord Kitchener, the following is now the system of administering the Indian Army:

Army Department.—The Commander-in-Chief is directly responsible to the Governor-General in Council for command, staff, and regimental appointments, promotion, discipline, training, organisation, distribution of the Army, intelligence, mobilisation, schemes of offence and defence, peace manœuvres, war preparations (excluding supply of *matériel*), and the conduct of war. As regards the Supply and Transport Department, the arrangement which has recently been made will be adhered to. Such

matériel, ammunition, and stores as are required for mobilisation will be entrusted to a *personnel* directly responsible to the Commander-in-Chief.

Department of Military Supply.—The functions of the Military Department, in charge of another member of Council, are limited to responsibility for the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, the management of Military Works, the Clothing and Manufacturing Departments, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Marine. The Military Supply Member's duties are more of a civil than of a military nature, and his business is to assist the Commander-in-Chief in his endeavours to render the Army in all respects fit for war, within the limits of financial considerations.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the whole Military Government of India.

Under the Commander-in-Chief are two **Generals** commanding the Northern and Southern Armies. The Commander-in-Chief's executive officers are the Military Secretary, the Chief of the Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Principal Medical Officer. The departments of the Military Member of Council deal with supply, transport, etc.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. The establishment of the British regiments serving in India in 1907-8 is 75,967, including the following units and branches: 9 regiments of cavalry, 11 horse artillery batteries, 42 field batteries, 3 howitzer batteries, 8 mountain batteries, 22 garrison artillery companies, 6 heavy batteries, 52 battalions of infantry, details of Royal Engineers, R.A. Medical Corps, etc. There are ammunition columns for the various branches of the artillery this year, which have been increased, and the addition to the establishment of the artillery branch is 812.

The Indian Army has been undergoing a process of reorganisation since 1904, when a special grant for the purpose was made, involving an addition of about £1,250,000 to the normal annual outlay. The reorganisation has consisted chiefly in grouping the forces in larger cantonments upon lines of railway communication. The artillery have been re-armed with quick-firing guns, and reorganised, and ammunition columns supplied. Factories are being developed, transport has been reorganised, reserve equipments are being formed, and hospitals have been equipped.

The two great commands are—

Northern Army (Gen. Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.E.), with divisions at Peshawur, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow, and independent brigades at Kohat, Derajat, and Bannu.

Southern Army (Gen. Sir A. Hunter, D.S.O.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad and Burma, and a brigade at Aden.

Recruiting is for both long and short service, and the whole country is divided into recruiting districts.

India has also as a second line the **Volunteers**, about 32,000 strong; the **Imperial Service Troops**, maintained by the Native States; the **Frontier Militia** on the north-west frontier; and the

Military Police on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The units of the Native Army are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, 10 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 78 guns, 28 companies of Sappers and Miners, 139 Infantry battalions, and some others. A new Cavalry regiment and 2 Mountain Batteries are being formed, 1907. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The Imperial Service Troops, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "Imperial Service troops," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. A splendid reserve has been created, numbering, according to a recent report presented by Lord Kitchener, 20,639 men. Thirteen states keep up forces of cavalry, eight infantry, three sappers, two camel corps, and six transport corps—6667 cavalry, 9321 infantry, 411 artillery, 543 sappers, 638 camel corps, 3095 transport corps. Some of these troops have displayed the utmost hardihood and courage in the Frontier operations. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the Military Police are under civil control.

In the following table of the aggregate strength of military forces available in India, the figures must be considered as approximate to some extent, because there may have been some alteration in authorised establishments since the figures were made up:—

British Regular Forces	75,967
Indian Regular Forces	154,110
British Volunteers	31,500
Indian Army Reserves	22,000
Imperial Service Troops	20,639
Local Corps	5,250
Military Police	28,340
Total	337,806

Lord Kitchener established a Staff College for India in 1905, located at Quetta. Commandant, Brigadier-General A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., D.S.O.

VII. Special Army Matters.

The New Mediterranean Command.

In August 1907 it was officially announced that the Duke of Connaught would take up the appointment of Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. It was a subject of remark that nothing had taken place to indicate in a special manner the importance of creating this new military appointment. The force under his Royal Highness's command comprises the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta, detachments in Crete and Cyprus, and the British troops quartered in Egypt and the Sudan. For Colonial administration and civil and political affairs the Colonial Governors and the Agent and Consul-

Agent in Egypt are responsible. It was stated that the result of this arrangement would be that the Duke of Connaught would be able to devote his attention to inspection and training, and to questions of strategy and defence. Where matters of policy involve military consideration he is to be consulted by the representatives of the Foreign and Colonial Offices before they lay their views on such questions before their respective departments. The Duke has himself expressed the hope that he will be able to introduce greater homogeneity into the work and training of the troops in his command.

The Army Manœuvres.

The manœuvres of the Army attracted a great deal of attention in 1907. In June there were combined Cavalry and Imperial Yeomanry Manœuvres in the counties of Perth, Forfar, Aberdeen and Inverness, over ground lent by the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Earl of Ancaster, and other landed proprietors. The Marquis of Tullibardine and Lord Lovat were in command of the opposing forces, and the exercises demonstrated the advantage of arranging manœuvres in such country as was made available. The operations were a complete success, being well planned and progressive, and the Yeomanry got an insight into the rough practice of the work of soldiering. The manœuvres concluded with extensive movements of one force against another. The troops entered into the operations with great spirit, and the Regulars, Yeomanry, and Auxiliaries worked together in perfect harmony.

Siege operations at Chatham attracted a good deal of attention in July. The operations were preceded by staff rides, and were the most important of the class which have ever taken place in England. They illustrated the latest developments of siege warfare by mine and countermine, and the trial of new appliances and procedures. Major-Gen. A. D. Scott, R.E., was in command, and the lessons of Port Arthur were practically applied. Colonel Shiba, Japanese military attaché, and Captain Miyabara of the Japanese Engineers, were present. The approaches to the defences were scientifically made, galleries were driven through the chalk and undermined by defenders, cases of 400lb. and 200lb. of powder were exploded, the defending works were mostly destroyed, and the Infantry occupied the craters formed, using the spade and delivering the attack in very realistic fashion.

Between August 3rd and 10th, Cyclist manœuvres on a small scale took place in the Northern Command, in the neighbourhood of the coast from Flamborough Head to Spurn Head.

From September 2nd to 6th there were joint manœuvres of the Eastern and Southern Commands under the direction of Lord Methuen, in Wiltshire. The River Avon was supposed to mark the east coast-line of Redland, and all to the east of it was sea. Marlborough was the chief harbour, and at Wilton Bay and elsewhere there were landing-places. The Blue troops had invaded, and their main army (imaginary) was retreating on its base at Marlborough. Sir Ian Hamilton, with the Blue troops, was to protect its right flank in this retirement, and afterwards himself to re-embark at Figheldean Bay. A Red force under

Major-Gen. the Hon. F. W. Stopford, mobilised at Bournemouth and Christchurch, was advancing north to attack this flank of the retreating Blues. Very successful operations were the result, and Sir Ian Hamilton made a skilful defence of his successive positions, but under the scheme of the operations he was directed to retire. These manœuvres were of great importance.

In the **Irish Command manœuvres** took place under the direction of Lord Grenfell, from September 9th to 14th. The opposing forces were Red under Major-Gen. Sir H. Plumer, representing the troops of Ulster and Leinster, and Blue under Major-Gen. L. W. Parsons, being the forces of Munster. These operations were conducted with close resemblance to the actual operations of war, and subsequently Lord Grenfell spoke very highly of the success that had been attained, while offering some criticism.

The manœuvres, or, as Sir John French described them, "tactical exercises" of the **Aldershot Command**, took place in September. They followed an important staff ride, in which the conditions were elucidated of an enemy landing in the Eastern Counties and on the coast of Sussex. The Sussex troops marching into Buckinghamshire, were the troops of the Aldershot Command, and were denominated Blue, being under the direction of Sir John French. The Cavalry Brigade was commanded by Colonel Kenna, V.C., the first division by Major-Gen. J. M. Grierson and the second division by Major-Gen. T. E. Stephenson. The opposing Red forces were a "marked" or skeleton enemy under Colonel H. De la P. Gough. Two interesting tactical exercises were the result, the whole of the operations being conducted with great skill; and Sir John French expressed his great satisfaction at these, the last operations which he will conduct in the Aldershot Command. The Duke of Connaught spoke in the highest terms of the good conduct of the troops.

The Colonies and Imperial Defence.

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country.

Canadian Militia System.—Under the Militia Act 1904 every Canadian between the ages of 18 and 60, unless exempted, is liable to serve. In practice there is no organisation, and the existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. General principle of the recent reorganisation: to ensure a strength of 100,000 men being available as a "first line of defence." The desired peace and war establishment to be such that the addition of one-third to the former will complete the latter. Present proportion, 60,000 to 100,000. The Permanent Force to be the means of instruction. **Establishment:** permanent force, 5000 men. **Active militia:** mounted troops—peace, 3106 all ranks; war, 7928 all ranks. **Artillery (field):** peace, 2013 all ranks; war, 3470 all ranks. **Infantry:** peace, 34,257; war, 86,401. Total strength of active militia: officers, 3000; rank and file, 41,000; horses, 7600, when at peace. War: officers, 5000; rank and file, 100,000; horses, 17,500. Rifle clubs: active members, 14,000. The cadet organisation is very comprehensive.

Australian Commonwealth System.—Based on two principles: (a) The defence of Australian

soil; (b) The defence of Australian interests wherever threatened. The system consists of an elastic framework capable of expansion to receive additional fighting material. **Administration**—Force provided: (a) Permanent cadre force; (b) Field force, 6 battalions light horse, 3 battalions infantry; (c) Garrison force for local defence. Percentage of non-efficients, 20 per cent.; rifle clubs as a reserve to militia. **Establishment:** Garrison force, 11,752 for peace and war. Field force: peace strength, half war strength. Peace establishment: light horse, 6445, with 24 guns; infantry, 7377, with 36 guns. War establishment: light horse, 12,996, with 36 guns; infantry, 14,733, with 40 guns. Total: war, 27,753 all ranks, with 84 guns; peace, 13,831, with 60 guns. Including garrison troops, gross strength: peace, 25,700; war, 39,600. Partially trained: light horse (approximately), 7000; cadets, 9103. Rifle club members, 28,721. Grand total of all forces: officers, 2371; other ranks, 59,147.

New Zealand Forces.—The establishments are the same for peace and war. Strength: officers, 750; other ranks, 15,202. Proportion of trained men to total capable of bearing arms, 10·2 per cent., being the largest in the empire. The rifle club movement is very progressive, and the cadet movement very extensive. Total cadets, 14,000.

ART, 1907.

The **Royal Academy Winter Exhibition**, which opened on Jan. 7th, was composed of pictures and drawings by deceased artists of many schools and periods, ranging from Giovanni Bellini to those of our own time. One of many interesting features of the exhibition was the small group of paintings by **James Charles**, a prominent member of the New English Art Club, who died in the preceding summer. The water-colours in the Winter Exhibition included the series of 25 drawings by Turner, made to illustrate Campbell's poems, and lent by Sir Donald Currie.

On May 6th the **Royal Academy Summer Exhibition** was opened. It included 1845 works (46 more than in 1906), arranged by a committee composed of Sir Hubert Herkomer, Mr. B. W. Leader, Mr. Seymour Lucas, Mr. W. W. Ouless, Mr. S. J. Solomon, Mr. J. M. Swan, Mr. T. Brock, and Mr. T. G. Jackson. The works sent in for exhibition by non-members numbered 11,349, a decrease of 440 from the figures of 1906. Five were bought from the Exhibition under the terms of the **Chantrey Bequest**. Of these, three were pictures—"The Rehearsal" (£1000), by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor; "Runswick Bay" (£150), by Mr. Arthur Friedensen; "The Seeds of Love" (water-colour), by Mr. W. G. Simmonds (£36 15s.); and two pieces of sculpture—"The Earth and its Elements" (£367 10s.), by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, and a bronze group, "Girl and Lizard" (£157 10s.), by Mr. S. M. Wiens. The Chantrey Trustees also selected for purchase a picture, "Afternoon," by Mr. Mark Fisher, from the exhibition of the New English Art Club. This marked a new departure of the Trustees; but unfortunately the picture chosen by them had been bought by an Art Union prize-winner just before their intimation reached the Club, and was therefore lost to the nation.

Sales at the Royal Academy were, taken altogether, not much below the average of recent years. The pictures sold (in addition to those

acquired for the Chantrey collection) included : "Caught Out—a Gale Coming on" (£1260), and two other large paintings, "The Deep Sea Rain" and "The Off-shore Wind," all by Mr. C. Napier Hemy; "For Ever wilt Thou Love and She be Fair" (£200), by Mr. George Wetherbee; "Inverlair," by Mr. G. Ogilvy Reid; "The Ferry on the Loch" (£600), by Mr. Joseph Farquharson; "A Roundelay" (£250), by Mr. J. Seymour Lucas; "A Cottage Madonna" (£450) and "The Reaper and the Maid" (£500), by Mr. Edward Stott; "And the Winter shall Come" (£425), by Mr. F. Spenlove-Spenlove; "A Welsh River," by Mr. B. W. Leader; "St. Mary's Falls, Glen Cannich" (£200), and "The Lake of Lucerne from above the Town" (£200), by Mr. J. MacWhirter; "A Sussex Stream" (£500), by Mr. H. H. La Thangue; "Funeral of King Charles the First, St. George's Chapel, Windsor" (£800), by Mr. Ernest Crofts; "Building the Rick" (£400), by Mr. George Clausen; "Port Gouray, Sark" (£210), by Mr. William A. Toplis; "Ribbons and Laces" (£200), by Mr. Terrick Williams; "Awful Hills whose Sides of Strength are belted round with all the Zones" (£200), by Mr. Edward T. Compton; "A Question of Route" (£210), by Mr. A. C. Gow; "The Morning Room" (£200), by Mr. W. W. Russell; "Dreadnought and Victory" (£275), by Mr. W. L. Wyllie; "A Tile Off" (£250), by Mr. A. W. Strutt; "Ambushed" (£300), by Mr. W. B. Wollen; "Fodder," by Mr. Henry Woods; and "The Keep of Barbarossa" (£157 10s.), by Mr. Horace Fisher.

The International Society's Annual Exhibition, opened in January at the New Gallery, was composed entirely of the work of members. It suffered through the accidental destruction in transit from Paris of the principal work sent by M. Rodin. At the opening of the Summer Exhibition at the New Gallery some stir was caused by the removal, at the King's desire, of a bust of the Queen of Spain to the exhibition of the Royal Academy. The bust, which was the work of Mr. Conrad Dressler, had been rejected by the Academy Council; but as His Majesty wished it to be shown at Burlington House, a place was found for it in the Lecture-room. Among the prominent exhibitions of the season were those of the drawings and manuscripts of Ruskin, at the Fine Art Society's, of the remaining work of the late James Charles at the Leicester Galleries, and of pictures by English Old Masters held by Messrs. Agnew in November.

Knighthoods were bestowed on Mr. William Quiller Orchardson, R.A., and Mr. Hubert von Herkomer, R.A., and the University of Oxford conferred the degree of D.C.L. upon M. Auguste Rodin. Mr. William L. Wyllie was elected a Royal Academician in the place of the late Mr. James Clarke Hook, who resigned his seat among the Forty a few weeks before his death, and Mr. George Henry and Mr. Frank Cadogan Cowper were elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

In September was made public the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the decoration of the Palace of Westminster, which, commenced about sixty years ago, still remains unfinished. The President of the Royal Academy and many eminent painters, sculptors, and architects were examined, and the Committee finally recommended an adherence, "with such modifications as altered

conditions may require," to the programme sketched in the Report of the Fine Arts Commission for 1847. The Committee declined to make definite recommendations in detail as to how the work of decoration could best be carried out, but suggested that a small permanent advisory committee or council should be appointed, and that the sum of £4000 a year should be placed at the disposal of the First Commissioner until the work of decoration is completed. During the autumn the bronze casting of the equestrian statue by Watts, known as "Physical Energy," was erected on a site in Kensington Gardens, between the Round Pond and the Serpentine. The bronze was cast at the expense of the nation, and a sum of £2000 was included for this purpose in the estimates of the preceding year. A great sensation was caused in February by the robbery of miniatures, snuff-boxes, and paintings from the house in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, belonging to Mr. Charles Wertheimer, the well-known collector and dealer. The pictures stolen were portraits by Reynolds and Gainsborough.

At the National Gallery many of the rooms on the foreign side were rearranged, and pictures brought into prominence that had previously been hung somewhat obscurely. By the bequest of Miss Louisa and Miss Lucy Cohen, the John Samuel collection of pictures, chiefly of the Italian schools, was acquired by the National Gallery. In the summer the portrait by Vandyke of the Marchese Cattaneo, painted during the artist's sojourn in Genoa, was bought for £13,500, and a few weeks later the companion portrait of the Marchesa Cattaneo was hung by its side. The acquisition of a Diaz in 1906 was followed in 1907 by that of a small but charming Corot, and the group of French modern pictures was further strengthened by the bequest of two minor examples of Fantin-Latour, the painter of the portrait-group of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Edwards that has been in the gallery for two or three years. Mrs. Edwards, who presented the portrait, bequeathed the Corot and the two small Fantin-Latours. Other pictures acquired were "Lullu and his Fellow Musicians at the French Court," by Rigaud, and examples of Jean Sibrecht, Gabriel de Saint Aubin, and Lo Fil de Mestre Rodrigo.

At the National Gallery of British Art the pictures acquired during the year included seven studies by the late H. B. Brabazon (one of them the gift of Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A.); six pictures and sketches by the late James Charles; a portrait of Mr. John Gray by Alphonse Legros; "Jews Mourning in the Synagogue," by Mr. W. Rothenstein; a portrait by Alfred Stevens of Morris Moore, the picture dealer and the critic in bygone years of the administration of the National Gallery; and "The Ship," by Mr. Holman Hunt.

In the auction-room the commencement of the long-predicted boom in the work of Lawrence was the principal feature in a not very eventful year. His "Childhood's Innocence" (the portrait of a daughter of Sir Robert Peel) was sold for 8000 guineas, the highest price by far that was paid in the auction-room for a picture during the season. "Childhood's Innocence" was bought by Mr. Charles Wertheimer, the victim of the burglary referred to above. Lawrence's portrait of Miss West, sold in February, fetched 4000 guineas, and his por-

traits of Mrs. Bradburne and of "A Young Lady in a White Dress," both sold in July, 2450 guineas and 1800 guineas respectively. A world-famed Sir Joshua, the "Master Bunbury," came under the hammer in the Bunbury sale, but realised only 5600 guineas, a sum that was considerably below the expectations of the market. Sir Joshua's portrait of the Misses Horneck was knocked down on the same occasion for 3500 guineas. A "Pastoral Landscape" by Gainsborough fetched 5700 guineas; but no higher price was given for a portrait by this artist than the 1950 guineas for the "Gentleman in a Buff Coat," sold in June. Raeburn was not so prominent in the auction-room as he has been in some recent years; but his portrait of Mrs. Hart realised 6600 guineas, a price that was only exceeded by the Lawrence, "Childhood's Innocence," already referred to. Two Hoppner portraits fetched 4000 guineas each, and the increasing auction-room appreciation of Morland was shown by the last bid of 2800 guineas made for his "Happy Cottagers." No notable picture by Turner came under the hammer this season; but a landscape by Constable was sold for 1500 guineas, and Millais' "Flowing to the River" for 1050 guineas. Among the works of Victorian painters the highest price was paid for Rossetti's "Veronica Veronese"; but this price—2750 guineas—showed a great falling-off from the figures of 1903, when in the Vaile sale the same picture fetched 3800 guineas. "The Deer Family," by Landseer, fetched 2700 guineas; "The Garden Court, of Burne-Jones, 2500 guineas; and Rossetti's "Dante's Dream," 2400 guineas. The highest price paid for a Watts was 1250 guineas, for "Little Red Riding Hood"; and for a Leighton, the 1200 guineas bid for "Melittion." For a picture by a living artist the highest price—1650 guineas—was given for the "Venetian Flower Girl" of Sir Luke Fildes. The Fildes was in the collection of the late Mrs. Lewis Hill, whose jewels, sold at Christie's during the season, realised nearly £95,000. No record price was paid for an engraving, although a famous collection of prints—that of the late Sir Wilfred Lawson—was dispersed during the year.

ARTILLERY.

Military.—All the Powers have now adopted quick-firing field guns, and in many armies they have already been issued to the troops. The French led the way in 1899 with a very remarkable gun, running back axially on its carriage, which is practically immovable in horizontal fire, and the gun will fire 20 rounds a minute. A hydro-pneumatic brake controls the gun and carriage, and there is a spade under each wheel and one at the trail. The breech action is a marvel of simplicity, and opens with a single action. The gun is provided with a light bullet-proof shield, so that the men working it are under cover. The British Army is now supplied with the new gun approved for the Horse and Field Artillery, that of the former being a 13-pounder and that of the latter an 18-pounder. The field gun has a muzzle velocity of 1610 foot-seconds, and its weight is 9 cwt. The weight of gun, carriage and limber, behind traces, is 38½ cwt., and of the wagon and wagon limber, filled, 37½ cwt. The total number of rounds carried is 100. The weights for the horse guns are less (6 cwt. and behind traces 30 cwt.), but the

ammunition supply is the same. The carriage is fixed to the ground by a simple spade at the end of the trail, similar to the Krupp design, which is more efficient than the wheel brake and spade of the Japanese. The recoil of the gun is absorbed in the carriage, and the gun returned to the firing position rapidly and automatically. This is done by means of a buffer operated by powerful springs, and not, as in the French system, by compressed air. This buffer is above the gun, which is fastened to it, and recoils or slides a distance of about 4 ft. The sights are independent of the gun, and the layer does not have to move away from them when the gun recoils. The gun is protected by a shield, and the waggons have some armour. The weight is heavier than the old 15-pounder, but the shell is much more powerful, while the total weight of the equipment is within ½ cwt. of that of the lighter Continental equipments. The Germans have the Krupp quick-firing field gun ("M. 96 N.A.") (*neuer Art.*), being the 1896 gun, modified and mounted on a recoil shielded carriage. Norway has adopted the Ehrhardt system, and Sweden and Denmark the well-known Krupp pattern with sliding breech. Many other Powers appear to have concluded their trials. The Spaniards and Portuguese have adopted the Schneider-Canet gun. The Italians appear still to be experimenting with modern guns, and the Austrians have only lately adopted a quick-firing type. Switzerland and the Netherlands have given the preference, after comparative trials, to the Krupp gun, and Turkey and Roumania have followed suit. Mexico has ordered her guns partly at St. Chamond and partly at Le Creusot. The new American gun is to be provided mostly in the United States, but fifty guns were ordered from the Ehrhardt firm at Düsseldorf. Russia and Italy have partly renewed their field artillery armament, but seem to be still continuing trials before proceeding further with the work. It was assumed that the new Japanese Arisaka gun, which is of a very light character, was giving excellent results; but this was not the case, and a new equipment is being provided. The new Russian gun is somewhat heavy, but is described as the most powerful field gun in existence. Heavy guns are being introduced in all the great armies, of which our own 60-pounder is an example. The French quick-firing field howitzer, invented by Major Rimailho, is a novelty, the gun and its mounting being separated on the march to gain mobility. It has been tried with success. Light field howitzers are also being adopted in most European armies.

Naval.—The naval engagements in the Far East threw a flood of light upon the question of naval armament, and it is now universally recognised that the actions of the future will be fought at long range, and that the day of the medium armaments of quite recent periods, as found in ships now in existence, has probably passed away. The result is that in the *Dreadnought* and many new foreign battleships the medium armament disappears. Displacements are going up to 18,000 tons, and if the 12-in. gun—perhaps to be replaced by a still larger calibre—retains its place for the main gun positions, the other guns in future battleships will not be of less than 10-in. calibre and of first-class quality. This is the tendency to be noticed wherever great ships are to be built;

and, at the other end of the scale, we come to the smaller armaments intended mainly for repelling torpedo attack. Thus, below the 10-in. or even the 12-in. gun, it is probable that few guns will be found until we come down to the 4-in. The main point is that the 6-in. guns of the *Formidable* class, increased to 9·2-in. in the *King Edward* class, are now to be further increased in power until they approximate to the heaviest armament. There have been great improvements in the systems of mounting guns, combined with new arrangements for ammunition supply in any position of the gun. The hand elevating and training arrangements are admirable pieces of mechanism, giving surprising facility. The new breech mechanisms, as in the 12-in. Vickers guns in the service, have the advantage of presenting a larger locking area in the breech screw. All the new guns are vastly more powerful than their predecessors. They are being increased in length, and our latest (Vickers) 12-in. (Mark X) is of 45 calibre length, as compared with 40 calibres in its predecessor.

Artillery Association, National, 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. President of Council, Col. the Earl of Stradbroke, A.D.C., C.B., V.D.; Hon. Sec., Major E. T. Lea.

Artists, Royal Society of British, Suffolk Street, S.W. President, Alfred East, A.R.A.; Hon. Sec., T. Watt Cafe; Acting Sec., Carew Martin.

Art Masters, Society of, 50, Broomhouse Road, Fulham, S.W. Chairman, J. A. Pearce; Acting Sec., Francis C. Ford.

Arts, Society of, John Street, Adelphi. Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

Art Union of London, 112, Strand. Hon. Secs., John Sparkes, T. Buxton Morrish, J.P.; Sec., F. L. Marriott.

Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, for Local Examinations in Music, 15, Bedford Square, W.C. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Chairman, W. E. Bigge, Esq.; Sec., James Muir.

Auctioneers and House Agents, Statistics as to. The number of licences issued to auctioneers in 1906-7 was: England, 6713; Scotland, 751; Ireland, 844: total for United Kingdom, 8308. In 1896-7 the number was 7606. An auctioneer's licence is annual, expiring on July 31st, and the duty is £10 per annum. Licensed auctioneers may act as appraisers or house agents without an additional licence. **Appraisers and House Agents** who were not auctioneers in 1906 numbered: England, 4613; Scotland, 780; Ireland, 51: total for United Kingdom, 5444, as compared with 4893 in '96-7. The licence costs £2 per annum.

Auctioneers' Institute of the United Kingdom (Incorporated). There are nine provincial branches. Membership may be obtained by examination annually in March or April, or under the "Practice" qualification. President, Douglas Young, London. Secretary, Charles Harris, Oxford, 34, Russell Square, W.C.

Austin, Alfred, appointed Poet Laureate (q.v.) on New Year's Day '96, was b. 1835 at Headingley, near Leeds. He was ed. at Stonyhurst College and St. Mary's College, Oscott, took his degree (Lond. Univ.) in '53, and was

called to the bar of the Inner Temple, '57. His best-known works are "The Human Tragedy," "Savonarola," "The Tower of Babel," "Prince Lucifer," "Fortunatus the Pessimist" ('92), "The Garden that I Love," ('94), "In Veronica's Garden," and "Lamia's Winter Quarters" ('95), "Alfred the Great, England's Darling" ('96), "The Conversion of Wincklemann" ('97), "The Poet's Diary" (1904), and "The Door of Humility" (1906). For many years he was a writer in the *Standard* and the *Quarterly Review*. He was also one of the founders of the *National Review*. His plays include "Flodden Field" (His Majesty's, 1903), and "A Lesson in Harmony" (Garrick, 1904). Address: Swinford Old Manor, Ashford, Kent.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ruler.

Francis Joseph I., b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Francis Charles, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of *Villafranca*, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, *Venetia* also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of *Nikolsburg* and *Prague* respectively. The Turkish provinces of *Bosnia* and *Herzegovina* were, by decision of the *Berlin Congress* ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess *Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie*, (daughter of the Duke *Maximilian Joseph* of *Bavaria*), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at *Geneva* in '98. The death of the Crown Prince *Rudolph* made the Archduke *Francis Ferdinand* (q.v.), a nephew of the Emperor's, the heir to the throne. The Emperor's Civil List is £941,666, half paid by Austria and half by Hungary.

The Delegations and the Ausgleich.

Austria-Hungary is a monarchy composed of a *Cisleithan* portion, officially known as *Austria*, and a *Transleithan* portion known as *Hungary*. The reigning dynasty is the *Hapsburg-Lorraine* dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the *Ausgleich*, or *Compromise* made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united under a common sovereign in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The control in regard to common affairs and the voting of money for common purposes are entrusted to a supreme body known as the *Delegations*. Of these there are

two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the upper houses returning 20 and the lower houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. Subject to the Delegations are the three executive departments for Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, and the Common Court of Public Accounts. The *Ausgleich* is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty agreed to in 1867 was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged provisionally. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent.; In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a new Customs and commercial treaty was signed, Oct. 8th, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4·325 per cent. within ten years. The two Governments agreed that their respective securities should be admitted to the rank of investments for savings banks, insurance companies, and similar institutions, but not for the investment of trust funds. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34·4 to 36·4.

Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the Triple Alliance (*q.v.*).

Army and Navy.

The Active Army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms, and has its *Ersatz*, or supplementary, Reserve, with local forces for Bosnia and Herzegovina attached. There are fifteen army corps, and certain troops in the military districts of Zara in Dalmatia. In addition are the Austrian Landwehr and Landsturm and the Hungarian Landwehr and Landsturm, known as the *Honved*, by which the army is brought up to war strength. The fifteen army corps comprise 5 cavalry divisions and 30 infantry divisions of the active army, with a Landwehr division attached to each. The active army comprises 466 battalions of Infantry (102 regiments of the line, 4 of Tyrolese Rifles and 4 Bosnian, and 26 battalions Regular Rifles). The Cavalry on a peace footing comprises 252 squadrons (15 regiments of Dragoons, 11 of Uhlands, and 16 of Hussars), and the Artillery 251 batteries, exclusive of 18 battalions of Fortress Artillery and 15 of Pioneers. The Field Artillery is formed in 14 brigades, and a group of 3 mountain batteries in the Tyrol. On a peace footing there are 224 field batteries, 16 horse batteries, 11 mountain batteries, 56 ammunition

columns (in skeleton), and 56 depots. The war strength would give a total of 328 batteries (exclusive of fortress units), with a total of 2464 guns. In 1907 a beginning was made in the formation of 8 regiments of divisional artillery, each of 4 batteries.

The following table shows the total strength of the forces; it is believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm 3,500,000 men could be put in the field.

	Peace.	War.
Field Army	329,500	900,000
Landwehr and Honved .	67,200	160,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina Troops	7,200	7,200
Second Reserve	—	500,000
Landsturm	—	2,000,000
	403,900	3,567,200

Several new Landwehr battalions have recently been created. The *Honved* (national Hungarian army) is subject in war time only to the Commander-in-Chief, and in peace time only to the Royal Hungarian jurisdiction.

The 1907 Naval Estimates amounted to £1,891,666, an increase of £604,274 over those of 1906. The numbers of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, total 11,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 3 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 20 captains, 33 commanders, 38 lieutenant-commanders, 147 lieutenants, 80 sub-lieutenants, 300 midshipmen, and 87 cadets. The strength of the Austrian Navy on Oct. 31st, 1907, in ships built was: battleships, 9; armoured cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo gunboats, 11; torpedo-boat destroyers, 4; torpedo boats, 37. **Building:** torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 17; submarines, 2. Three battleships are projected, of 14,500 tons displacement and 20 knots speed, to replace the *Tegelhoff*, *Kronprinz Rudolf*, and *Kronprinzessin Stephanie*, which have been struck off the active list of the Fleet, one 3500-ton 26-knot turbine scout to replace the *Zara*, 6 improved destroyers, 10 torpedo boats, and 4 submarines. During the year 1907 the battleship *Erzherzog Ferdinand Max* was completed for sea. The Austro-Hungarian Government have contracted with Messrs. Yarrow for the construction of two exceptionally high-speed shallow-draft gunboats, propelled by internal-combustion engines. The twelve destroyers built are the *Huszar*, *Ulan*, *Streiter*, and *Wildfang*, and two others of this type the *Scharfschütze* and the *Uskoke* are nearly completed. The two submarines are being built by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, & Maxim, at Barrow. The principal Government Dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. There are 3 small docks there. Minister of Marine, Admiral Count Monteciccoli. Chief Constructor (Acting): Engineer-Captain Henry Zweig.

Austria.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m.; estimated population in 1902, 26,150,708. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of

Servians, Croats, Italians, etc. The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the *Reichsrath*, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The *Reichsrath* has its own ministers and government, and exercises full parliamentary functions on all matters within its competence—from which, however, Foreign Affairs and War are excluded. The present Upper House contains 238 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 16, of 65 hereditary nobles, of 11 archbishops and bishops, and of 140 (in 1905) life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. As to the Lower House see *History*, below. Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the *Reichsrath*, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or *Landtage*, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 1,674,957; Prague, 201,589; Lemberg, 159,877; Gratz, 138,080; and Trieste, 178,600.

About a dozen dailies are published in Vienna, of which the principal are the following: The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, which has the largest circulation in Austria and Hungary. The *Neue Freie Presse*, which possesses a world-wide reputation, especially for its financial column. The *Fremdenblatt* is accredited as also being a Foreign Office organ; while the *Zeit* professes to be wholly independent. The best-known illustrated comic papers in Vienna are *Der Floh* and the *Figaro*.

Hungary.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1902, 19,254,559. The various races include about 8,750,000 Magyars, 2,135,000 Germans, 2,020,000 Slovaks, 2,800,000 Roumanians, 1,680,000 Croatians, 1,052,000 Servians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a *Reichstag*, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 239 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 6000 crowns a year, some 55 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 69 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 10 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years by male citizens over 20, with a low property qualification. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. The capital is Budapest (pop. 732,322). Budapest possesses more daily papers than Vienna. Amongst the best known in England is the *Pester Lloyd*. Amongst the Budapest dailies published in Hungarian should be mentioned the *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-

Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Roumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, though in strictness still a province of the Porte, has since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, and may fairly be considered as belonging to that empire. Its area is 19,702 sq. miles, and the population is about 1,737,000, most of whom are Croato-Servians. It is placed under the Austro-Hungarian Finance Minister, Baron Stephen Burian of Rajecz, and the Provincial Government is located at the capital, Sarajevo (pop. 38,000).

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II. (b. Oct. 5th, 1840; succeeded '58), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 9500; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.

Industries and Statistics.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 50 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely. The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce, timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways.

The estimated revenue and expenditure for common affairs for 1905 amounted to £20,430,325; and for 1906 to £17,900,140. For Austria alone the estimated revenue in 1905 was £74,079,225; 1906 £76,132,595; 1907 £78,854,211; and the expenditure 1905 £74,013,610; 1906 £76,008,212; 1907 £78,786,306. For Hungary alone the revenue in 1905 was £44,077,100; 1906 (estimated) £46,895,532; and the expenditure 1905 £44,743,922; 1906 (estimated) £45,278,216; for Bosnia-Herzegovina the revenue (1905) was £2,172,300, and the expenditure £2,140,126. The public debt of Austria was in 1905 £391,922,000, and the public debt of Hungary £226,343,000.

	1903.	1905.	1906.
Imports .	£78,213,000	£89,912,000	£93,770,000
Exports .	88,741,000	90,337,000	96,300,000

The United Kingdom sent £6,088,142 of the imports in 1903, £6,101,328 in 1905, and £7,090,215 in 1906; and took £9,212,224 of the exports in 1903, £7,190,359 in 1905, and £9,174,186 in 1906.

Diplomatic.

Ministries for Common Affairs: *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Baron von Aerenthal.—*Minister of Finance*, Baron Stephan Burian von Rajecz.—*Minister of War*, General von Schönaich.

Ministerial Council for Austria: *Prime Minister*, Baron von Beck.—*Minister of Interior*, Baron von Bienenrth.—*Justice*, Dr. Franz Klein.—*National Defence*, General Latscher.—*Public Worship and Education*, Dr. Gustav Marchet.—*Commerce*, Dr. Fiedler.—*Finance*, Dr. von Korytowski.—*Agriculture*, Dr. Ebenhoch.—*Railways*, Dr. von Derschatta.—*Public Works*, Dr. Gessman.—*Without portfolio*, Count Dzieduszycki, M. Parshek, and Herr Peschka.

Ministerial Council for Hungary: *Prime Minister and Finance*, Dr. Alexander Wekerle.—*Interior*, Count Julius Andrassy.—*Justice*, Dr. Günther.—*National Defence*, Ludwig Jekelfalussy.—*Public Worship and Education*, Count Albert Apponyi.—*Commerce*, Franz Kossuth.—*Agriculture*, Dr. Ignaz Daranyi.—*Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia*, Geza von Josipovich.

Embassy in London: *Ambassador*, H.E. Count Albert Mensdorff Pouilly.—*Dietrichstein*.—*Minister*, Count Szechenyi.—*Councillor*, Herr J. von Szilassy.—*Secretaries*, Baron Erich von Zwiédnck and Prince Emil zu Fürstenberg.—*Naval Attaché*, Captain Napoleon Louis Edler von Wawel.—*Military Attaché*, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Frederick Liechtenstein.—*Chancellor*, Herr C. Pollak.

Consulate-General in London, 22 and 23, Laurence-Pountney Lane, E.C.—*Hon. Consul-General*, Baron Alfred de Rothschild.—*Acting Consul-General*, Ernst Maurig Ritter von Sarnfeld.—*Vice-Consul*, Count Gustav Sizzo Norris.

British Ambassador at Vienna, Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O.; *Commercial Attaché* (for Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece), Andrew P. Bennett, Esq., British Embassy, Vienna.

Consular Service: *Consuls-General*, at Vienna, Chevalier Paul von Schoeller, C.M.G.; at Budapest, F. S. Clarke. *Consuls*: Vienna, O. Philpotts; Prague, Capt. A. W. W. Forbes; Budapest, Dr. Brüll, C.M.G.; Trieste, J. B. Spence; Sarajevo, F. G. Freeman; Fiume, G. Faber.

Political Parties.

Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Roumanians, and German Conservatives. Of recent years the racial conflict between the Germans and the Czechs, and the general clash of parties, resulted in a condition of something like Parliamentary paralysis, until the adoption in Dec. 1906 of universal suffrage. The great changes which followed are described below. See History, 1907.

Hungary. The Liberal party were supreme in the Reichstag for a very long period, though the Independence party under M. Kossuth were always strong, and the Croatian delegates

were always in opposition. Baron Banffy was succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Koloman Szell in '99, Count Hedervary became Premier in 1903, and Count Stephen Tisza in the same year. Count Apponyi then seceded from the Liberals and led an independent group of National Liberals. With the aid of M. Kossuth he overthrew Count Tisza at the election in Jan. 1905, but the Coalition leaders declined to take office. Baron Fejervary thereupon formed a Ministry, which was chiefly remarkable for the universal suffrage proposals made by M. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior. Ultimately the Coalition came to terms with the Crown on the vexed question of the Crown's military prerogatives and accepted office, Dr. Wekerle becoming Premier, and Count Andrassy, M. Kossuth and Count Apponyi all taking office with him in April 1906. At the general election which followed an overwhelming Government majority was returned, at least 250 of the Deputies returned being Independents.

History, 1907.**In Austria.**

The Chamber passed the second and third readings of the Universal Suffrage Bill (Dec. 1st, 1906) by 194 votes to 63. The Bill abolished the four curiæ or categories of the old franchise—those of the large landed proprietors, the towns, the rural communes, and the chambers of commerce. Every male above 24 years of age and in possession of civil rights is entitled to registration as a voter. Voting is secret, without any form of plurality. In order to avoid racial conflicts, separate constituencies are organised for electors of different races, so that Czech voters on a Czech register vote only for Czech, and German voters on a German register only vote for German candidates, seats being allotted to the various races according to population and tax-paying capacity. The Germans have 225 seats, the Czechs 72, the Poles 78. The total number of seats is 566. An absolute majority of the votes recorded is necessary for the election of any candidate. Voting is obligatory according to the discretion of the provincial Diets. The Upper House demanded as the condition of its passing the Bill that the Chamber should pass a Bill fixing the minimum number of Crown appointments to the Upper House at 150 and the maximum number at 170. To this the Premier agreed (Dec. 20th), and the Suffrage Bill passed the Upper House (21st). The Chamber passed the necessary measure fixing the number of Crown appointments to the Upper House (Jan. 10th) and the latter adopted a Statute Amending Bill modifying the Constitution of 1867 in accordance with the Universal Suffrage Law (21st).

The General Election for the whole of Austria except Galicia and Dalmatia for geographical and local reasons, began on May 14th. Of 51 seats in the new Chamber 439 were contested including 36 in Galicia and 4 in Dalmatia. The outstanding feature of the election was the overwhelming success of the Social Democrats who won 83 seats, thanks to their persistent propaganda and good organisation, and to their freedom from that racial bitterness which has for so long cursed Austrian politics. The Christian Socialists also did very well, not only in Vienna, but in the rural constituencies of

Lower Austria and in the Alpine provinces, securing 67 seats. The young Czechs were to a large extent wiped out, and the German Progressives lost considerably.

In his Speech from the Throne the Emperor expressed the hope that the popular representation yielded by universal suffrage would be penetrated by the consciousness of its duties towards the State. The reform of the framework of administration, insurance against sickness and old age, and a number of social, technical and agrarian reform measures were promised. He declared that "the leading idea must be that the political tie between Austria and Hungary . . . shall be conserved unimpaired for future generations. Therefore, while duly respecting the autonomous rights of both parties, all loosening of relationship, economic as well as political, must be avoided." Dr. Weiskirchner, Christian Socialist, was elected President of the Chamber by 351 out of 480 votes, and Dr. Laezek and Dr. Starzynski Vice-Presidents (June 25th).

In Hungary.

As the result of accusations made against him affecting his personal honour, M. Polonyi, the Minister of Justice, resigned office (Jan. 31st) and was succeeded by Dr. Günther. The 40th anniversary of the King's Coronation was celebrated at Budapest (June 8th), and the King received the Presidential Bureaux of both Houses, and a deputation representing the city of Budapest. Many scenes occurred in the Chamber in June and July owing to the obstruction practised by the Croatian Deputies. At the time of the Coalition they had been promised various concessions by the Ministerial party, and despairing of realising them they resorted

to the obstructive tactics formerly employed by the Independence Party against the then Government, and exercised their legal right to employ their own language in the Chamber. The Ban of Croatia, Count Pejacsevich, who sympathised with them, resigned, and was replaced by M. de Rakodczay. The Croatian demand was for autonomy, which Hungary was unwilling to grant. The Bill which was obstructed was the State Railway Regulations Amendment Bill, and M. Kossuth moved that the first clause of it should be amended and the remainder promulgated by Ministerial ordinance (July 3rd). This was agreed to after the Croats had protested and left the Chamber. The Bill modified the Hungaro-Croatian compact of 1860 by making Magyar the official language of the state railways in Croatia. Another measure which passed the Chamber in June dealt with the relations between land-owners or farmers and agricultural labourers in the most reactionary spirit, giving employers the right to chastise labourers under 18, and to fine and imprison all labourers for venial offences, the punishments and fines being suspended so long as the labourers remained in the service of their employers, but being inflicted when they desired to leave. The object was to check emigration and keep the labourers tied to the land. An impressive demonstration in favour of universal suffrage was organised by the Socialists (Oct. 10th), the workmen all over the country making holiday, except on the railways and trams. The Prime Minister in introducing the 1908 estimates put the revenue at £53,317,922, and the expenditure at £1,722,517 less. He also proposed a general income tax on incomes above £25 a year, rising from $\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent. to 5 per cent.

B

Ball, Sir Robert Stawell, LL.D., F.R.S., was b. at Dublin July 1st, 1840, and ed. at Chester and Trin. Coll. Dublin. Formerly Andrews Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and Royal Astronomer of Ireland ('74), now Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry in the University of Cambridge and Director of the Cambridge Observatory ('92). Scientific Adviser to the Commissioners of Irish Lights. He is the author of several works on the mathematical doctrine known as the Theory of Screws, of "The Story of the Heavens," "Starland," "In Starry Realms," "The Story of the Sun," "In the High Heavens," "Great Astronomers," and "The Earth's Beginning." He also lectures on astronomical subjects. Knighted '86. Address: Observatory, Cambridge; Athenæum Club.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
CLEARING HOUSE SYSTEM.
INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.
PEOPLE'S BANKS.

The Bank of England.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased

from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1876, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. Every note issued in excess of £14,000,000 must be represented by gold coin or bullion. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000, and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called dead bank notes it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or

any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. Another source of profit to the Department is the gain made in the purchase of foreign coin and bullion brought to it, for which under the Act of '44 the Bank pays at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz., being 1½d. per oz. under Mint price.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the **banker of the Government** in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the management of the National Debt is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year. The Bank also takes charge of the reserves of other bankers in connection with clearing-house transfers, and in consequence of this the reserves of the Bank are generally the only unused money in the country that can be had on a sudden demand.

Besides the head office and two branch offices in London, the Bank of England has branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Portsmouth.

The management of the Bank is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2000, a deputy-governor £3000, and a governor £4000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, Mr. W. Middleton Campbell.

Deputy-Governor, Mr. R. E. Johnston.

Chief Accountant, H. B. Orchard.

Chief Cashier, J. G. Nairne.

Secretary, K. Grahame.

The Clearing-house System.

A clearing house is an establishment in large cities in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank or drawn on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have

accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or notes of this Bank, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to better carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5.30 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House is an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1906 reached the enormous total of £12,711,334,000, as against £12,287,935,000 in 1905. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.

Deputy-Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street.

Institute of Bankers.

Founded in '79, it has at present in London, the provinces, in India and the Colonies over 6000 adherents: viz., 399 Fellows, who are partners, directors, or managers of banks, 1420 Associates, consisting of officials of over 10 years' standing, and those who have passed the final examination, and over 4500 ordinary members drawn from the juniors on bank staffs. Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. The annual examinations for the certificate of the Institute are held in the spring in London and numerous provincial centres. In 1907 there were 2817 candidates at 359 centres.

Offices, 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

President, J. Spencer Phillips, Esq.

Secretary, Mr. Ernest Sykes.

People's Banks.

The movement usually designated "People's Banks" had its origin about the year 1849 in the north of Germany, where, almost simultaneously, although working quite independently of one another, systems of popular banking were established by Schulze-Delitzsche and Raiffeisen. These banks, which number over 10,000 in Germany and Austria-Hungary, have played an exceedingly important part in the agricultural progress and the remarkable commercial development of Germany during the last three decades.

Next to Germany the greatest success of the movement has been attained in Italy. There in 1866 Signor Luzzatti established the "People's Bank of Milan," with the trivial sum of £28. It now possesses a paid-up capital of

£500,000. One-third of the whole banking business of Italy is transacted through the medium of "The People's Banks," of which there are now more than a thousand in operation. The movement has spread all over the Continent, to India, Japan and China.

People's Banks were first introduced to popular notice in the United Kingdom by Mr. H. W. Wolff in his book "People's Banks," which appeared in '93, and by the advocacy of Mr. R. A. Yerburgh, who became in '94 the founder of the "Agricultural Banks Association." In '99 Mr. Yerburgh's Association became merged in the "Co-operative Banks Association," which in 1904 was amalgamated with the Agricultural Organisation Society (see p. 10). In Ireland it has been found admirably adapted to the circumstances and needs of the country, and has developed in a more rapid ratio. The rural banks are registered under the Friendly Societies' Acts on the basis of mutual and unlimited liability (the principle of the majority of the German "People's Banks"); and the town banks under the Industrial and Provident Societies' Act (which is the system obtaining in Italy) on the limited liability principle.

All information can be obtained of the following bodies:—

Agricultural Organisation Society, Dacre House, Dacre Street, London, S.W.

Urban Co-operative Banks Association (Sec., H. C. Devine), 39, Victoria Street, S.W.

People's Bank Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.

BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Acts, '83 and '90, and the rules made thereunder, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, and Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Acts, '88 and '97. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. A great portion of this in both the High Court and County Courts is exercised by the Registrars, who hear petitions for Receiving Orders in bankruptcy, hold public examinations of the debtors, approve of compositions, and grant discharges when these are unopposed. The Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade consists of Official Receivers, and a central staff under the Inspector General, who audit trustees' accounts, and overlook the conduct and dealings of these persons, and the other local officials. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy (see ed. '96). The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, and in respect of her separate property if she carries on a trade distinct from her husband, or when he is a convict or in exile; as in such cases she is liable to be sued personally as a *femme sole*.

In April 1906 the President of the Board of Trade appointed Mr. M. J. M. MacKenzie

(Chairman), Mr. J. Addison, Mr. J. Barker, M.P., Mr. G. M. Chamberlin, Mr. S. T. Evans, K.C., M.P., Sir E. W. Fithian, Mr. W. B. Peat, Mr. W. M. Richardson, and Mr. J. Smith, C.B., to be a Committee to inquire into and report upon the effect of the Bankruptcy laws in force in the United Kingdom. The Committee are to report specially as to the desirability of amending the provisions of the Bankruptcy Law in relation to the following matters—viz., the investigation of the bankrupt's conduct, and the realisation of his estate; the position of debtors who are married women; the right of a bankrupt to discharge and in the case of a bankrupt solicitor to renew his practising certificate; also the rights of trustees in bankruptcy against persons who have honestly dealt with bankrupts in respect of property acquired during the bankruptcy and against persons claiming under settlements when the settlor has become bankrupt. The Committee are also to report as to the desirability of requiring certain classes of securities which are now exempt from registration to be registered, and of bringing under official control and audit estates administered by trustees under voluntary arrangements made between insolvent debtors and their creditors.

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1906, the number of receiving orders made in England and Wales was 4436, involving estimated liabilities of £5,762,199, and assets estimated at £1,886,621. The number of deeds of arrangement was 3641, the liabilities thereunder being £4,364,082, and the assets £2,618,660. The failures showed a decrease of 526, but an increase of £451,811 in the amount of liabilities in bankruptcy and under deeds of arrangement, compared with 1905.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, Mr. William Evans, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.
 Baronetage, Standing Council of the 58, Coleman Street, E.C. Registrar, F. W. Pixley, F.S.A.

Barrie, J. M., also known as "Gavin Ogilvy," was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, in 1860. He was ed. at Dumfries Academy, and graduated M.A. at Edin. Univ. in '82. After holding a journalistic position in Nottingham he came to London and wrote for the *British Weekly*, *St. James's Gazette*, *Speaker*, and *National Observer*. His first volume, "Better Dead," appeared in '87; "Auld Licht Idylls" and "When a Man's Single" in '88; "A Window in Thrums" and "An Edinburgh Eleven" in '89; "My Lady Nicotine" in '90; "The Little Minister" in '91; "Sentimental Tommy," and "Margaret Ogilvy, a Memoir," in '96; "Tommy and Grizel" in 1900; and in 1902 "The Little White Bird." Mr. Barrie's work for the stage includes "Walker, London," in '92; "Jane Annie," written with Mr. Conan Doyle, and brought out at the Savoy in '93; "The Professor's Love Story"; "The Little Minister," '97; "The Wedding Guest," 1900; "Quality Street," 1902, "The Admirable Crichton" and "Little Mary," 1903, "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," 1905, and "Josephine," 1906. Mr. Barrie was, in '94, married to Miss Mary Ansell, who played charmingly in "Walker, London," when it was first produced. Address: Kirriemuir, N.B.

Barton, The Right Hon. Sir Edmund, G.C.M.G., K.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.A., was b. at Glebe, Sydney, N.S.W., Jan. 18th, 1849, and ed. at the Sydney Grammar School and

University. He was called as a barrister in '71, and took silk '89; elected to represent his University in the Legislative Assembly '79, became Speaker '83-7, and entered the Legislative Council '87-91; Attorney-General '89 and '91. He was the senior representative of New South Wales at the '97 Federal Convention, and took the leading part in its proceedings until the Federal Constitution Bill was adopted. He came to England in 1900 in support of the Constitution Bill, and was Premier of the first Commonwealth Ministry from Jan. 1901 till Sept. 1903, when he became Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court. P.C. 1901 and G.C.M.G. 1902. Address: Mianetta, Kirribilli Point, Sydney, N.S.W.

Battenberg, Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis Alexander of, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, was b. May 24th, 1854, and m. in '84 the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alice. He has been a naturalised British subject since '68, when he entered the Navy, became captain '91 and Rear-Admiral 1904. He served in the Egyptian War '82, is an Elder Brother of Trinity House, A.D.C. to the King, was Director of Naval Intelligence 1902-5, and in Feb. 1905 was appointed to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron, which visited Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. In 1907 he was appointed acting Vice-Admiral Second-in-Command Mediterranean Fleet.

Bebel, Ferdinand August, chief of the German Socialists, was b. at Cologne, Feb. 22nd, 1840. He has risen from the working classes, and was first heard of as a master-turner at Leipzig, '64. A friend and confidant of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, he was elected in '67 a member of the short-lived North German Parliament, and in '71 into the new German Reichstag. Accused in '72, together with his friend Liebknecht, of an "attempt at high treason," he was condemned to two years' imprisonment, and nine months for insult to the German Emperor. But he was re-elected to Parliament, where he has always maintained his position. His works include "Unsere Ziele," 10 eds., "Der Deutsche Bauernkrieg" ('76), "Christentum und Sozialismus," "Die Frau," 18 eds. ('93), "Die Mohammedanisch-Arabische Kulturperiode" ('89), "Sonntagsarbeit," "Charles Fourier," "Die Lage der Arbeiter in den Bäckereien," etc. Since Liebknecht's death he may be considered as the head of German Socialists. At the Congresses of Lübeck and Dresden in 1902 and 1903 he successfully opposed the tendency represented by Bernstein towards practical co-operation, on given points, with the old Liberal parties.

BELGIUM.

Ruler.

King Leopold II. was b. at Brussels, April 9th, 1835, and is the son of King Leopold I., whom he succeeded, Dec. 10th, '65. He has travelled much in Europe, Asia Minor, and Egypt. He was practically the founder, and is now the ruling sovereign, of the Congo Free State (*q.v.*). He married, in '53, the Archduchess Maria of Austria, who died Sept. 10th, 1902, and by whom he has three daughters. The eldest, Princess Louise, married in '75 Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but the marriage was dissolved in Jan. 1906. The second,

Princess Stephanie, widow of the late Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, married Count Lonyay in '99. The third is Princess Clementine. The heir presumptive is Prince Albert, second son of the late Count of Flanders, brother of the King. He was born April 8th, '75, married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, Prince Charles Theodore, b. Oct. 10th, 1903, and a daughter b. Aug. 4th, 1906. The Chamber voted him an annual allowance of 200,000 fr. in Dec. 1905. The King has a Civil List of 3,300,000 fr.

Government.

A kingdom under Leopold II. of Saxe-Coburg, and by the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, declared to be a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaty of London, 1831, by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 110 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly, 83, is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 166. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

The Army.

The Army has been reorganised according to a scheme prepared by a mixed commission, but the result has been very disappointing, and there is a strong belief that personal service must replace volunteering and substitution.

The peace strength in 1906 was fixed at 43,451 men, and the recruit contingent at 13,300, but the actual strength is far below the establishment, and regiments are in some places so weak that training is difficult. The nominal liability is 8 years with the colours and 5 in the reserve, and the approximate war strength is 165,000 (2.3 per cent. of the population).

The composition is as follows: **Cavalry**—2 regiments of Chasseurs, 2 of Guides, and 4 of Lancers. Each regiment consists of 4 squadrons Active and 1 Reserve. To the above have to be added the Gendarmerie (over 1700 men). **Artillery**—4 field and 4 fortress regiments (in all 204 guns). **Engineers**—1 regiment of 3 battalions, a reserve battalion, and 5 special technical companies. **Infantry**—14 regiments of the line, of 4 battalions of 4 companies each, 3 Active and 1 Reserve battalion; 1 regiment of Grenadiers, similarly organised; 1 regiment of Carabiniers of 6 battalions (4 active and 2 reserve), and 3 regiments of *chasseurs-à-pied*.

The Civic or National Guard is under the Minister of the Interior in peace time, and numbers approximately 45,000 men reckoned as "active," and 100,000 "non-active."

Industries, etc.

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2623 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 2,822,005 who speak Flemish only, 2,574,805 who speak French only, and 801,587 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. There are 7092 primary, 2688 infant, and 3897 adult schools, attended by 859,436, 254,655, and 193,907 pupils respectively, and the higher branches of education are well provided for. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2860 miles of railway in operation, of which 2530 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1360 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns is: Brussels, 598,599; Antwerp, 378,780; Liège, 168,532; Ghent, 163,895.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*. There are also three dailies: *Le Soir*, *La Reforme*, *Le National Bruxellois*, which only cost 2 centimes (less than one-fifth of a penny).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop., 1906, 7,008,048. Revenue, 1904, £26,885,160; expenditure, £27,533,120; estimated revenue, 1907, £23,862,817; estimated expenditure, 1907, £23,841,455; imports, 1905, £122,732,000; 1906, £138,160,000; exports, 1905, £93,348,000; 1906, £111,752,000; debt, 1906, £128,837,365.

Ministry.—*Premier and Minister of Interior*, M. de Trooz.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. Davignon.—*Justice*, M. Renken.—*War*, Gen. Hellebaut.—*Industry and Labour*, M. Hubert.—*Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs*, M. Helleputte.—*Finance*, M. Liebaert.—*Public Works*, M. Delbeke.—*Sciences and Arts*, Baron Descamps.—*Agriculture*, M. Helleputte (*ad int.*).

Minister in London, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Consul-General in London, M. F. H. Lenders, 29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Brussels, Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.—*Secretary of Legation*, P. C. H. Wyndham. British Consul-General for Belgium, Sir Cecil Hertslet, Antwerp.

Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. In July '96 the distribution of parties in the Chamber was—111 Catholics, 12 Liberals, and 20 Socialists. The principle of proportional representation was applied for the first time at the general election on May 27th, 1900, which resulted in the return of 85 Catholics, 33 Liberals and Radicals, 33 Socialists and 1 Christian Democrat. As a result of the 1902 election, the new Chamber consisted of 95 Catholics, 35 Liberals, 34 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. The Opposition won 5 seats in the Chamber at the 1904 election, and 2 in the Senate. In May 1906 all sections of the Left combined in support of a common programme—reform of the franchise, compulsory education, and personal service in the army instead of recruiting by paid substitute. The result was the election of 89 Catholics, 47 Liberals, 28 Socialists, 1 Christian Democrat.

History, 1907.

After lasting for three weeks, the debate in the Chamber on Congo affairs was concluded (Dec. 14th, 1906), and the following order of the day was carried by 128 votes to 1, 30 Socialists not voting. "The Chamber, bearing in mind the order voted at the sitting of March 2nd, 1906, and rendering homage to the greatness of the work of the Congo and to the patriotic designs of the founder; being convinced that the civilising ideals which presided over the foundation of the Free State should still occupy the first place in the country's preoccupations; considering that Belgium is called by the King's will of Aug. 2nd, 1889, to assume the full sovereignty of the Free State, and that she also possesses the right to annex the Congo in virtue of the King's letter of Aug. 5th, 1889, and the law of Aug. 10th, 1901, which upholds the principle laid down in the Convention of July 3rd, 1890, and that it is to the interest of the country to pronounce on the question of annexation during the King's lifetime; taking note of the replies of the Government, according to which the declarations contained in the letter of June 3rd do not constitute conditions, but 'solemn recommendations,' while 'the Convention of cession will have no other object than to effect the transference and define the measures for

its accomplishment, and the Belgian Legislature will regulate the *régime* of its colonial possessions in unrestricted liberty'; being further of opinion that the central committee charged to examine the draft law of Aug. 7th, 1901, on the *régime* of the colonial possessions should endeavour to adapt this *régime* to the conditions and needs of the Free State, and to this end should be furnished with all information necessary for the elaboration of the law; taking note of the Government's declaration that 'it is ready to give its assistance in order to furnish the central committee with all documents necessary for the elaboration of the law on colonial possessions'; desiring without prejudice that the question of the annexation of the Congo should be brought before the Chamber in the shortest possible time in accordance with the intention expressed by the Government; records its desire that the central committee should hasten its labours and lay its report at an early date." It was understood that King Leopold had given his assent to all the clauses of this order of the day; and the view was taken that it was a very decided check to absolutism in the Congo. The Belgian Parliament successfully asserted its rights, and put itself into a position to effect the transference of the sovereignty to Belgium. The view of the Belgian reformers was that this constitutional issue naturally came first, and the question of reforms in the Congo second.

The Government were defeated (April 11th) in a debate on the Mining Law over a proposal made by M. Beernaert, with reference to the length of the working day, that failing a special law, a Royal decree should settle the matter after consultation with the Council of Mines and the Superior Council of Industry and Labour. This was carried against the Government by 76 votes to 70. The Law was adopted (12th) by 94 votes to 32, with 25 abstentions. The Ministry then resigned, and a new Cabinet, with M. de Trooz as Premier and Minister of the Interior, was formed (May 2nd). M. de Trooz in his Ministerial declaration announced that the Government would propose that Belgium should take over the Congo State, and the Chambers would thus be able to pronounce their decision on the question. On July 10th he stated that the Government had informed the Free State of its desire to bring the annexation proposal before the Chamber, and in August the Government of the Free State appointed plenipotentiaries to draw up a Convention for the annexation of the State by Belgium. The Annexation Bill was announced as ready for presentation to the House (Nov. 12).

During August and September there were serious labour troubles at Antwerp, arising out of a dispute between the shipowners and the dock-labourers, and the trade of the port was brought to a standstill. The demands of the men for higher wages and altered conditions of working, which the employers had to a large extent met, were increased, and the grain and timber labourers struck, other men afterwards striking in sympathy with them.

Bell, Sir John Charles, Lord Mayor of London, 1907-8, was b. in London, 1844, and ed. at Brompton Grammar School. He was articled to an accountant, but afterwards became a partner in the brewing firm of Glover, Bell & Co., which was converted into the

Wenlock Brewery Co., of which he became chairman and managing director. Councillor Coleman St. Ward '82, Alderman '94, Chairman City Commission of Sewers '04, Sheriff and Knight 1902. Past Master Glovers' and Fan-makers' Companies, and member Haberdashers' and other Companies. Framewood, Stoke Poges, Bucks, and 6r, Portland Place, W.

Benckendorff, Count de, who succeeded, the late M. de Staal as Russian Ambassador in London in Nov. 1902, was born at Berlin in 1849. He entered the Russian Foreign Office in '68, was appointed Hon. Attaché to the Embassy at Rome in '69, and retired from the Diplomatic Service in '77. He was appointed First Secretary to the Embassy in Vienna '86, and afterwards Councillor there, Minister to Denmark '97, and Ambassador in London 1902. Address: Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.

Bent, Hon. Thomas, Premier of Victoria, was b. at Penrith, N.S.W., 1838, and settled in Victoria '49. Entered political life as M.L.A. Victoria '73, Commissioner Public Works '80, Railways '81-3, Speaker '92-4, Minister Public Works, Health, and Railways, 1903-4, and succeeded Mr. Irvine as Premier Feb. 1904. Address: Brighton, Victoria.

Beresford, Admiral Lord Charles W. D., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., son of the Rev. John, 4th Marquis of Waterford; b. 1846; entered as a cadet on the *Brilannia* '59; Commander '75, Captain '82, Rear-Admiral '97, Vice-Admiral 1902, Admiral 1903, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean 1904, and of the Channel Fleet Feb. 1907. He was a Lord of the Admiralty '86-8; accompanied King Edward VII. as naval A.D.C. on his visit to India '75-6; was in '82 in command of the gunboat *Condor* at the bombardment of Alexandria; subsequently served with the Nile expedition, and commanded the *Safia*, whose action under repaired boilers saved the whole column. M.P. for Waterford '74-80, East Marylebone '85-90, York '98-1900, and Woolwich 1902-3. Address: Park Gate House, Ham Common, and 14, Wilton Crescent, S.W.

Bernhardt [Bernard], Rosine Sarah, French tragic actress, was b. at Paris, Oct. 22nd, 1846, of Jewish parents, but, by the will of her father, baptised, educated in a convent at Versailles, received ('58) at the Paris Conservatoire, appeared at the Théâtre Français in '62 as "Iphigénie," but without success. In '67, at the Odéon, in the rôle of the Queen, in Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, she gained her first striking success. The war of '70-71 interrupted her career, and she became, for a while, a nurse. She then won a position in the Théâtre Français, the troupe of which she accompanied in '79 to London, where her triumphs have been repeated in succeeding years, and where she married a M. d'Amala. She was left a widow in '89. She broke her contract with the Français in '80, and has since been touring, with great éclat, in America, and in all the principal countries of Europe. She now directs a theatre of her own in Paris. She is also a painter and sculptor. Her Memoirs were published by Heinemann (15s. net) in 1907.

Bertie, The Right Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., British Ambassador to France, is a son of the 6th Earl of Abingdon, and brother of the present Earl. He was b. 1844; ed. at Eton, and entered the Foreign Office in 1863. He was private secretary to Mr. R. Bourke when Under-

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, '74 to '80, and was Second Secretary to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury at the Berlin Congress in '78. In '94 he was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and in 1903 Ambassador to Italy. In August 1904 he was appointed to succeed Sir Edmund Monson at Paris at the end of the year. He married in '74 Lady Féodorowna Cecilia, daughter of the 1st Earl Cowley.

Bibliographical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Sec., A. W. Pollard.

Bible Society, The British and Foreign, was established in 1804, and by 1907 had issued 203,931,768 Bibles and portions of the Bible, in 409 languages and dialects. Expenditure 1906-7 £222,085. The Society has thirty agents in foreign countries, under whom there is a staff of 900 colporteurs. **Bible House**, 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Secretaries, Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.

Birds, Protection of. The Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1904, prohibit the shooting or snaring of all wild birds during close time, and grant special and fuller protection in the case of certain wild birds named in a schedule; prohibit the offering for sale after March 15th of any wild bird recently killed or taken; enable orders to be made, on the application of a county council, prohibiting the taking or destroying of the eggs of certain wild birds, and of the eggs of any wild bird in certain breeding areas, also prohibiting the taking or killing of any wild bird beyond the breeding period or close time, etc.; and prohibit the use of the poletap. Close time is fixed between March 1st and August 1st in each year, but the period may be extended or varied by any county council, and orders can be made on the application of a council giving protection to named birds during the remainder of the year. The close time for game birds is: partridges, Feb. 1st—Sept. 1st; pheasants, Feb. 1st—Oct. 1st; bustard, March 1st—Sept. 1st; grouse, Dec. 10th—Aug. 12th; blackgame, Dec. 10th—Aug. 20th; and no game can be taken on a Sunday or Christmas Day. Information as to the birds named in the schedule, and the duration of close time can be obtained of the clerks of county councils. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds discourages the wanton destruction of birds, interests itself in their protection, employs watchers for breeding-grounds, and requires of its members that they shall not wear the feathers of any bird not killed for the purpose of food, the ostrich only excepted. On the question of killing game birds the society is strictly neutral. It has over 6000 associates. Hon. Sec., F. E. Lemon; Sec., Miss L. Gardiner. Offices, 3, Hanover Square, W.

Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., was founded by the late Dr. Birkbeck, Dec. 2nd, 1823. The present buildings were opened in '85. The College is in close relationship with the University of London. The Day and Evening Courses of Study prepare for the examinations of the University of London in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, and Law. There are well-equipped Physical, Chemical, Biological, and Metallurgical Laboratories. Principal, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Litt., M.A.; Secretary and Clerk to the Governing Body, H. Wells Eames.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Registration.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, who must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. The father of an illegitimate child can only have his name entered on the register at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

Statistics, United Kingdom, 1890—1906.

	Births.		Deaths.	
	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000.	No. Registered.	Rate per 1000.
1890 .	1,096,717	29'2	727,102	19'4
1895 .	1,154,898	29'4	735,244	18'7
1900 .	1,159,922	28'2	757,732	18'4
1901 .	1,162,975	28'0	710,811	17'1
1902 .	1,174,639	28'0	691,155	16'5
1903 .	1,183,001	27'9	667,959	15'8
1904 .	1,181,046	27'6	706,956	16'5
1905 .	1,163,708	26'9	669,630	15'5
1906 .	1,169,770	26'8	680,725	15'6

For statistics and Registration of Marriages, see article on MARRIAGE.

The birth rates vary appreciably in the different parts of the United Kingdom. In England and Wales the birth rate has fallen pretty steadily from 31·4 in 1891 to 27·0 in 1906. In Scotland it has fallen from 31·2 in 1891 to 27·9 in 1906. In Ireland, on the other hand, it has risen very slightly from 23·1 in 1891 to 23·6 in 1906, having varied only a decimal point or two in the intervening years.

The death rates have fallen in all parts of the United Kingdom. In England the fall was a steady one from 20·2 in 1891 to 15·4 in 1906. In Scotland it was from 20·7 in 1891 to 16·0 in 1906. In Ireland the rate has varied but little. It was 18·4 in 1891, went up to 19·4 in 1892 and 19·6 in 1900, and went down to 16·7 in 1896. In 1906 it was 17·0.

Björnson, Bjørnstjerne, the Norwegian poet, dramatist, and novelist, was b. Dec. 8th, 1832, at Kvikne, in the heart of Norway, where his father was the clergyman. In '52 he entered the University of Christiania, and began to earn a scanty living as a journalist in '54. He was director of the National Theatre in Bergen '57-59, and then returned to Christiania, where he became co-editor of one of the leading papers. In '60 he went abroad, visiting Denmark, Italy, Germany, and France. In '63 he returned to Norway, in '65 was appointed artistic director of the Christiania Theatre, and edited the illustrated *Norsk Folkeblad* for six years. Since '82 he has lived abroad for many years, but of late has generally spent his summers on his Aulestad farm, in the Gansdal Valley, Norway. Björnson has taken an active part in the political life of his country, both as a speaker and a writer. Nearly all his stories and plays are translated into English and most European languages, but "Beyond Human Power" (Part I.) is the only play that has been performed on the English stage. It was produced by Mrs. P. Campbell in 1901 at the Royalty Theatre. His 70th birthday was celebrated on Dec. 8th, 1902, by congratulations from far and near, a deputation from the Storting waiting on him, and the people of Denmark presenting an address containing 30,000 signatures.

Blind Association, British and Foreign, for promoting the Education and Employment of the Blind. Incorporated 1902. Sec., W. P. E. Barnes, 206, Great Portland Street, W.

Blind, College for the Higher Education of the, Worcester. Founded 1866; constituted as an endowed public school by a deed of foundation '89. Head Master, Rev. T. Barnard, M.A. Oxon.

Blind Pensions. The Royal Blind Pension Society grants pensions to indigent blind of good moral character, without regard to sect or creed. Secretary, W. Elliott Terry. Office, 237, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

Blind, School for the, Leatherhead. The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade." Principal, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. West End depot, 491, Oxford Street, W.; factory and S.E. London depot, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; Chief Offices, Highlands Road, Leatherhead.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded on the north by Peru and Brazil; on the east by Brazil and Paraguay;

on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chile; on the west by Chile and the Pacific Ocean. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875-80. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs officers at Antofagasta and Arica. An arrangement that Chile should build a railway from Arica to La Paz, and transfer the Bolivian section to Bolivia 15 years after completion, and the concession of the most-favoured-nation treatment to Chile, were included in the treaty, together with a clause appointing Germany as arbitrator in any difficulties arising between the two countries.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 63 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 8 Departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. A reorganisation of the army has been set on foot in 1907. There are 5 infantry battalions, a cavalry regiment, and a mountain artillery regiment (with Creuzot shielded guns), and another cavalry regiment and a field artillery regiment are to be raised. The peace strength of the standing army is about 3000 men, but reserves and a territorial guard bring up the possible fighting strength to over 88,000. It is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, especially copper, tin, and silver. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports wool, rubber, coffee, and minerals. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Length of railways about 700 miles, but much construction is going on, including the Arica-La Paz line and several lines from Oruro.

The capital of Bolivia is **La Paz**, pop. 78,910; and other chief towns are Sucre, pop. 27,500, Cochabamba, pop. 30,000, and Oruro, pop. 20,670.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 567,360 sq. m.; pop. 1901, 1,744,568, estimated in 1906 at 2,180,710. Revenue, 1905, £866,769; 1907 (estimated), £1,086,675; expenditure, 1905, £868,521; 1907 (estimated), £1,163,583. Imports, 1903, £1,362,024; 1904, £1,651,953; 1905, £1,691,564. Exports, 1903, £2,159,121; 1904, £1,763,578; 1905, £2,461,087. Internal debt, £300,000 (£1 = 12 Bols. 50 c.).

President, Colonel Ismael Montes. — Vice-President, Dr. Eliodoro Villazon.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Claudio Pinilla. — Interior, Dr. Anibal Capriles. — Finance, Don Daniel del Castillo. — Justice and Public Instruction, Dr. Juan Saracho. — War, Dr. J. S. Qunteros.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Fernando E. Guachella, 74, Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead; Consul-General, Col. Don Pedro Suárez. — Consulate: 12, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, W. N. Beauchlerk, Esq. (resides at Lima). Consul: Hon. H. C. C. Dundas (La Paz). Vice-Consuls: Dr. J. R. Smith (Oruro), E. F. Moore (La Sucre).

Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir R., K.C.M.G., Premier of Newfoundland, was b. 1857, and entered the Colonial Legislature in '82. Two years later he was elected Speaker. He was Colonial Sec. '89-97, and has been Premier since 1900. He attended the Imperial Conference in 1907.

BOOKS PUBLISHED, 1906.

According to "The Publishers' Circular" the total number of books (including new editions) published in 1906 was 8603. As compared with the preceding year, there was a decrease in theological books, in history and biography, in books of travel, in poetry and drama, and in belles lettres; while there was an increase in novels, in political and commercial books, and in educational works. The following are the statistics given for 1906:

	New Books.	New Editions.
Arts and Sciences	452	47
Belles Lettres	268	39
Economics and Trade	597	163
Educational, Classical, etc.	769	147
History and Biography	541	100
Law	62	36
Medicine	202	77
Miscellaneous	247	—
Novels, Juvenile Tales, etc.	2,108	775
Poetry and Drama	395	63
Theology	628	109
Travel and Geography	241	62
Year-books and Serials	475	—
	6,985	1,618
Total	8,603	

Booth, Rev. William, better known as General Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, was b. at Nottingham, April 10th, 1829. Entered the Methodist New Connexion ministry '50. He resigned, however, in '61, preferring to work as an evangelist amongst those who never attended a place of worship at all. In '65 he established in the East End of London the **Christian Mission**, out of which grew the worldwide organisation known as **The Salvation Army**, which has invaded almost every town of England and Wales, and sent missionary contingents into all parts of the world. His eldest son, Mr. W. Bramwell Booth, is the Chief of the Staff, and other members of his family have also co-operated with him in his missionary enterprise. There are in all 15,132 officers employed in the work, besides 4954 persons without rank. He has of late years given much time to the development of the scheme of social amelioration initiated in Nov. '90 on the lines of his famous book "In Darkest England and the Way out." General Booth has been received in private audience by both the King and Queen of England, by several Continental sovereigns and the Emperor of Japan, and has had interviews with many of the leading Ministers of various countries, colonies, and dependencies throughout the world. He accomplished remarkable motor tours through the country in 1905, 1906, and 1907. He has visited almost every European country, the States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, India and, in 1907, Japan. His emigration and colonisation scheme has met with remarkable success. In 1905 he received the freedom of the City of London and of Nottingham; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford 1907. Address: 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Borneo. A large island of the Malay archipelago, divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west coast is Sarawak, to the north-east of that Brunei, and beyond that British North Borneo. The two former are protectorates of Great Britain, and British North Borneo was in 1906 made part of the Straits Settlements Colony. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, etc. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal exports: sago, beeswax, edible birds'-nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

Botha, General the Hon. Louis, Prime Minister of the Transvaal, was b. at Greytown, in Natal, in 1864. He had his share of fighting as a young man with the native tribes in that district, and after serving under the Zulu chief Dinizulu he settled on a farm near Vryheid in what was then called the New Republic. This was afterwards incorporated with the Transvaal, and Botha then represented Vryheid in the Volksraad. He consistently took the more liberal view in all political matters during the years that followed, but when war broke out he led the Vryheid commando and was in the first fighting round Dundee, with his friend Lucas Meyer. He directed the Boers with conspicuous success at Colenso and Spion Kop, and after Joubert's death he succeeded him by his express desire as Commandant-General. After the conclusion of peace in 1902 he visited England and Europe. When responsible government was granted to the Transvaal he became the first Prime Minister in 1907, and came to England to represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference, his frank and loyal speeches everywhere evoking the greatest enthusiasm. P.C. 1907.

Bourgeois, Léon, French statesman, was b. at Paris in 1851. He read for the Bar, and entered the Chamber of Deputies in '88, becoming Under-Secretary of State for the Interior in that year, and afterwards Minister of Education in the Cabinets of M. de Freycinet and M. Loubet, and Minister of Justice under M. Ribot. In '95 he formed a ministry himself, consisting entirely of Radicals, but friction with the Senate led to his resignation. In '98 he became once more Minister of Education, and in '99, and again in 1907, was one of the French delegates at the Hague Peace Conference, where he greatly distinguished himself. He strongly supported M. Waldeck-Rousseau's administration, in 1902 and 1903 was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies, and in

March 1902 became Foreign Minister under M. Sarrien, but did not retain office when the Cabinet was reconstructed by M. Clemenceau in Oct. 1906.

Bourne, The Most Rev. Francis, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and successor of Cardinal Vaughan as head of the Roman Catholic Church in England, was b. at Clapham, March 23rd, 1861, and was at the time of his appointment as Archbishop the youngest member of the Catholic Episcopate in England. His father, the late Mr. Henry Bourne, was Principal Clerk in the Receiver-General's Branch in the Post Office, and died in '70. Archbishop Bourne was ed. at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, at St. Edmund's College, Old Hall, St. Thomas' Seminary, Hammersmith, and the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, where he received the diaconate in '83. After a year at Louvain University he was made priest in '84, and for five years officiated as assistant priest at Blackheath, Mortlake, and West Grinstead. In '89 he founded and was made rector of an ecclesiastical seminary for the education of the clergy of the diocese of Southwark, acting also as Professor of Moral Theology and Holy Scripture. In '95 he went to Rome, and was named Domestic Prelate to the Pope; in '96 he was appointed Bishop of Epiphania and Coadjutor with the right of succession to the see of Southwark, of which he became Bishop in '97 on Bishop Butt's resignation. During the long period of ill-health which Cardinal Vaughan endured he was often called upon to act as his substitute, and upon his death he was appointed, Aug. 28th, 1903, by Pope Pius X. to succeed him. He vigorously championed the Catholic cause in the education controversies of recent years, and criticised strongly the action of the French Government towards the Church in France. Archbishop's House, Westminster. P.O. Telephone 1758 Victoria.

Boys' Brigade. Companies are formed in connection with churches, missions, and Sunday-schools, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 55,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 5600. The movement has spread to America and the Colonies. The total strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 95,000. **Brigade Secretary**, Mr. W. A. Smith, 162, Buchanan Street, Glasgow. **London Secretary**, Mr. Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

BRAZIL.

President.

The President is Dr. Affonso Penna, elected by universal suffrage in the 20 federated States to serve from 1906 to 1910. He is a native of Minas Geraes State, and his success was the outcome of a coalition of the principal States against São Paulo, which has supplied all past Presidents. Senhor Penna was one of Dom Pedro's ministers, who accepted and supported the Republic after its proclamation. He has been President of his State, and Governor of the Bank of the Republic. He was Vice-President of the Republic and President of the Senate at the time of his election to the chief magistracy.

Government.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire

under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a new Constitution was adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. Deputies are elected directly, with provision for minority representation, for three years, one member being chosen for every 70,000 of the population.

Army and Navy.

The strength and organisation of the army is as follows: general staff, 28; engineer staff, 66; general staff corps, 124; medical staff, 163; artillery staff, 62; 6 régiments field artillery (24 batteries), 2412; 6 battalions fortress artillery (24 batteries), 1984; 2 battalions engineers, 862; 14 cavalry régiments, 5670; 1 transport corps, 278; 40 infantry battalions, 17,840; total, 29,489. The troops are divided into seven military districts, the most important being Rio Grande do Sul (11,226 men).

The Navy numbers about 8500 of all ranks. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 10 rear-admirals, 18 captains, 30 commanders, 60 lieut.-commanders, 175 lieutenants, and 160 sub-lieutenants. The ships built on Oct. 31st were: coast-defence battleships, 3; protected cruisers, 6; torpedo vessels, 5; torpedo boats, 9; and 11 old gun-boats of no fighting value. **Building:** battleships, 3; armoured cruisers, 2; torpedo boats, 11; torpedo-boat destroyers, 6; submarines, 3. The three battleships are under construction in England, two at the works of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co., and a third at the yard of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, & Maxim. They are to be named the *Minas Geraes*, and *San Paulo*; will be of 21,000 tons, with turbine engines of 23,000 I.H.P., and are to mount 13.5-in. guns. The armoured cruisers are also to be built by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, & Co. It was reported in June that the Government had contracted with Messrs. Yarrow for the construction of ten large destroyers. The six protected cruisers include the *Benjamin Constant*, which is used as a training-ship for naval cadets. During 1907 the torpedo boat *Goyaz* was completed by Messrs. Yarrow, and left for Brazil on Sept. 4th. On June 11th a new Council of Admiralty was constituted, consisting of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, and 10 rear-admirals. A Navy League was constituted on May 1st. The only important dockyard is situated at Rio de Janeiro, where there are three docks to take cruisers, and two smaller ones. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

Industries, etc.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the

Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee, rubber, tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. Diamonds, gold, manganese and iron are found, and mining is being more actively carried on than formerly. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states. There are 10,408 miles of open railway for traffic. A new port is being constructed at Para, which has a pop. of 140,000.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 3,218,166 sq. m.; **pop.** 20,000,000. The population consists of whites, negroes, and Indians. **Capital, Rio Janeiro**, pop. (1906) 811,265. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose.

Revenue, 1904, £22,722,430; 1906, £26,314,800; **expenditure**, 1904, £22,967,200; 1906, £28,582,512. **Imports**, 1903, £24,207,810; 1904, £25,915,423; 1905, £29,830,051; 1906, £33,204,041; **exports**, 1903, £36,985,613; 1904, £39,439,936; 1905, £44,643,113; 1906, £53,059,480. **External funded debt**, 1906, £69,961,477, excluding loans obtained by state governments and municipalities to the amount of £22,779,760: **internal funded debt**, £81,437,500.

President, Dr. Affonso Penna.—*Vice-President*, Dr. Nilo Peçanha.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Baron do Rio-Branco.—*Justice*, Senhor Tavares de Lyra.—*Finance*, Senhor David Campista.—*Industry and Public Works*, Senhor Miguel Calmon.—*Marine*, Admiral Alexandrino Alencar.—*War*, Marshal Hermes Fonseca.

Minister in London, Senhor Regis de Oliveira, 11, Southwell Gardens, S.W.—*Secretary*, Rinaldo de Lima e Silva.—*Military Attaché*, Col. Tromposki de Almeida.—*Naval Attaché*, Lieut.-Commander Sylvinato de Moura.—*Delegat of the Treasury*, Dr. J. A. de Azevedo Castro, 53, New Broad Street, E.C.

Consul in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.

British Minister to Brazil, W. H. D. Haggard, C.B.—*Secretary*, Milne Cheetham.—*Consul-General*, A. Chapman, Rio de Janeiro.—*Consuls: at Bahia*, D. R. O'Sullivan Beare; *at Pará*, C. B. Rhind; *at Pernambuco*, P. Staniforth; *at Santos*, R. Casement, C.M.G.; *at Porto Alegre*, A. Archer.

BREWING INDUSTRY, U.K.

The number of Breweries, as shown by the number of licences issued to Brewers for Sale, has dropped from 9050 in 1894-5 to 4985 in 1906-7.

The net Beer Duty paid in 1906-7 was £13,070,933.

The number of barrels on which duty was paid was 34,352,313, and of this total 33,731,344 barrels were retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, giving an estimated consumption per head of the population of 27·81 gallons.

The number of licences issued to Brewers not for sale (farmers who brew for their labourers, etc.) dropped from 17,041 in '94-5 to 8889 in 1906-7.

The rate of Beer Duty was 6s. 3d. per barrel in '94, 6s. 9d. per barrel '94-1900, and since March 6th, 1900, has been 7s. 9d. per barrel.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue in

1907 published a statement for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1906, showing the tendency to absorb the brewing trade in the hands of large firms. Of the total number of brewers for sale, one firm produced over 2,000,000 barrels, and one between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 barrels. At the other end of the scale there were 3659 persons or firms producing under 1000 barrels each.

During the year in question the following brewing materials were used: 52,236,003 bushels of malt; 100,535 bushels of unmalted corn; 1,257,499 cwt. of rice, rice and maize grits, etc.; 2,841,975 cwt. of sugar glucose, etc.; 63,952,915 lbs. of hops; and 24,167 lbs. of hop substitutes.

Bridge, Sir Frederick, M.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc., organist of Westminster Abbey, was b. at Oldbury 1844. Ed. at the Cathedral School, Rochester, he became a pupil of the late Sir John Goss. In '69 he was appointed organist of the Manchester Cathedral, and in '71 Professor of Harmony at Owens College. He has been connected with Westminster Abbey since '75, and was appointed in '90 Professor of Music at Gresham College, in '96 Conductor of the Royal Choral Society, and in 1902 King Edward Professor of Music in the University of London. His compositions, mainly produced at the great provincial festivals, include the "Hymn to the Creator," "Rock of Ages," "Callirhoe," "The Repentance of Nineveh," and "The Cradle of Christ"; many anthems and services, carols, etc. He is the author of four of Novello's Primers on the subject of Counterpoint, Organ Accompaniment, and "Musical Gestures." He was knighted in '97, and received the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class) for his services as director of the music at the Coronation of King Edward VII. in 1902. Addresses: The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey; Cairnbarrow, Huntly, N.B.

Bridge, Admiral Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B., was b. March 15th, 1839, and entered the Navy in '53. He served in the Russian war in '54, and in the Indian Mutiny with the Naval Brigade on the Burmese frontier. He has had a long and active career, was Director of Naval Intelligence and Member of Colonial Defence Commission, '89-94, and Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station '95-8. In Feb. 1901 he was chosen by the Admiralty to succeed Sir E. H. Seymour as Commander-in-Chief on the China station on his retirement from that post in June 1901, and he held that command till 1904. He was appointed in 1904 by the Board of Trade to report on the North Sea outrage. 1, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. Founded 1839, its first President being Thomas Clarkson. **Patron**, H.M. the King; **Journal**, *The Anti-Slavery Reporter*; **President**, Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; **Secretary**, Travers Buxton. **Office**, 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

British Constitution Association. Instituted Nov. 18th, 1905, "to uphold the fundamental principle of the British Constitution—personal liberty and responsibility, and to limit the functions of governing bodies accordingly." **President**, Lord Hugh Cecil; **Sec.**, H. R. Beasley. **Office**, 9, Bedford Court Mansions, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

British Empire League. **Secretary**, C. Freeman Murray. **Office**, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

THE BRITISH

The British Empire consists of

- (1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
- (2) The Empire of India, and
- (3) The British Dominions beyond the seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies,

the whole forming one empire under Edward VII. (*q.v.*), King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

We furnish below a table showing the geographical distribution of the various parts of the Empire, their capitals, area, population, public revenue and expenditure, imports and exports, the dates at which they were acquired, and their political status and government. They are classified thus:—(a) Colonies possessing a full constitution, with responsible government; (b) colonies in which the legislature is partly elective and partly controlled by the governor, styled representative government; (c) Crown colonies, which are ruled directly by the Imperial Government, through their respective governors and local officials; (d) dependencies subordinate to the government of others, provinces and parts of colonies, administered by functionaries appointed by the governments on which they are dependent; (e) protectorates, internally independent, but more or less subject to British control, by treaty and otherwise; (f) places

nominally belonging to Great Britain, but either unoccupied or not under authority. Territories occupied by troops, but not declared to be actually British possessions (*e.g.*, Egypt, Soudan), have not been included in this table, and many small possessions, like the numerous islands in the Pacific, are not given a place.

Following the table will be found fully descriptive articles upon India and all the British Dominions beyond the seas. The figures given in the table are as far as possible the latest received in England.

The area of the British Empire was estimated in the General Report on the 1901 Census at 11,876,745 sq. m., and the population at 400,543,713, made up thus—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901.	Natives of U.K.
United Kingdom	121,089	41,458,721	
Isle of Man and Channel Isles	303	150,370	
Colonies, Dependencies, Protectorates, etc.	11,755,353	358,934,622	1,652,050
	11,876,745	400,543,713	1,652,050

	Name and Date of Acquisition.	Capital.	Area, Square Miles.	Population.
	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.	London . . .	121,115	44,100,231
	England . . . . .	....	50,939	32,715,922
	Wales . . . . .	....	7,376	1,831,094
	Scotland . . . . .	....	29,785	4,726,070
	Ireland . . . . .	....	32,583	4,386,035
In the Irish Channel .	(b) Isle of Man, or Mona (1765) .	Douglas . . .	227	54,758
In the English } Channel	(b) Jersey I. (1066)	St. Helier . . .	45	52,796
In the Mediterranean.	(b) Guernsey, etc., Is. (1066) .	St. Pierre . . .	31	43,045
	(c) Gibraltar (1704)	Gibraltar . . .	1½	25,140
	(b) Maltese Is. (1800)	Valetta	117	206,689
	(b) Cyprus I. (1878)	Nikosia	3,584	240,510
In the Gulf of Aden .	(d) Aden (1839), Perim I. (1855), Kuria-Muria Is. (1854)	Aden	101	41,222
	(d) Socotra I. (1886)	Tamarida . . .	1,382	12,000
In the Indian Ocean .	(c) Mauritius I. (1810)	Port Louis . . .	705	383,206
	(c) Seychelles Islands (1810) . .	Victoria	148	20,976
	(c) Ceylon (1795)	Colombo	25,333	3,984,685
In Asia	(c) Empire of India. (Empire, '77) (e) Native States	Calcutta	1,766,642 (total) 679,303	294,361,056 62,769,795
	(c) Straits Settlements	Singapore . . .	1,573	611,790
	(e) The Protected Malay States (c) Wei-hai-wei (1898)	Wei-hai-wei . .	26,380	871,974
In Asiatic Archipelago.	(e) North Borneo (1877)	Sandakan . . .	2857	150,000
	(e) Sarawak (1888)	Kuching	31,106	160,000
	(c) Hong-Kong I., with Kowloon and Lema Is. (1841)	Victoria	41,000	500,000
			32	411,972

* Exclusive of coin and bullion.

† London sterling and local silver debts.

EMPIRE.

The Dominions, Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc., were thus distributed—

	Area in sq. m.	Estimated or enumerated pop. 1901.	Natives of U.K.
In Europe . .	3,703	472,502	31,854
In Asia . . .	1,849,259	300,604,864	117,669
In Africa . .	2,689,297	45,146,972	222,118
In America . .	4,036,871	7,525,815	395,113
In Australasia .	3,176,223	5,184,469	885,296

In '37 the area of the British Empire was estimated at 8,329,000 sq. m., and in '61 it was about the same figure.

In '37 the population of the British Empire was 168,000,000; in '61 it was estimated at 175,000,000; in '71 at 235,000,000; in '81 over 254,000,000; in '91 nearly 372,000,000; and in 1901 it had reached over 400,000,000.

In '37 there were about 25,750,000 British in the United Kingdom and about 1,500,000 in the Colonies, making a total of 27,250,000. In 1905 there were 43,220,000 British in Great Britain and 10,780,000 in the Colonies, giving a total of 54,000,000.

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837, the United Kingdom having a revenue of £50,000,000, and India and the Colonies about £25,000,000. In 1905 the revenues of the Empire amounted to £317,000,000.

The total trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries was

	1890	1900	1905
Imports .	408,053,000	527,986,000	563,453,000
Exports .	319,795,000	362,422,000	448,688,000
The trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions was			
Imports .	101,080,000	121,256,000	161,900,000
Exports .	106,518,000	116,046,000	135,524,000
The Intercolonial Trade was			
Imports .	34,697,000	47,832,000	57,143,000
The percentage proportions were			
Foreign trade	75'0	75'7	74'1
Inter-Imperial trade . . .	25'0	24'3	25'9

Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in Sept. 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire:—

Aggregate Income.		£
United Kingdom . . .		1,750,000,000
Canada . . .		270,000,000
Australasia . . .		210,000,000
India . . .		600,000,000
South Africa . . .		100,000,000
Remainder of Empire . .		200,000,000
Total . . .		£3,130,000,000
Capital or Wealth.		£
United Kingdom . . .		15,000,000,000
Canada . . .		1,350,000,000
Australasia . . .		1,100,000,000
India . . .		3,000,000,000
South Africa . . .		600,000,000
Remainder of Empire . .		1,200,000,000
Total . . .		£22,250,000,000

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Public Debt.	Government.
£144,814,000	£139,415,000	£607,987,893	£460,836,299 (including £375,672,913 British Produce and £85,163,386 Foreign and Colonial Produce)	£774,164,704 (See article FINANCE NATIONAL)	Constitutional Monarchy.
88,535	74,187½	....	....	259,952	Lt.-Governor. <i>Tynwald.</i>
....	....	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
92,005	69,513	....	....	....	{ Lt.-Governor. Court. <i>States.</i>
513,594	446,849	7,096,800	6,250,787	79,168	Military Governor.
286,873	182,066	603,054	483,956	109,682	Governor. Councils.
....	....	....	....	....	High Commr. Councils.
20,929	24,347	....	....	....	Resident. (Sub. Govt. Bombay.)
744,652	661,058	1,972,550	2,743,741	1,319,090	Military Officer. (Sub. Aden.)
27,995	24,731	54,091	52,979	13,196	Governor. Councils.
2,335,377	2,279,637	7,519,335*	8,235,060*	4,847,940†	Governor. Councils.
84,997,685	82,905,831	95,830,897	118,196,995	↓	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
£1,122,135	1,088,975	37,032,598	32,815,237	562,507	Viceroy. Council. Departments.
£2,086,429	1,810,960	4,316,500	7,825,000	406,968	Native Princes. Various systems.
7,677	16,089	....	....	....	Governor. Councils.
91,755	51,457	283,667	453,748	....	Resident. Sub. Straits Settlements.
123,925	114,868	513,446	709,990	....	Governor.
703,501	683,261	....	....	341,799	Governor. (Brit. North Borneo Co.)
					Government. H.H. Rajah Brooke.
					Governor. Councils.

† £84,054,041 in India (Permanent Debt), £146,457,439 in England.

§ § @ 2s. 4d.

Table of the British Empire

	<i>Name and Date of Acquisition</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
In Australasia . . .	(a) The Commonwealth of Australia	....	2,972,918	4,119,481
Commonwealth of Australia }	(a) New South Wales (1788) . . .	Sydney . . .	310,700	1,543,371
	(a) Victoria (1851)	Melbourne . .	87,884	1,237,998
	(a) South Australia (1836) . . .	Adelaide . . .	903,600	372,768
	(a) Queensland (1859)	Brisbane . . .	668,497	535,113
	(a) Western Australia (1829) . .	Perth	975,920	264,534
	(a) Tasmania (1825)	Hobart	26,215	178,627
	(d) New Guinea (part) and Isles (1888)	Port Moresby	90,540	350,000
In the Pacific Ocean .	(a) New Zealand (1840)	Wellington . .	104,471	903,726
	(c) Fiji Isles (1874)	Suva	7,435	121,872
	(d) & (e) Western Pacific Islands, including the Tonga, Solo- mon (part of), Gilbert, Ellice, New Hebrides (part of), Union, Cook and Monahiki Islands, and smaller groups	....	....	....
In America	(a) The Dominion of Canada (1763) (See pp. 71-3, for Provinces), (a) Newfoundland (1497) and Labrador	Ottawa . . . etc.) St. John's . . Battle Harbour	3,653,946 42,734 120,000	5,683,396 230,000 4,009
	(b) British Guiana (1814)	Georgetown . .	90,277	303,390
	(c) British Honduras (1786) . . .	Belize	7,562	40,372
In the North Atlantic	(b) Bermuda Is. (1609)	Hamilton . . .	18	22,329
	(b) Bahama Is. (1783)	Nassau	4,466	59,142
	(b) Leeward Is. (Fed. 1871) . . .	St. John . . .	704	132,406
	(b) Windward Is. (Fed. 1871) . .	St. George . .	524	163,000
	(c) Jamaica (1655), Turk's and Caicos Is. (1783)	Kingston and Grand Turk	4,431	820,437
	(b) Barbados (1625)	Bridgetown . .	166	196,287
	(c) Trinidad (1797) and Tobago (1763)	Port of Spain and Scarbro'	1,754 114 }	327,403
In the South Atlantic.	(c) Ascension I. (1815)	Georgetown . .	35	266
	(c) St. Helena (1673)	Jamestown . .	47	3,526
	(f) Tristan D'Acunha (1815) . .	New Edinburgh	18	100
	(c) Falkland Is. (1771) and South Georgia (1833)	Stanley	7,500	2,065
In Africa	(a) Cape Colony (1815)	Capetown . . .	276,995	2,409,804
	(c) Basutoland (1868) . . . . .	....	10,293	348,848
	(a) Natal (1856)	Pietermaritzburg	29,434	1,108,754
	(c) Bechuanaland Protectorate . .	....	275,000	150,000
	(c) Swaziland	Embabaan . . .	6,536	86,381
	(a) Orange River Colony (1900) .	Bloemfontein.	50,392	387,315
	(a) Transvaal (1900)	Pretoria . . .	113,642	1,354,200
	(b) Rhodesia — British South Africa Co.'s Territory	Salisbury . . .	440,000	1,500,000
	(c) Nyasaland Protectorate (1889)	Blantyre . . .	40,980	928,456
	(c) East Africa Protectorate ('88)	Mombasa . . .	189,838	3,500,000
	(c) Uganda Protectorate (1894) .	Entebbe . . .	89,400	4,000,000
	(d) Somaliland Protect. (1885) . .	Berbera	68,000	300,000
	(e) Zanzibar and Pemba (1888) . .	Zanzibar . . .	640 & 380	200,000
	(c) Nigeria, Northern	Zungeru . . .	258,000	8,782,183
	(c) Nigeria, Southern	Lagos	80,410	6,000,000
	(c) Gold Coast Colony (1868) . .	....	120,000	1,696,965
	(c) The Gambia (1664) . . . . .	....	3,704	163,807
	(c) Sierra Leone (1791) . . . . .	..	34,000	1,100,000

and its Dependencies (continued).

Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Public Debt.	Government.
£	£	£	£	£	
12,887,266	4,987,301	44,729,506	69,737,763	234,332,827	Governor-General and Federal Parliament, each State having also its own Governor and Parliament.
12,283,082	11,386,864	34,665,363	45,638,388	84,962,915	
8,313,000	7,501,000	25,234,402	28,917,992	52,537,237	
3,105,285	2,897,612	9,702,264	11,933,171	30,473,968	
3,853,523	3,725,712	6,699,345	11,939,594	39,068,227	
3,401,354	3,490,182	6,820,933	9,832,679	17,622,594	Sub. Governor-General Australia.
932,832	911,687	2,651,754	3,711,616	9,667,886	
39,273	36,534	67,188	76,435	1,500	
8,399,073	7,774,926	15,211,403	18,095,137	61,276,547	
192,974	132,043	442,852	706,403	152,815	
....	....	....	....	....	Governor. Parliament. Governor. Officials.
16,027,872	13,448,128	68,074,949	54,441,321	75,020,071	[Pacific. High Commissioner of Western Governor-General. Parliament.
} 514,800	488,800	10,426,040	12,101,161	4,109,652	Governor. Parliament.
	506,173	1,662,205	1,994,394	988,720	Governor. Court of Policy. Com-
	58,020	386,123	377,623	36,070	Governor. Councils. [bined Court.
53,213	69,064	398,176	121,295	46,500	Governor. Council. Assembly.
79,058	71,087	313,386	221,925	69,900	Governor. Council. Assembly.
138,154	129,998	407,251	399,208	274,900	Governor. Council. Assembly.
128,922	138,645	697,374	475,117	293,400	Governor-in-Chief. Council. Assembly.
865,696	821,611	1,825,961	1,843,180	3,503,709	Governor. Councils.
204,704	186,016	1,192,328	629,319	325,162	Governor. Council. Assembly.
763,272	810,474	3,120,717	2,872,325	1,079,233	{ Governor. Councils. Administrator.
....	....	....	....	....	Naval Governor. (Admiralty.)
8,889	10,279	41,391	9,262	....	Governor.
....	....	....	....	....	No recognised authority.
15,822	15,692	66,433	185,227	....	Governor. Councils.
8,236,880	8,231,719	47,123,274	49,626,481	43,980,112	Governor. Parliament. Magistrates.
97,034	78,837	149,821	164,817	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S. A.
4,160,145	4,071,439	118,322	77,736	16,019,143	Governor. Parliament.
29,047	77,111	....	....	....	Resid. Com. under High Com. S.A.
....	....	....	....	....	Res. Com. under High Com. B.S.A.
789,500	779,210	3,860,503	3,329,348	5,000	Governor. Parliament.
4,576,200	4,279,772	15,849,903	22,799,135	35,000,000	Governor. Parliament.
544,937	501,989	951,698	....	....	Administered by Brit. S. A. Co.
82,107	111,564	242,935	50,247	....	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
270,362†	418,839	672,306	332,838	....	Administrator under Impl. Govt.
76,789	191,142	206,181	108,204	....	Commissr. under Impl. Govt.
38,388	107,104	277,888	122,060	....	Commissioner. (Sub. For. Office.)
183,537	150,213	888,872	974,200	93,104	Sultan and Brit. Consul-General.
505,203	497,918	344,844	152,821	....	High Commissioner and Residents.
952,749	996,560	2,592,148	2,672,186	1,140,431	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
683,101	628,905	2,058,939	1,996,412	2,252,743	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.
65,430	56,988	447,657	428,676	none.	Administrator. Ex. and L. Councils.
305,074	285,661	885,851	716,623	1,279,243	Governor. Ex. and Leg. Councils.

* Parliamentary grant, £214,000 additional.

I. THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The alphabetical arrangement of the ANNUAL has necessitated the placing under separate headings of the articles which describe the parliamentary, local government, military, naval, educational, financial, legal, mercantile and commercial, religious, industrial and general constitution and activities of the United Kingdom, and a reference to the Index will enable these articles to be consulted with ease.

Isle of Man. Area, 220 sq. m.; pop. 54,752. Divisions are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. Castletown is the ancient capital, but Douglas (pop. 19,149) is the chief town and the seat of government. There are peculiar breeds of ponies, cattle, cats, etc. Government is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The Deemsters are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. Industries are farming, fishing, mining of lead, copper, iron, zinc, and reception of tourists. The land is in a high state of cultivation. The Manx people are mostly of Celtic nationality. Their language and old customs are gradually disappearing.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Raglan.—*Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice,* Thomas Kneen.—*First Deemster,* Stewart Stevenson Moore.—*Second Deemster,* C. T. C. Callow.—*Attorney-General,* George Alfred Ring.—*Receiver-General,* Col. Anderson.

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 10 to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 95,841. Divided into two separate governments, called Bailiwicks, that of Jersey (area 45 sq. m., pop. 52,706), and that of Guernsey (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 43,945). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. Each Bailiwick enjoys a kind of autonomy. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the States. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. Relics of Norman customs survive in the administration. The people are an intermixture of French and English. Granitic rock is the foundation of the islands. They are extremely fertile and picturesque. Agriculture is largely carried on, and the greenhouse culture of grapes, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables has increased considerably of late years. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster, oysters and cod.

Jersey: *Lieutenant-Governor,* Major-Gen. Hugh S. Gough, C.B., C.M.G.—*Bailiff,* Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—*Dean,* Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.—*Attorney-General,* A. Hilgrove Turner, Esq.—*Vicomte,* R. R. Lemprière, Esq.—*Solicitor-General,* H. Le V. dit Durell, Esq.—*Government Secretary,* W. Whitaker Maitland, Esq.—*H.M. Receiver-General,* Capt. C. E. Malet-de-Carteret.—*Greffier,* E. Le Sueur, Esq.

Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, etc.: *Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops,* Maj.-Gen. B. B. D. Campbell, C.V.O., C.B.—*Bailiff,* Sir

Henry Giffard, K.C.—*Dean,* Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—*H.M. Procureur,* E. C. Ozanne.—*H.M. Comptroller,* A. Wm. Bell.—*Gov. Secretary,* Col. Wm. Bell, C.B.—*Receiver-General,* Col. A. H. Collings.—*H.M.'s Greffier,* Q. le Pelley, Esq.

II. THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the suzerain power. The nine great provinces are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Central Provinces, and the North-Western Frontier Province. The British territory in India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is, of course, supreme over India; but this supremacy is enforced rather by means of Ministerial responsibility than by direct legislation. Practically, all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The Secretary of State for India presides over a Council which under the 1907 Act (see SESSON, sect. 34) consists of not more than 14 members selected for a period of seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. In 1907 for the first time two Indian members were appointed. The names are given on p. 52. The main duty of the Council is to control the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally to conduct the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who is generally appointed for five years, and receives a salary of £16,720 a year, has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. For ordinary purposes the Council is composed of six members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. The work of the Council is distributed amongst the departments of Finance, Commerce, Home Affairs, Revenue and Agriculture, Army, Military Supply, Legislation, and Public Works. The Foreign Department is under the special care of the Viceroy. For personnel of Governor-General's Council see p. 53. For purposes of legislation this Council is augmented by sixteen additional members, nominated by the Governor-General, of whom one-half must be non-official persons, and of whom some are always natives. The seat of the Supreme Government is Calcutta, with an annual migra-

tion to the hill station of Simla for the hot season.

As to the Indian Army see pp. 26-7.

As regards the work of administration, Madras and Bombay, which boast a historic existence for two centuries, are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. They each possess an army and a civil service of their own. Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and Eastern Bengal and Assam are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. The Central Provinces and the N.W. Frontier Province are under a Chief Commissioner appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the District, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled Collector or Deputy-Commissioner. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. The Districts, of which there are 267 in British India, are combined into Divisions under Commissioners. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are 749 municipal bodies, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are about 1087 district and local boards, having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

The Indian Civil Service, besides the ordinary departments of civil administration, includes judicial posts, the medical service, the forest department, and officers of the staff corps in civil employ. Candidates are required to pass a competitive examination in England—which examinations are as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Appli-

cations for information as to the India Forest Service and India Police Force should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

Religion. The Hindu religion is professed by over 207,000,000, or nearly three-fourths of the whole population. The Mohammedans number about 62,500,000 adherents, the Buddhists about 9,500,000 (chiefly in Burma), and Christians (in 1901) 2,923,349. The number of Christians in '91 was 2,284,380, and the increase in the ten years amounted to 28 per cent., a much greater rate than that shown by the general population. The majority of the native Christians are to be found in the Madras Presidency. The Sikhs numbered 2,195,339, and the Parsis 94,200 in 1901.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five universities, with 185 affiliated colleges for arts, Oriental learning, and professional courses, attended by 25,122 students; 5,869 secondary schools, with 689,583 scholars; and 110,000 primary schools, with 3,800,250 pupils. Including the private institutions, the number of scholars is about 5,242,041, of whom 604,053 are girls.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being over 33,000,000 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The area under rice, wheat, and other food grains is 183,398,042 acres; under sugar 2,414,547 acres. The area devoted to tea is 507,920 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production (1905-6) was 221,488,120 lbs., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 99,160 acres under coffee, and the production in 1905-6 was 31,178,716 lbs. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly, and is restricted to Bengal and the United Provinces, with a small cultivation for local use in the Punjab and Ajmere-Merwara and on the frontier of Upper Burma. The area under cultivation is 654,078 acres. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 13,091,974 acres under cotton. See article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the Zamindari tenure, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam.

Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindari and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The *rāyat-wārī* system prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system. The land revenue in 1905-6 amounted to £18,862,169.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassed" forests. The forest area in 1905-6 was 67,976,325 acres. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1906 was 8,617,820 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The total number of miles open for traffic in 1907 was 29,097. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, indigo, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. In Calcutta, the leading dailies are the *Englishman*, which claims to be the oldest English paper in India, the *Indian Daily News*, and the *Statesman*, which advocates a Liberal policy. In Madras there are the *Mail*, *Times*, and *Standard*; at Bombay the *Times of India* and the *Gazette*; at Allahabad the *Pioneer*, at Lucknow the *Daily Telegraph*, at Lahore the *Civil and Military Gazette*, at Delhi the *Morning Post*, and in Burma the *Rangoon Times*. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 747, and of periodicals 793.

Indian National Congress. Some twenty years ago a movement took definite shape, among the educated classes of India of all races, religions, and provinces—to meet together and discuss their political wants. Hitherto the people of India had been widely separated from one another by differences of language, creed, and caste; and these differences had been intensified by distance. It was the English Government that for the first time made it possible for them to unite in a common object. The original stimulus came from the education in English, which is given in all the colleges and higher schools, and in many of the common schools; but the scheme could never have been realised if it had not been for the development of the railway system. The first Indian National Congress was held at Bombay in Dec. '85; the president was Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, a Bengal Brahmin. The twenty-second Congress was held in Calcutta in December 1906, under the presidency of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly

journal, named *India*, "a record and review of Indian affairs," is published at the same address. *India* publishes a full report of all proceedings in Parliament relating to Indian affairs.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,087,249 sq. m., and the population (1901) 231,899,507. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,766,642 sq. m., and the total population according to the census taken in 1901, numbers 294,361,056. The population of Calcutta is 1,125,400, Bombay 776,006 (977,822 in 1905), Madras 509,346, Haidarabad 448,466, Lucknow 264,049, Rangoon 234,881, Delhi 208,575, Benares 209,331. The revenue for 1902-3 was £77,434,915; 1903-4, £83,756,155; 1904-5, £84,812,971; 1905-6, £84,997,685. The expenditure was: 1902-3, £74,365,366; 1903-4, £80,759,755; 1904-5, £81,356,905; 1905-6, £82,905,831. The public debt is £84,054,041 (permanent debt) in India, and £146,457,439 in England. The imports for 1903-4 were £87,412,254; 1904-5, £95,948,000; 1905-6, £95,830,897. The exports were, 1903-4, £112,305,894; 1904-5, £116,175,246; 1905-6, £118,196,995. Of the imports on private account 65·2 per cent. come from the United Kingdom, and the balance from the colonies and from foreign countries; of the exports 27·5 per cent. go to the United Kingdom, 28·5 to European countries, and the balance to other foreign countries and the colonies. There is a general duty of 5 per cent. on the value of goods imported, the chief exceptions being railway material, industrial and agricultural machinery, food-grains, some raw materials, etc., which are admitted free; cotton goods which pay 3½%, and iron and steel which pay 1%.

Government of India.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Secretary of State, The Right Hon. John Morley, O.M., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colin G. Campbell.

Council: Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I. (*Vice-Pres.*); Sir J. L. Mackay, K.C.I.E.; Sir John Edge, Kt., K.C.; Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.; Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I.; Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bart.; Theodore Morison; Gen. Sir Charles C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.; Sir James D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.; Krishna Gobinda Gupta; Saiyid Husain Belgrami; Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bart., G.C.I.E.—*Clerk of the Council*, Colin G. Campbell.—*Private Secretaries to Secretary of State*, F. A. Hirtzel, C.B., P. H. Dumbell, Hon. O. Brett.

Secretaries of Departments: *Financial*, L. Abrahams.—*Military*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir O'M. Creagh, V.C., K.C.B.—*Judicial and Public*, Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Political and Secret*, Sir Richmond Ritchie, K.C.B.—*Public Works*, F. C. Thompson.—*Revenue and Statistics*, Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I.

Supreme Government, Calcutta.

Viceroy and Governor-General, Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. (For biography see *Peerage under PARLIAMENT*.)

Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Visct. Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G.

Governor-General's Council.—Ordinary Members, Major-Gen. C. H. Scott, C.B. (Military Supply); Sir Harvey Adamson, C.S.I.; H. E. Richards (Legal); E. N. Baker, C.S.I. (Finance); J. F. Finlay, C.S.I. (Commerce and Industry); J. O. Miller, C.S.I.—*Extraordinary Member*, General Visct. Kitchener, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G.—*Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations*, H. W. W. Reynolds; F. A. Slacke; H. A. Sim, C.I.E.; T. G. Walker, C.S.I.; S. Ismay; Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga; G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E.; A. A. Apar, C.S.I.; Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Salomilla of Dacca, C.S.I.; Munshi Madho Lal; Gangadhar Rao Madhar Chitnairs, C.I.E.; Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha; Dr. Rashbehary Ghose, C.I.E.

Railway Board: *Chairman*, Sir F. R. Upcott, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.—*Members*, W. H. Wood, T. R. Wynne, C.I.E.

Secretaries to the Government for India: *Home*, Sir H. H. Risley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Revenue and Agriculture*, J. Wilson, C.S.I.—*Finance*, J. S. Meston (Military Finance Branch), W. S. Meyer, C.I.E. (Ordinary Branch)—*Foreign*, Sir L. W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.—*Army*, Major-Gen. A. W. L. Bayly, C.B., D.S.O.—*Military Supply*, Col. E. W. S. K. Machonchy, D.S.O.—*Irrigation, Roads and Buildings*, L. M. Jacob, C.S.I.—*Legislative*, J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I.—*Commerce and Industry*, W. L. Harvey, C.I.E.

Provinces of India.

Madras, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, etc., occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city, on the east coast. The Laccadive Islands (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. **Area**, 141,726 sq. m.; **pop.** 38,209,436.

Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.

Governor's Council: Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., George Stuart Forbes, C.S.I.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations—Officials:* J. Twigg, J. N. Atkinson, R. V. Srinivasa Aiyar, A. G. Cardew, Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, C.I.E., T. T. Logan, F. J. Wilson, H. Bradley, C.S.I., J. Andrew.—*Non-officials:* Sir V. C. Desikachariyar, K. R. Guruswami Aiyar, M. Krishnan Nayar, B. Narasimheswara Sarma, Nawab Muhammad Raza Khan, Khan Bahadur, H. P. Hodgson, P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, Rajah Vasudeva, V. G. Lynn, R. Ka Vairicharla Virabhadra, Razu Bahadur, C. K. Srinivasa Rao.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, M. Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E.—*Revenue Department*, J. N. Atkinson.—*Local, etc., Departments*, A. G. Cardew, M.A.—*Public Works*, F. J. Wilson, C. A. Smith, G. A. Anderson.

Bombay is the western Presidency: capital Bombay. It is the home of the Mahrattas and of the Mahometans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. **Area**, including Sind and Aden, 123,064 sq. m.; **pop.** 18,559,561.

Governor, Sir G. S. Clarke, G.C.I.E.
Council of the Governor: J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I., Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.—*Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations*, E. D. Raikes (*Acting Advocate*—

General), Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh, Sir Pherozechah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., Daji Abaji Khare, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Montagu de Pomeroy Webb, C.I.E., Dr. Rhamkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, G. O. W. Dunn, Meherban Narayanrav Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade (Chief of Inchalkaranji), Sardar Navroji Padaniyi, Saiyid Zain El Edrus, A. C. Logan, F. G. Selby, W. L. S. L. Cameron, C. H. Armstrong, W. W. Drew, Sharkh Sadik Ali Valad, Sharkh Sher Ali, R. P. Barrow.

Secretary, G. D. French.

Secretaries to the Government: *Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments*, R. A. Lamb.—*Political, Special, Judicial, and Legislative Departments*, R. P. Barrow.—*Educational, etc., Departments*, H. O. Quin.—*Public Works*, W. L. S. L. Cameron.

Commissioner in Sind: A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I.

Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges, and includes the three provinces of Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, with those districts of the old province of Bengal Proper which lie west of the Ganges. The districts east of the river have, together with Assam, been recently erected into a separate administration, known as the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Capital Calcutta. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. Opium is a Government monopoly. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. **Area**, 110,954 sq. m.; **pop.** 59,723,318.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.

Council: F. A. Slacke, W. C. Macpherson, C.S.I., E. W. Collin, W. A. Inglis, H. J. McIntosh, G. Gordon, C. G. H. Allen, Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza of Murshidabad, Raja Ban Biheri Karpur, C.S.I., Jogendra Nath Mukharji, Bhupendra Nath Basu, W. T. Spink, E. A. Gait, C.I.E., H. C. Streatfield, Radha Charan Pal, Jogendra Chandra Ghose, Kali Pada Ghosh.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, R. W. Carlyle, C.I.E.—*Financial and Municipal*, H. J. McIntosh.—*Judicial and General*, T. W. Richardson.—*Public Works*, W. A. Inglis and M. J. Scobie.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital Allahabad. It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. **Area**, 107,164 sq. m.; **pop.** 47,691,782.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Legislative Council: A. McRobert, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., Rai Nihal Chand Bahadur, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, LL.B., Munshi Madho Lal, Rai Sundar Lal Bahadur, Raja Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, A. R. Sutherland, J. W. Hose, A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I., J. M. Holms, C.S.I., Col. R. D. Murray, D. C. Baillie, Nawab Mamtay-ud-daula, Sir Muhammad Faiyaz, Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., B. Lindsay.

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, J. M. Holms, C.S.I.—*Financial*, J. W. Hose.—*Judicial*, E. F. L. Winter.—*Buildings and Roads*, and *Railway Branches*, A. R. Sutherland.—*Irrigation Branch*, N. F. McLeod.

The Punjab is bounded by Kashmir on the north, the North-West Provinces on the east, Afghanistan and Khelat on the west, and the Sutlej and Rajputana on the south. Capital, Lahore, but the chief city is Delhi. The Sikhs are found in this province, and agriculture is the main industry. Artificial irrigation is almost universal. There are rich deposits of rock salt. Area, 97,209 sq. m.; pop. 20,330,339.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.

Legislative Council: James McC. Douie, S. Finney, C.I.E., Sardar Partab Singh, Ahluwalia; Thakur Mahan Chand, of Amritsar; Malik Umar Hayat Khan, Tiwana, C.I.E., E. D. MacLagan.—*Secretary*, S. Maddock.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, E. D. MacLagan.—*Secretary*, A. B. Kettlewell.—*Secretaries Irrigation Branch*, J. J. Mullaly, E. H. Pargiter.—*Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch*, E. D. Smithe, M.I.C.E.—*Financial Commissioner*, T. G. Walker, C.S.I.

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the east by Chinese territory, and partly on the south-east by Siam. There are three great tribal families in the country, the chief of which is the Mran-má (from which the word Burma is derived); and while distinct from the Aryans in India and the Chinese on the other side, the natives to some extent partake of the peculiarities of both. Area, 236,738 sq. m.; pop. 10,490,624. The Chins or Kachins are inhabitants of the outlying highlands of the Bhamo and Katha districts of Upper Burma. The Shan States lie between Burma and Indo-China.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir H. Thirkell White, K.C.I.E.

Legislative Council: F. C. Gates, H. W. V. Colebrook, J. P. Hay, M.V.O., Maung Ba Tu, W. H. A. St. J. Leeds, Maung Re Gyaun Thu, H. L. Eales, C. P. R. Young.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, W. H. A. St. J. Leeds (*officiating*).—*Revenue Secretary*, G. F. Arnold (*officiating*).—*Secretary*, W. F. Rice.—*Financial Commissioner*, F. C. Gates, C.S.I.—*Public Works Department*, H. W. V. Colebrook.

Eastern Bengal and Assam is a Lieutenant-Governorship constituted in 1905 from those districts of Bengal Proper which lie east of the Ganges together with the province of Assam. Capital, Dacca, in Eastern Bengal. The population is entirely rural, and almost every kind of useful vegetable product is grown. In Assam the cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the country. Area, 101,147 sq. m.; pop. 30,788,134.

Lieut.-Governor, Sir Lancelot Hare, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Legislative Council: H. Savage, C.S.I., C. R. Marindin, H. Le Mesurier, C.I.E., J. C. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., W. Tennon, L. J. Kershaw, Nawab Khwaja Salimulla Bahadur, of Dacca, C.S.I., Maharaja Gijra Nath Ray Bahadur, R. H. Henderson, C.I.E., Rai Dulal Chandra Deb Bahadur, Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, Maulvi Saiyid Nawab Ali Chandhuri, Khan Bahadur, W. T. Cathcart, Khwaja Muhammad Asghar.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, H. Le Mesurier, C.I.E. (*officiating*).—*Judicial and General*, J. E. Webster.—*Financial and Municipal*, W. J. Reid (*officiating*).—*Public Works*, W. Macdonald.—*Board of Revenue*, H. Savage, C.S.I., C. R. Marindin (*officiating*).

The Central Provinces contain much wasteland and jungle. Coal is found at Warora, and the only important manufactures are weaving and the working of iron ore. Area, 100,396 sq. m.; pop. 11,990,419. The Berars (area, 17,710 sq. m., pop. 2,754,016), are attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes.

Chief Commissioner, R. H. Craddock, C.S.I.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, F. S. A. Slocock.—*Second Secretary*, W. N. Maw.—*Third Secretary*, Major T. C. Plowden.—*Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records*, C. W. E. Montgomerie.—*Judicial Commissioners*, H. J. Stanyon, H. V. Drake-Brockman, J. K. Batten.—*Public Works Department*, J. B. Leventhorpe.

The North-Western Frontier Province was created in November 1901 out of the four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, including the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khaibar, the Kuram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar, aided by a Revenue and a Judicial Commissioner. Area, 16,466 sq. m.; pop. 2,125,480.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. A. Deane, K.C.S.I.—*Judicial Commissioner*, C. E. F. Bunbury.—*Revenue Commissioner*, Lieut.-Col. E. Inglis.—*Inspector-General of Police*, H. H. G. Rotton.

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (area, 3188 sq. m., pop. 24,649, including 1882 Andamanese, 6511 Nicobarese, and 16,256 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, Major H. A. Browning.

Ajmer-Merwara (area, 2711 sq. m., pop. 476,912) (in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 72,000 Mahometans.

Chief Commissioner, E. G. Colvin, C.S.I.

Coorg (area, 1582 sq. m., pop. 180,607) is another minor district. Chief Commissioner, S. M. Fraser, C.I.E. (Resident at Mysore).

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) British Baluchistan, consisting of Quetta and the Bolan, held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Khelat since '83, Sibi, Pishin and other districts assigned to Britain by the treaty of Gundamak, etc.; (2) the Native States of Khelat and Las Bela; and (3) the Tribal Areas inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes. The total area is about 132,315 sq. m.; population some 1,050,000 tribesmen. The British territory is now administered from Quetta as the headquarters by the Agent to the Governor-General. It has an area of 45,804 sq. m.; pop. 308,246. There are five administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Khelat. The principal chief of the native states,

is Sir Mir Mahmoud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kelat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees a year. He succeeded his father in '03. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96. Kelat has an area of 73,025 sq. m.; pop. 637,127. Area of Las Bela 6441 sq. m.; pop. 56,109. The Tribal Areas 7129 sq. m.; pop. 39,000. The country is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghuzni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The construction of the Quetta-Nushki Railway line was sanctioned in 1902. It is about 82 miles long, and was estimated to cost in all 70 lakhs of rupees. The route selected involved passing through three mountain barriers—viz., the Chiltan, the Mashelak, and the southern tail of the Khwaja Amran range, which separate the Quetta Plateau from the Nushki Plain, by the intermediate steps of the Mastung and Sharud Plains. It was completed in the autumn of 1905.

Agent to the Governor-General, Major Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Bhutan is a small independent state in the Eastern Himalayas, bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Bhudist and Mongolian. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay the leading chiefs, the principal of whom is the Tongsa Penlop, Sri Offen Wang Chuk, K.C.I.E., a subsidy of 50,000 rupees. Area, 17,000 sq. m.: pop. about 25,000.

Political Officer: J. C. White, C.I.E.

Nepal. A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, Katmandu (pop. 50,000). The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The ruler is the Maharajah Dhiraj, born August 8th, '75, and succeeded in '81. Area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000.

Resident (at Katmandu), Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E. (officiating).

Sikkim is a feudatory state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a Political Officer advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. Area, 2818 sq. m.; pop. 59,014.

Political Officer: J. C. White, C.I.E.

Native States in India.

The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a Political Resident, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external

relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The area and population of these states are as follows:—

	Area.	Pop. 1901.
Hyderabad	82,668	11,141,142
Baroda	8,099	1,952,692
Mysore	29,444	5,539,399
Jammu and Kashmir	80,900	2,905,578
Rajputana	127,541	9,723,301
Central India	78,772	8,628,781
Bombay States	65,761	6,908,648
Madras "	9,969	4,188,086
Central Provinces	31,168	1,631,140
Bengal States	31,526	3,373,488
Eastern Bengal and Assam States	5,393	748,299
United Provinces	5,079	802,097
Punjab "	36,532	4,424,398
Baluchistan "	86,511	308,246
Total	679,393	62,769,795

Mysore has a Legislative Council of 7 official and 5 non-official members inaugurated in 1907.

Prince Ranjitsinhji was installed as Jam of Nawanganar on March 12th, 1907.

Residents: At Baroda, Lieut.-Col. M. J. Meade, C.I.E., I.A.; at Hyderabad, C. S. Bayle, C.S.I.; at Kashmir, Sir F. E. Younghusband, K.C.I.E.; at Mysore, S. M. Fraser, C.I.E.

History, 1907.

The National Congress met at Calcutta (Dec. 26th, 1906), and the Presidential Address was delivered by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who insisted on the right of Indians, as British citizens, to govern themselves, and claimed that the administration in all services, departments, and details was their right, with the control of taxation and legislation. He admitted that self-government could not be introduced at once, but a beginning should be made. He suggested that well-to-do Indians should raise a large Patriotic Fund to subsidise speakers throughout India, who should inform the people of their rights, and another body of speakers who should be sent to England. The partition of Bengal had been a bad blunder. "Swadeshi" or economic autonomy was a necessity forced upon India by its unnatural economic muddle. The boycott movement inaugurated in Bengal was declared legitimate, and Congress approved the effort to stimulate the production of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities. There was a party of extremists at the Congress, and some of its members made it very plain that they were aiming at Swaraj, or full and complete self-government for India. In Bengal the campaign against the use of British goods interfered with the business of the Mahomedan merchants, and led to great racial bitterness between Mahomedans and Hindus, the latter of whom were urged by native agitators to arm and drill for their own defence.

In April there appeared serious signs of unrest in the Punjab. The Government had brought in a Land Alienation Bill and a Colonization Bill, intended to give legal sanction to the arrangements as to tenure, etc., made for the irrigation colonies established in the centre of the province. These measures were unscrupulously misrepresented by a band of native agitators. The conductors of the Punjabi newspaper were sentenced to im-

prisonment and fined for publishing seditious articles against the Government and Government officials, and a riotous mob had to be dispersed by the police when the prisoners were conveyed to gaol (17th). Serious rioting occurred at Rawalpindi (May 3rd), and some native barristers, who were the ringleaders and made seditious speeches as to a proposed increase in the land taxes, were arrested. Attacks began to be made on Europeans in various parts of the province, and undoubtedly the racial movement which had originated in Bengal, and had been so industriously fostered by the organisation known as the "National Volunteers" had by this time manifested itself in Northern India. Military precautions were taken to guard against all eventualities, and the Government issued a proclamation forbidding meetings of every kind in Lahore for four days. Lajpat Rai, pleader of the Punjab Chief Court, and chief amongst the seditious agitators, was arrested and deported (9th). This prompt and decisive action had an immediate and salutary effect in paralysing the seditious movement in the Punjab. The Governor-General issued a proclamation (11th) regulating the holding of meetings in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Punjab, with a provision that it should only come into operation in certain proclaimed areas. Seven days' notice was required of any meeting for the discussion of public or political questions, and a district magistrate could prohibit any meeting likely to promote sedition or cause disturbance.

In Eastern Bengal the situation was very strained, and the country was put under the control of the military and the police, while the Government took steps to prevent students from promoting sedition. Nevertheless sedition was vigorously, though secretly, preached there and in most of the provinces by a small band of educated natives, who did all they could to foment hatred to British rule. A welcome sign was a manifesto dated from the Golden Temple at Amritsar enjoining on all Sikhs loyalty to the British Government, which had given them peace, wealth, and religious liberty (18th). The ruling chiefs, the landowners, the Mahomedans generally, the merchants, and the native army were also loyal. The Viceroy withheld his consent from the Punjab Colonisation Bill (27th), but a mass meeting at Sankha of Mussulmans, claiming to constitute seven-eighths of the Chenab colonists, disowned and condemned the agitation against the Bill. The agitator Ajit Singh was arrested at Amritsar (June 3rd) and deported to Mandalay. In July a number of editors of native papers and members of the "National Volunteers" were sentenced to imprisonment for sedition and other offences. In August the steady decline of the boycott movement was shown by the failure of the Swadeshi anniversary celebrations in Calcutta on the 7th, and influential and responsible men in increasing numbers announced their loyalty to the Administration, and called on the people to discountenance the mischievous propaganda which had been carried on. The notorious Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, one of the leaders of the extreme movement, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment (Sept. 11th) for refusing to give evidence in the case against the *Bande Mataram*, which paper was charged with sedition.

In the Viceroy's Council during the discussion

on the Budget statement (March 20th), Lord Kitchener emphasised the defensive character of the Indian Army, and said their present duty was to obtain the best possible value for the expenditure on the army. They were attempting to form divisions, self-contained in all respects, which when ready to take the field would still leave behind them sufficient troops to maintain order in the areas from which they were drawn. In response to the aspirations after wider powers in the administration of the country, voiced by several of the native members of the Council, Lord Minto said that India was in a transition stage. The initiative must rest with the Government. The Government had presented proposals to the Imperial Government, however, and the despatch containing them was fraught with great possibilities.

In his Budget statement (June 6th) Mr. Morley, quoting Mr. Baker, Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council, said the Government of India were prepared for "the gradual reduction and eventual extinction of the revenue" from the opium trade. He defended the measures that had been taken to deal with sedition in the Punjab and in Bengal, and said he had no apology to make for his action, quoting John Stuart Mill. The danger in India was that of creating a bureaucracy, over-centralised and therefore unsympathetic. Then there was the agitation of the educated section, infinitesimally small in numbers, who believed that their hands could work the State machine as surely and smoothly as the British. He should say they could not do it for a week. But the agitation and the riots ought not to suspend all suggestions and talk of reform. The Government had received the proposals of the Viceroy's Council, and were prepared to present proposals to the House of Commons if legislation were necessary. They had approved the establishment of an advisory Council of Notables (afterwards referred to as the Imperial Advisory Council, with a proposed membership of 60), a substantial enlargement of the Legislative Councils, both Imperial and Provincial, raising the number of members of the former to 54, but still retaining an official majority, more detailed discussion and debate of the Budget in the Viceroy's Council, and the appointment of two Indian members to the Council of India. The last step was carried into effect by the Council of India Act, 1907 (see SESSION, sect. 34), and the Indian Government sent out a circular with regard to the other proposals asking the provincial authorities to forward their views on the subject by March 1st, 1908.

In August a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the relations now existing, for financial and administrative purposes, between the Supreme Government and the various Provincial Governments in India, and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them; and to report whether, by measures of decentralisation or otherwise, those relations can be simplified and improved, and the system of government better adapted to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different provinces, and, without impairing its strength and unity, to bring the executive power into closer touch with local conditions. The Commissioners are: Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B. (Chairman), Sir F. S. P. Lely, K.C.I.E., Sir S. W. Edgerley,

K.C.V.O., Mr. R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., Mr. W. S. Meyer, C.I.E., Mr. W. L. Hichens, and Mr. H. Wheeler (Secretary).

Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., travelled through Eastern Bengal in September accompanied by a Bengali barrister and a leading Swadeshi agitator. The native papers reported him as stating that at Karisal he would do his best to assist in making India a self-governing Colony like Canada. What was good for Canada, he said, must be good for the Indians. He explained afterwards that he did not mean that the Canadian form of government should be granted to India at once. Serious rioting broke out in Calcutta (Oct. 2nd and 3rd). Further meetings were prohibited, and the Legislative Council passed a Bill to prevent seditious public meetings (Nov. 1st) by giving provincial authorities power to declare proclaimed areas in which no public meeting should be held without written permission.

The release of Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh was reported (Nov. 13th).

III. COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, ETC.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the **Secretary of State for the Colonies**, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin, K.G. Governors of Colonies are selected from those whose names he submits for the King's approval; and the enactments of all colonial legislatures come before him for approval or disallowance, and in some cases the veto has been exercised. The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern. The **British Settlements Act '87** enables His Majesty in Council to provide for the government of his possessions acquired by settlement, and by Order in Council to establish all such laws and institutions, and constitute such courts and officers, and make such provisions and regulations for the administration of justice, as may appear to be necessary.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or departments.

I. The **Dominions Department**, dealing with the affairs of the self-governing provinces of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the self-governing provinces. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the **Secretariat of the Imperial Conference**.

II. The **Crown Colonies Department**, dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The **General Department**, dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are 4 Standing Committees in connection with this department, viz., Patronage and Promotions Committee, Railway and Financial Com-

mittee, Concessions Committee, and Pensions Committee.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Dominions Department); Hugh B. Cox, C.B. (General Department); R. L. Antrobus C.B. (Crown Colonies Department); H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G. (Permanent Sec. Imperial Conference).

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook.

Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies. They receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments, only referring to the Colonial Secretary when they have reason to think that he has it under consideration to suspend or modify a particular work or service. The expenditure for articles supplied by the Crown Agents requires the sanction of the Colonial Secretary, but the responsibility for this rests upon the Colonial Governments and not upon the Crown Agents.

The following are the Colonies or Protectorates for which the Crown Agents transact business in this country: Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Cyprus, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Leeward Islands (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, Virgin Islands), Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements (Singapore, Penang and Malacca, and Native States of Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Negri Sembilan); Swaziland, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Islands, Uganda Protectorate, Wei-Hai-Wei, and the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent). The Crown Agents also act as Agents for the Uganda Railway, the King's African Rifles, the West African Frontier Force, the Government of Zanzibar, and the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, Singapore.

The Stock Transfer Office is at 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

The Crown Agents are—

Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G.,

Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G., late R.E.

W. H. Mercer, Esq., C.M.G.,

Offices, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel.—**Chief Clerk and Accountant**, E. G. Antrobus.—**Registrar of Inscribed Stocks**, C. F. R. H. Urquhart.—**Chief Cashier**, L. Adams.—**Head of Engineering and Works Branch**, Major J. F. Carmichael, R.E.—**Head of Engineering Inspection Branch**, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E.—**Head of General Stores Branch**, H. F. Smith.—**Head of Shipping Branch**, W. E. James.—**Head of Appointments Branch**, H. Martin.

Colonial Officers and Trade Inquiries.

Officers have been designated in most of the Colonies to receive and answer commercial inquiries addressed to them, either by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, or by British merchants and traders

who may seek advice. It is suggested that, in all cases, commercial inquiries should go through the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., as the information may sometimes be already available at that Branch. Special Trade Inquiry offices are also located at 73, Basinghall Street in regard to India, Canada, Queensland, Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony.

COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress and the "key" of the Mediterranean. Area, 1½ sq. m.; pop. 18,624, excluding the garrison, which in 1906 numbered 6,526. The rock rises to 1439 feet, and is impregnable fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. Anchorage is bad. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling station.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, General Sir F. W. E. F. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (salary £5000).—*Colonial Secretary*, Fred. Evans, C.M.G., C.V.O.—*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood.—*Chief Justice*, Sir H. R. P. Schooles.—*Attorney-General*, A. M. Coll, K.C.

Malta. A Crown colony. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, 56 miles south of Sicily. With smaller islands, Gozo and Comino, area 117 sq. m., pop. 206,680, excluding the garrison of 8709. Malta itself contains about 158,000 inhabitants. Capital, *Valetta*, pop. 50,000, a fine city, impregnable fortified, commanding a noble harbour. It is the chief naval and coaling station in the Mediterranean. Executive in the hands of a **military Governor** and **Executive Council**. The Council of Government consists of the Governor and the Vice-President, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary, 9 official and 8 elected members, and chooses its own president. The Maltese, who speak Italian or English in the upper classes and a dialect of Semitic origin (derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues) in the lower, are nearly all Roman Catholics, and the Government schools, which provide free primary education for children are Roman Catholic also. The chief products are cotton, wine, and corn.

Governor and Commander of the Troops, Lieut.-Gen. H. F. Grant, C.B. (salary £5000).—*Lieut. Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, Sir E. M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Cyprus. An island in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor and 40 west of Syria, occupied by Great Britain under the Convention with Turkey of June 4th, 1878. Area, 3584 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 246,510, of whom 182,739 are Greek Christians and 51,309 Mahometans, and 130 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, *Nicosia*, pop. 14,752, inland. Chief produce, cotton, wine, caroubs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 4 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. Under the Convention of '78 an annual tribute of £92,800, with 4,166,220 okes of salt, is payable

to the Sultan. A new harbour has been made at Famagusta and a railway built to Morphou, a distance of 60 miles.

High Commissioner, Sir C. King Harman, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000).

Executive Council: *Chief Secretary*, Major J. E. Clausen, R.E., C.M.G.—*King's Advocate*, J. A. S. Bucknill.—*Receiver-General*, Lt.-Col. J. C. Gore.—*Additional Members*, the Bishop of Kitium, Theophanis Theodotou, and the Chief Cadi.

COLONIES IN ASIA.

Aden. A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 110 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total area, 80sq. m.; pop. 41,222. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. The islands of *Perim* and *Kuria-Muria* off the coast of Arabia, and *Socotra* off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. *Perim* has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling depôt for the Mercantile Marine. *Socotra* has an area of 1382 sq. m., and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, *Tamarida*. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

Political Resident, Major-Gen. E. De Brath, C.B., C.I.E.

Bahrein Islands. These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. The chief town is *Moharek*, on the island of that name, pop. 22,000; but the commercial capital is *Manameh*, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is *Sheikh Esa*. The British Political Resident resides at *Bushire*. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but dates and grain are also exported.

Resident: Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (officiating).

British North Borneo (area 31,106 sq. m., pop. 160,000) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The British North Borneo Company sells or leases its lands to planters, and derives its revenues from the proceeds of sales and taxes. About 1,000,000 acres have been leased for the cultivation of tobacco, and the industry is rapidly developing. The cultivation of rubber and cotton is being encouraged, and the cocoanut and timber trade is extending. The chief town and seat of the administration is *Sandakan*; pop. 9500. A railway 100 miles long, inclusive of sidings, runs from *Jesselton*, *Gaya Bay*, on the west coast, to *Tenom* in the interior. Thence another railway some 20 miles long runs from *Beaufort Junction* to *Weston*, *Brunei Bay*.

Court of Directors: *Chairman*, Sir C. J. Jessel, Bart.; *Rear-Admiral* Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; *Frederick C. Stoop*, Esq.; *W. C. Cowie* (Managing Director); *E. Dent*; *J. A. Maitland*; *Major-General* Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; *Sir J. West Ridgeway*,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.—*Secretary*, Harington G. Forbes.—*London Office*, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Establishment: Governor and Principal Representative of the Company in North Borneo, Edward Peregrine Gueritz.

Consul-General, (Singapore), Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G.

Brunei, or Borneo Proper; is a state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area 4000 sq. m., pop. 30,000. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jamalulalem. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, and in 1905 a British Resident was appointed with powers to control the general administration of the state.

Resident, M. S. H. McArthur.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks called Adam's Bridge. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony. Area, 25,333 sq. m.; pop. 3,984,985 at end of 1906. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 158,228. Bulk of population Cingalese, then Tamil coolies, Moormen (Arabs), Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 9000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, but they only number about 2000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 17 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 4 other official members, and 8 non-official members. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 18 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1800 men. Trincomalee is a fortified naval station, forming the headquarters of the British fleet in East Indian waters, and Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief newspapers are the *Observer* and the *Times*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 828,622, and the Mahometans and Christians number about 248,000 and 362,000 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea and the cocoanut palm are now the chief staples, and rubber has rapidly grown to a position of the highest importance. Other products are grain, rice and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 562 miles. The **Maldivé Archipelago** is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 500 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mahometan population estimated at 30,000. Mali is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts. For Adams's Bridge Railway and Colombo Harbour Works, see *ENGINEERING*.

Governor, Col. Sir Henry E. McCallum, G.C.M.G. (salary £6400).

Executive Council: Colonial Secretary, H. Clifford, C.M.G.—*Commanding the Forces*, Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. C. B. Lawrence.—*Attorney-General*, A.G. Lascelles.—*Controller of Revenue*, —*Treasurer*, H. C. Nicolle.

Hong Kong. An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of **Kowloon**, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, **Victoria** (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 300,000). Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 326,961. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Lan-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 376 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 85,011. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Governor. The island is our "Eastern Gibraltar," and is both a military and naval station. There is an Imperial garrison of 3959 officers and men. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce. Of the total tonnage entered and cleared in 1906, 36.4 per cent. was British.

Governor, Brig.-Gen. Sir Fredk. J. D. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (salary £6000).

Executive Council: Officer commanding the Troops, Major-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, F. H. May, C.M.G.—*Attorney-General*, W. Rees Davies.—*Treasurer*, A. M. Thomson.—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham.—*Principal Civil Medical Officer*, Dr. J. M. Atkinson.—C. P. Chater, C.M.G.; E. A. Hewett.

Sarawak lies on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Its area is 42,000 sq. m., and pop. 500,000; and in '88 it was constituted an independent state under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Seaboard extends 380 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked.

Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a city situated in a deep bay about 18 miles in circumference. The city is on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. With the city and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 150,000, while the

sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a Commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

Commissioner, J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Esq., C.M.G. (salary £1500). Government Secretary, R. Walter.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. Area about 1542 sq. m.; pop. 611,790, including 281,933 Chinese, 215,058 Malays, and 57,150 natives of India. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor (who is also Governor of Labuan) is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the first consisting of nine official members, and the second of these with seven non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards partly elected and partly nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The strength of the Imperial garrison is about 2380. The chief exports are tin, tapioca, copra, sago, rice, sugar, gambier, gums, and spices.

The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 228,555. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. Chief local products, pepper and gambier. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military and naval forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2000 officers and men.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 248,207. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 103,117. **The Dindings**, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast, rocky and barren, extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 95,487. It is ruled by a Resident Councillor, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief export is tapioca. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Oocos** (or **Keeling**) **Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 669), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900.

Labuan, an island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Was administered by the British North Borneo Company for the

British Government from '89 till Dec. 31st, 1905. It was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and by Letters Patent dated Oct. 30th, 1906, the colony was made part of the Straits Settlements. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 8411, mostly Malays. Port and town, **Victoria**, pop. 1500. Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

The Protected Malay States.

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. **Perak**, **Selangor**, **Pahang** and **Negri Sembilan** agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. These countries are rich in natural resources, and for several years **Perak** and **Selangor** have exported the greater part of the Straits tin, which now accounts for about 46,000 out of the world's annual output of 75,000 tons of tin. The greater part of the Straits output is smelted at Singapore and goes to America, and an attempt to buy and ship the ore to New York, and smelt it there, was met in 1903 by the imposition of a duty on all tin ore exported without such guarantee as the Resident might require that it would be smelted in the Colony. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for conversion into plantations; but mining at present makes agriculture a secondary consideration. There are about 340 miles of railway, chiefly in **Perak** and **Selangor**. See table, pp. 46-9.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 6550 sq. m., pop. 400,000. Capital **Taiping**. The ports are **Teluk Anson** and **Port Weld**.

Selangor adjoins **Perak** along its southern frontier; area 3200 sq. m., pop. 234,404. The capital is **Kuala Lumpur** (pop. 77,234), the largest town on the mainland of the Peninsula. Coffee and rubber are grown.

Sungei Ujong and **Jejebu**, together with **Negri Sembilan**, the name given to a federation of nine small states lying to the north and east of Malacca, are administered by one Resident, who resides at **Seremban**. Area 2600 sq. m., pop. 118,747. Planting, especially of coffee, is progressing here.

Pahang, the latest acquired and largest of the Malay States, contains a lot of gold, but needs funds for its development. Area 14,000 sq. m., pop. 85,000.

Johore is an independent Malay State under Sultan Ibrahim, at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9000 sq. m., pop. about 200,000. Capital **Johore Bharu**.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir J. Anderson, K.C.M.G. (salary £6000).

Executive Council: The Governor; Officer commanding H.M. Troops, Major-Gen. T. Perrott, C.B.—Colonial Secretary, Capt. A. H. Young, C.M.G.—Resident Councillor of Penang, R. N. Bland.—Resident Councillor of Malacca, W. Evans.—Attorney-General, W. J. Napier.—Treasurer, A. T. Bryant.—Auditor-General, E. C. Hill.—Colonial Engineer, A. Murray.

Resident-General for Protected States, Sir W. T. Taylor, K.C.M.G.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

The office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878. He represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the colonies therein. He is Governor of Basutoland, and controls the administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, of Swaziland, and of Rhodesia. In 1900 it was arranged that the office of High Commissioner should be held with that of Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony; but in 1907 a separate Governor of the Orange River Colony was appointed. The expenses of the High Commissioner are borne partly by Imperial funds. Census returns issued in 1904 showed that in British South Africa, south of the Zambesi, the white population numbered 1,135,016, and the coloured population 5,198,175.

The Admiralty agreed in June 1907 that the naval contributions of Cape Colony and Natal, amounting to £85,000 per annum, should be spent locally in the upkeep of a ship provided by the Admiralty, improving the system of naval defence, and establishing a nucleus of either submarines or destroyers.

A Customs Convention for South Africa was agreed to in 1906. It provided for the increase of most of the existing duties, but also for preferential treatment to the extent of a 20-per-cent. reduction in the general *ad-valorem* rates on British goods and the goods of such British colonies and possessions as should grant reciprocal privileges to the products and manufactures of South Africa. It was stipulated, however, that the goods should be *bonâ-fide* manufactures of the United Kingdom.

A memorandum by Lord Selborne, and correspondence between the various South African Governments on the question of South African Federation, was published (July 3rd). The memorandum dwelt on the development of the country from the ox-wagon to the railway stage, referred to the achievement of the Customs Union, and pointed out the waste of public funds involved in the present state of affairs, particularly in regard to the railways, and the discrepancies with regard to native taxes, commercial licences and Company duties. Political union would do more than anything else to break down existing racial barriers and to merge two strong peoples into one South African nation.

High Commissioner, The Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., appointed March 2nd, 1905.

General Officer Commanding, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B.

General Manager of Central South African Railways, T. R. Price, C.M.G.

Basutoland. A native province of British South Africa, situated to the north-east of Cape Colony. It lies inclosed between Natal, the Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in 1884, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A hut tax of £1 per hut is levied, and in 1903 was paid on 603,561 huts. Area, 10,293 sq. m.; pop. 348,848 in 1904, including 895 Europeans. Capital, Maseru; pop. 862. There are 217

schools, with 13,660 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, gold and other minerals are believed to exist, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives keep large herds of cattle. The province is included in the South African Customs Union.

Paramount Chief, Letsie, elected in 1905 on the death of Lerothodi.

Resident Commissioner, H. C. Sloley, C.M.G. (salary £1200).

Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Protectorate (area about 275,000 sq. m., pop. 150,000, including 1004 whites, in 1904) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal colony and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Palapye and another at Gaberones. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of native police. The Protectorate includes the lands of Khama, chief of the Bamangwato, lying south-west of Matabeleland, of Sebele, chief of the Bakwena, of Bathoen, chief of the Bangwaketsi, of Linchwe, chief of the Bakhatla, and of Mathibi, chief of the Batawana, all of whose lands are reserved and delimited, and of Mokgosi, chief of the Bamalete, and Rawe, chief of the Bakhurutzi, whose lands are not proclaimed as reserves. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country.

Resident Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Panzera, C.M.G. (salary £1000). Assistant Commissioners, J. Ellenberger; Capt. P. M. Daniell.

Swaziland, which passed with the Transvaal under British rule in 1900, is now a Protectorate administered by the High Commissioner for South Africa, under an Order in Council dated Dec. 1st, 1906. It is bounded on the east by the Delagoa Bay territory of Portuguese East Africa and Tongaland, which intervene between it and the coast. Area, 6536 sq. m.; pop. 86,381, including 890 whites. Capital, Embabaan. It is a mountainous tract stretching along the Limpopo range, with richly fertile valleys, valuable fields of gold and coal, and considerable agricultural and pastoral resources. The Swazi are a section of the Zulu race, and the native ruler is the Queen Regent, Lobatsebeni. A Resident Commissioner, with Assistant Commissioners, judges, and other officers administer justice and collect taxes. Magistrates' Circuit Courts were established in 1904. The jurisdiction of the paramount and other chiefs is retained in all civil disputes in which only aboriginal natives are concerned, but with an appeal to a resident magistrate.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon.

CAPE COLONY.

Cape Colony occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the colony is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. 2,409,804. Whites number 579,741, and those of other than European or white races 1,830,063. Capital, Cape

Town, pop. 87,483; other chief towns, Port Elizabeth, pop. 23,266, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 10,498, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 28,718, the seat of the diamond trade; Queenstown, King Williamstown, and Panmure, or East London. Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The Transkeian Territories and Walfisch Bay have some separate provincial status. The Transkeian Territories and Walfisch Bay (pop. 1015), an isolated port on the coast of Damaraland, are administered by resident magistrates.

The Executive is in the hands of a Governor with a responsible Ministry of five principal ministers. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 26 members, and a House of Assembly of 107 members. Members of the Legislative Council are elected for seven years, and of the Assembly for five years. The members of both Houses are paid £1 1s. per day. The electors are the same in each case, and are qualified as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The laws are founded on a modification of the Roman-Dutch Law. Both English and Dutch languages are used in Parliament and the Courts. The Colony possesses a complete system of local self-government, 74 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 77 divisions. There are also 112 municipal councils and 80 village management boards.

The permanent military forces are the Cape Mounted Rifles (700) and Cape Police (1500). There are also 49 Volunteer Corps, numbering 7643, with 12 guns. There is an important Admiralty establishment at Simon's Bay, and Table Bay is strongly fortified. As to Education, there is a University at Cape Town (Royal Charter 1877), and there are more than 2600 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. There is no State Church. The principal denominations are the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The colony possesses 3074 miles of railway. In August 1906 Parliament passed a Bill providing for the construction of 480 miles of line at a cost of £2,026,226. Government lands are granted, leased, or may be rented on easy terms. The chief minerals worked in the colony are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, and their export in 1906 was valued at £9,179,333. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes. The chief newspapers are the *Cape Times* (London office: 14, St. Mary Axe); the *Argus* (which supports the Government, and is published by a company that also publishes the *Johannesburg Star*, the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, etc.), the *South African News*, the *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, and *OnsLand* (published tri-weekly) which is the paper of the Dutch colonists. At East London is published the *East London Despatch*, and at Port Elizabeth the *Cape Daily Telegraph* (evening).

Revenue, 1903-4, £9,913,855; 1904-5, £8,472,303; 1905-6, £8,236,880; 1906-7, £7,733,241; expendi-

ture, 1903-4, £10,862,866; 1904-5, £9,149,407; 1905-6, £8,231,719; 1906-7, £8,373,696. Imports, 1903-4, £27,658,132; 1904-5, £19,985,245; 1906, £47,123,274; exports, 1903-4, £27,019,913; 1904-5, £29,862,535; 1906, £49,626,481. Public debt, 1906, £43,980,112.

Government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G. (salary £8000).

Ministry: Premier, The Hon. Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., M.D., M.L.A.—*Treasurer*, The Hon. E. H. Walton, M.L.A.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. Sir P. Faure, M.L.A.—*Attorney-General*, The Hon. Victor Sampson, M.L.A., K.C.—*Commissioner for Public Works*, The Hon. Dr. T. W. Smartt, M.L.A.—*Secretary for Agriculture*, Col. C. P. Crewe, M.L.A.

Commandant-General of Cape Colonial Forces, Colonel H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Agent-General in London, Sir Thomas E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., 98-100, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, T. Slingsby Nightingale.—*Emigration Agent*, H. H. Erskine. City Office, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

History, 1907.

The Opposition throughout the 1907 Session strongly attacked the finance of the Government, and when the Appropriation Bill reached the Legislative Council it was hung up, the Opposition making it plain that the Bill would be passed if the Government would agree to a dissolution. It appeared that they anticipated a drastic Redistribution Bill in the Session of 1908 which would lessen the representation of the back-country Boers. Finally Dr. Jameson stated that he would appeal to the country not to allow Parliamentary government to be made impossible, and dissolve Parliament at once. Supply to March 31st, 1908, was thereupon voted. The Legislative Council elections were fixed for Nov. 1907, and the Assembly for Feb. 1908. In Sept. 1907 a Bill was passed imposing a profit tax of 10 per cent. on diamond and copper mining companies earning over £50,000 per annum.

NATAL.

Natal is situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the colony on the north, Orange River Colony and Basutoland on the west, and Cape Colony on the south-west. Area, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Wakkerstroom districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 36,434 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,108,754, including 97,109 whites, 100,918 Indians and Asiatics, 6686 mixed races, 79,978 natives in service, and 824,063 natives in locations and areas. Capital, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 31,190; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 79,000.

Zululand and British Amatongaland, which had formerly been administered as a dependent protectorate, were in Dec. '97 made an integral part of the colony. The area of Zululand is about 10,500 sq. m.; pop. 181,000, including 1100 whites. It has 210 miles of seaboard. Gold and other minerals have been found in no inconsiderable quantities, but they have not been worked as yet.

The Transvaal Districts transferred, in 1902, as

mentioned above, had an area of 7234 sq. m., and a pop. of 80,250.

Natal is administered by a Governor, a Ministry of 6, a Legislative Council of 13 members, appointed for ten years by the Governor, with the advice of the Ministry, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members, elected for four years by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith and Dundee, and local boards at Verulam, and Greytown.

The military forces are mounted rifles (1850), a field battery (100 men), a composite regiment of 200 men, and an infantry battalion of 500, besides about 900 Europeans as an armed and mounted police. The naval corps numbers 150.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the Native Trust. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

Religion is well provided for by denominational bodies, but no State aid. There are 32 Government primary schools; and a large number of other primary and secondary schools, for both European and native children, are aided and inspected by the Government. The chief products of the colony are wool, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output in 1905 was 1,129,407 tons. There are 818 miles of railway constructed, and worked by the Government. The chief newspapers are the *Natal Mercury* and the *Natal Advertiser*.

Revenue, 1903-4, £4,160,145; 1904-5, £3,384,849; expenditure, 1903-4, £4,071,439; 1904-5, £3,829,588; exports, 1904, £9,400,771; imports, £11,078,650; debt, 1905, £18,019,143.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, R.E., K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

Ministry: *Premier and Native Affairs*, Rt. Hon. F. R. Moor.—*Colonial Secretary and Education*, Hon. C. O'Grady Gubbins.—*Railways and Harbours*, Hon. C. Hitchins.—*Treasurer*, —.—*Justice and Public Works*, Hon. T. F. Carter.—*Agriculture*, Hon. W. A. Deane.

Commissioner of Zululand, Sir Charles J. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G.

Legislative Council: Messrs. Kirkman, Jameson, A. M. Campbell, F. T. Angus, C. J. Labuschagne, D. C. Uys, M. Campbell, Turner, Baynes, W. A. Hutchinson, C. J. A. Birkenstock, and C. G. Wilson.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir William Arbuckle, 26, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, R. Russell, Esq.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. Under the terms of a treaty made with the Transvaal in '97, and the pressure of President Steyn, the Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by

Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members.

Letters Patent establishing a new Constitution were published at Bloemfontein (June 10th, 1907). A Legislature was set up, consisting of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor. The members must be 30 years of age, have resided in the Colony for 3 years, and be qualified to vote. Three retire at the end of the third year, four at the end of the fifth, and four at the end of the seventh year. After four years from the date of the first sitting the members may be elected if a law is passed to that effect by the Legislature. The Legislative Assembly consists of 38 members, 27 district and 11 town members, elected for five years, who must be 21 years of age, qualified as voters, and white male British subjects. Members of the regular forces cannot qualify as voters. Six months' residence qualifies for registration as a voter; but persons convicted of treason or murder since May 31st, 1902, criminals, and those in receipt of relief from public funds, except by way of repatriation, are disqualified. The Speaker vacates his seat when elected to his office, and ceases to be a member of the Assembly. Debates are conducted in English or Dutch, and copies of the votes and proceedings and laws printed in both languages; but, "save as aforesaid, all journals, entries, minutes and proceedings" are recorded in English. Members of both Houses receive £150, with £2 per day of attendance while the Session lasts, with a maximum of £300. In case of disagreement between the Assembly and the Council, similar provisions were made as in the case of the Transvaal (*q.v.*). The Governor has power also, as in the case of the Transvaal, to assent, or withhold assent to, or to reserve any measure, and must reserve similar laws to those mentioned under Transvaal (*q.v.*). All money bills originate in the Assembly, and the Council must either accept or reject them, but cannot alter them.

The Ministry consists of not more than five persons. Ministers may sit and speak both in the Council and the Assembly, but can only vote in the House of which they are members. The Judges of the High Court, who each receive £5750 a year, are appointed by the Governor in Council, and are irremovable except on an address from the Council or Assembly, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The Governor has supreme power over native administration as Paramount Chief, and no native lands may be alienated except by act of the Legislature. A Land Settlement Board of three members has powers similar to those set up in the Transvaal. The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, receives a salary of £5000.

The nominations for the first Assembly were made Nov. 6th, 1907, and 13 members of the Orangia Unie and 2 Independents were returned unopposed. For the remaining 23 seats there were 22 Orangia Unie, 19 Independents, and 7 Constitutional candidates. The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church, supported by the State.

In June 1906 there were 16,338 children under instruction in the schools established by the Government. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the colony. The output in 1905-6 was 236,232 tons. Diamond mines exist, and yielded 289,470 carats, value £902,727, in 1905-6. The railways are placed under the control of the Intercolonial Council. See under TRANSVAAL, p. 66. The chief newspaper is *The Friend*, the only morning daily in the colony. The South African Constabulary police the country.

Area 50,392 sq. m.; pop. (1904 census), 387,315, 142,679 being Europeans and 244,636 coloured persons. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 33,890, including town 25,873, troops 3487, and 4530 civilians, etc., with troops. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5306), Kroonstad (5797), Jagersfontein (5650), and Ladybrand (3207). Revenue, 1904-5, £786,049; 1905-6, £760,200; 1906-7, £789,500; expenditure, 1904-5, £780,535; 1905-6, £758,800; 1906-7, £779,210; public debt, £5000. Imports, 1904-5, £3,251,098; 1905-6, £3,860,503; exports, 1904-5, £2,263,925; 1905-6, £3,329,348.

Governor, Major Sir Hamilton J. Gould-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £5000).

London Agency, Trade Enquiry Office, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal lies N. of the Vaal river and S. of the Limpopo river. It is bounded W. by Bechuanaland; E. by Portuguese East Africa and Zululand; S. by Natal and Orange River Colony.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value (see GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION). The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg, which had in '99 a population of over 100,000, including over 50,000 whites. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as Governor of the Transvaal, and Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted. In 1905 Letters Patent were issued providing

for representative government, but in 1906 the Liberal Government announced their intention to set up responsible government.

Under the Constitution, which was promulgated Dec. 12th, 1906, by Letters Patent, the Legislature consists of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council has 15 members, appointed in the case of the first Council by the Governor. They must be over 30 years of age, with a three years residential qualification, and be registered as voters. The members hold office for five years, unless a law is passed to make the Council elective and not nominative, which, however, may not be done till after four years from the first meeting of the Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of 69 members, elected for five years, by white male British subjects, 21 years of age and upwards, registered as having resided not less than six months in the Transvaal, and in one electoral division. Disqualifications are conviction since May 31st, 1902, for treason or murder, conviction for other criminal offences, or the receipt of relief from public funds in the Colony (except by way of repatriation). Soldiers of the regular forces in the Transvaal cannot vote. The Speaker is elected from the members, and on appointment his seat becomes vacant, and another member is elected. All money bills originate in the Assembly, the Council possessing the power only to accept or reject, but not to alter them. Debates may be conducted in the English or Dutch language, and copies of all laws similarly printed. Members of both Houses receive £150 per session, with £2 for every day on which they have been in attendance, with a maximum of £300. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, the measure can be again introduced in the next session; if there is still disagreement, a joint sitting may be convened by the Governor, or he may dissolve one or both Houses. If the Assembly then passes the disputed measure, and the Council still disagrees, another joint sitting may be convened, and the decision of an absolute majority will have the force of law. Laws passed by the Legislature are subject to the assent, dissent, or reservation of the Governor. The Governor must reserve (a) any law subjecting persons not of European birth or descent to peculiar disabilities or restrictions, (b) any law repealing or altering any of the provisions of the Letters Patent or Orders in Privy Council relating to the colony, (c) any law providing for the introduction, under contract, indenture or licence, of labourers into the colony from places outside South Africa.

The Ministry consists of six members appointed by the Governor. Ministers may sit and speak in either House, but can vote only in the House of which they are members. The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor in Council, and can only be removed by the Governor in Council on an address from the Legislature on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Special provision was made that from the date of the Letters Patent no licence should be issued for the introduction of labourers under the "Labour Importation Ordinance, 1904," and no contract made under that Ordinance should be renewed; that at the end of one year from the date of the first meeting of the Legislature the Ordinance should be repealed, and the

system of labour deriving effect from it should be determined.

The Governor exercises over all chiefs and natives in the colony all power and authority as Paramount Chief. No lands now or hereafter to be set aside for natives can be alienated except in accordance with a law passed by the Legislature.

A Land Settlement Board of three members appointed by the Governor was constituted to deal with the lands, etc., held by settlers under The Settlers' Ordinance, 1902, or the Transvaal Guaranteed Loan Ordinance, 1903, and all moneys paid by such persons in discharge of their obligations and any balance appropriated for land settlement purposes. The Board was appointed for five years, unless its existence were sooner determined by the Government of the colony, with the approval of the Governor and a Secretary of State.

The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, receives a salary of £8000 per annum. He is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Ministers and others nominated by the Governor. The Premier receives £4000 and the Ministers £3000 each.

The judicial system includes resident J.P.'s, resident magistrates at all populous centres, the Witwatersrand High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the Supreme Court of the Transvaal with original and appellate jurisdiction. Circuit courts are also held. The South African Constabulary form the main police force, and are now 3500 strong. Under the 1907 Education Act elementary education is free and compulsory for white children between 8 and 15, who live within three miles of a public school. The teaching of English is compulsory, but provision is made also for the teaching of Dutch, except to children whose parents object. Religious teaching is undenominational, and can only be given by the teachers. The Boers generally belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but the English Episcopal and Free Churches have a large number of adherents. For local administration there are elective municipalities in Pretoria and Johannesburg, and all the larger towns and villages. The regular military forces are under the command of the Commander-in-Chief at Pretoria, who also commands the forces throughout British South Africa. A Volunteer force, 5221 strong, has also been formed.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The number of farms before the war was estimated at rather more than 12,000. The chief exports were gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising. It amounted to 2,606,799 tons, valued at £846,272, in 1905. The chief newspapers are the *Rand Mail*, *Volkstem*, *Johannesburg Star*, and *Transvaal Leader*.

Area, 113,642 sq. m.; pop. (1904) 1,354,200, of whom 300,225 were whites, 1,030,029 aboriginal natives, and 23,946 of other coloured races. The Johannesburg municipality in 1904 had an area of 81½ sq. m. and a population of 155,642, of whom 83,363 were whites; that of Pretoria municipality was 15,539.

The revenue in 1902-3 was £4,682,000; 1903-4, £4,465,000; 1905-6, £4,576,200; 1907-8 (estimated), £4,469,000; expenditure, 1902-3, £4,578,000; 1903-4, £4,358,000, 1905-6, £4,279,772; 1907-8 (estimated), £4,520,000. Imports, 1902,

£14,972,925; 1903, £21,794,997; 1905, £15,840,903; exports, 1902, £7,431,632; 1903, £12,969,912; 1905, £27,799,135. Public Debt: The Imperial Government, by the South African Loan and War Contribution Act, 1903, guaranteed interest at 3 per cent. and the sinking fund payments on a loan of £35,000,000, to be repaid within 50 years from April 1st, 1904. See also History below.

Governor, Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G.
Ministry: Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Right Hon. General Botha.—Colonial Secretary, J. C. Smuts.—Attorney-General and Minister of Mines, Jacob de Villiers.—Treasurer, H. C. Hull.—Lands and Native Affairs, J. F. B. Rissik.—Public Works, E. P. Solomon.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G.
Agent-General in London, Sir Richard Solomon, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

History, 1907.

The candidates for election to the first Parliament (Feb. 9th) numbered 147: viz. Het Volk 45; Independents 31; Progressives 33; Labour 13; Nationalists 16; and 3 unclassified. As the election campaign proceeded the question of Chinese labour dwindled in importance, and the struggle between the interests represented by the Chamber of Mines and the Boers became the chief issue. General Botha put the question in this way: "We object to the men who run the mines also controlling the running of the country." In a formal message to the people of the United Kingdom he declared that the questions of the flag and of supremacy were settled for all time. The Boers had accepted the British King and the British flag, and their sole endeavour would be so to govern the country as to make it prosper and draw the two races together. Sir George Farrar declared, on the contrary, at a great Progressive demonstration at the Wanderers' Club, that "Het Volk were striving to ruin the mines and drive the British out." He said "the people of South Africa must work for the establishment of a British South Africa, and eliminate Downing Street from their internal affairs." The election on Feb. 20th resulted thus: Het Volk 37; Progressives 21; Nationalists 6; Labour 3; Independents 2; total 69. General Botha became Prime Minister, and was sworn in with his colleagues (March 4th). Speaking at a banquet given in their honour by the citizens of Pretoria, General Botha said that British interests would be absolutely safe in their hands. The old population of the Transvaal were actuated by motives of deep gratitude, because the King and the British Government and people had trusted them in a manner unequalled in history by the grant of a free Constitution. His Ministry would do its best to create a great united nation, in which one section would not regard the other with distrust or contempt. Parliament was opened (21st), and General Beyer was elected Speaker. In the Speech from the Throne the Governor, Lord Selborne, said the Ministry were resolved that the employment of Chinese in the mines should cease at the earliest possible moment. Repatriation on the termination of the indentures would proceed, and the Ministers would only permit a renewal of the indentures if an effective substitute, either in the form of unskilled labour or of improved mechanical appliances, had not then been found. Every assistance would be afforded to the mining industry in the recruiting of natives. All

contentious matters would be postponed till June, as Ministers were not then prepared to make a full statement with regard to them. Mr. Smuts, Colonial Secretary, introduced the Asiatic Registration Bill, which had been recently vetoed by the Crown when passed as an Ordinance by the former Legislature. It was at once passed through all its stages and sent to the Upper House, which passed it in turn (22nd). Lord Selborne then reserved the measure for the King's approval, and in May it was announced that the Imperial Government had advised His Majesty not to disallow the measure, though they did not consider the position of Asiatics lawfully resident in the Transvaal satisfactory, and considered it desirable to relax the restrictions to which they were subject. The Assembly afterwards adjourned until June 14th, on the motion of the Premier, who was entertained at a banquet given to the Ministry by Johannesburg (May 23rd).

The decision of the Goldfields group of mines to reduce the wages of their employees, and to require each set of men to work three drills instead of two, led to a strike in May. It seemed probable that a certain antagonism to the mining capitalists and the expectation of support from the Government helped the strike movement amongst the men. By May 22nd it had become general, and affected 43 mines. Disorders occurred, and the strikers were charged by cavalry (24th). After this the movement weakened, and the men straggled back to work, though very many places had been filled by young South Africans. The mine-owners declared that the strike had shown the mines to be largely overstaffed and the white workers overpaid. The Government appointed two commissioners to inquire into matters connected with the strike, and took all precautions to prevent intimidation or disorder until the strike was finally ended (July 28th).

When Parliament resumed its sittings (June 14th) General Botha announced that the Government had decided not to re-enact the Labour Ordinance, but to send the Chinese home immediately on the expiration of their contracts, over 16,000 of which would expire before the end of the year. They felt not only that the presence of the Chinese was harmful to the country's interests, but that the supply of native labour had for some time exceeded the demand. The Government Native Labour Bureau would supervise the recruiting of natives in South Africa. The warmest thanks of the Transvaal were due to the Imperial Government for its guarantee of the £5,000,000 loan—which, however, was not issued in 1907. He outlined the work of the Session, and said the Government contemplated a Conciliation Bill, to prevent future deadlocks like that caused by the strike on the Rand. The Guaranteed Loan Bill and a Bill on Education were passed; but a measure which the Government stated was designed to give them control of the Rand native liquor traffic, and which would have permitted the sale of beer and intoxicating liquors to the natives, was withdrawn (July 26th). Another bill re-established the field cornet system. A Government motion for the purchase of the Cullinan diamond for presentation to the King in celebration of the gift of self-government was carried by 42 votes to 19 (Aug. 19th), and the Session closed on the 20th. The diamond was presented to the King on Nov. 9th.

Intercolonial Council.

By an Order in Council, dated May 20th, 1903, an Intercolonial Council was established "to advise the High Commissioner and Governor on the financial administration of the South African railways and the employment of their revenue, the expenditure on the South African Constabulary, certain official expenditure common to the two Colonies of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony which is placed by the Order under the administration of the Council, and any other common expenditure which may from time to time be placed under its authority by the Legislative Councils of the two colonies with the consent of a Secretary of State." The Council consists of the High Commissioner, and, under the terms of the Constitutions of the two colonies, promulgated in 1906 and 1907, of 4 members appointed by the Governor of the Transvaal, 4 by the Governor of the Orange River Colony, 7 elected by the Transvaal Assembly and 5 elected by the Orange River Colony Assembly. The Council may be terminated by notice given by the Government of either colony, and its property apportioned between them. There are in all 25 members. There were 1540 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1904, 403 miles under construction and 711 projected. Estimated Revenue 1905-6: railways, £4,976,993; interest on loan advances, £49,000; contribution from the two Colonies, £983,919—total £6,005,912. Expenditure: service of the guaranteed loan, £596,006; railways, £4,311,030; constabulary, £989,180; minor services, £102,800—total £5,999,106.

RHODESIA.

On Oct. 29th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, which has an estimated area of 440,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 1,500,000, and authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £6,000,000. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi.

Northern Rhodesia (divided into North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia) is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. North-Eastern Rhodesia has an area of about 109,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 346,250. Ivory and rubber are exported, and cotton is being grown with some success (see article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES). North-Western Rhodesia has an area of about 182,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 501,000. It is also called Barotseland, and contains the country ruled by King Lewanika, whose headquarters are at Lealui. The headquarters of the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia are at Fort Jameson, and of the Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia at Livingstone. There is a High Court of North-Eastern Rhodesia, of which Mr. Leicester P. Beaufort is the Judge. For North-Western Rhodesia one of the Judges of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia presides at the sittings of the High Court.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland (area 148,575

sq. m., pop. 652,000; over 639,000 are natives. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 1726), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 3840). The Rhodesia Railways include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Bulawayo to West Nicholson, 103 miles, and Gwelo to Belukwe, 24 miles—total, 1390 miles. The Mashonaland Railway includes the following sections: Umtali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Ayrshire, 84 miles, Banket Junction to Eldorado, 12 miles—total, 547 miles. (See Cape to Cairo Railway under ENGINEERING.) The output of gold from the mines in 1904 amounted to 267,737 oz., in 1905 to 407,048 oz., and in 1906 to 551,895 oz.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia (Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G.) and four members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, and fourteen other members, of whom seven are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and seven elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner in each province, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual hut tax of £1 is imposed. The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, and from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Cape. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, and Meisetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. The control of the military forces of Southern Rhodesia, known as the British South Africa Police, is in the hands of the Imperial Government, acting through the High Commissioner for South Africa, though the cost is borne by the Company. The chief newspapers are the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, *Rhodesia Herald*, *Gwelo Times*, and *Rhodesia Advertiser*.

Board of Directors: The Duke of Abercorn, K.G. (President), J. Rochfort Maguire (Vice-President), Lord Gifford, V.C., Sir Lewis Michell, P. Lyttelton Gell, Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B., H. Birchenough, Esq., C.M.G., the Marquis of Winchester.—London office, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.—Manager, H. Wilson Fox.—Secretary, D. E. Brodie.—Assistant

Secretary, A. P. Millar.—Registrar, R. C. Bolton.

Administration: Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G. (Salisbury).—Resident Commissioner and Commandant-General, Lieut.-Col. R. Chester Master.—Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia, L. A. Wallace.—Administrator of North-Western Rhodesia, R. Codrington.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Nyasaland Protectorate, until July 6th, 1907, known as the British Central Africa Protectorate. A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shiré Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shiré. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 13 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, Judicial Officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. The armed forces consist of a naval force on the Zambesi, the Upper Shiré, and Lake Nyasa, including 5 gunboats, 100 Sikhs and about 400 native troops, forming the 2nd battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. Area, 40,980 sq. m., pop. 928,456; the European inhabitants number 583 (1907), Indians 518, and natives 927,355. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, sugar, and tobacco have been established. Cotton cultivation is now being developed with every prospect of success (see article on TEXTILE INDUSTRIES). Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre (pop. 6500), Zomba (headquarters of the Administration), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and naval depot), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade is with the United Kingdom. A railway between Chiromo and Blantyre, a distance of 82 miles, is under construction, and another line, 30 miles long, has been laid from Port Herald to the right bank of the Shiré River, opposite Chiromo.

Governor, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £1500).—Deputy-Governor, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G.—Agent at Chinde, S. H. Fletcher.—Chief Judicial Officer (Blantyre), C. J. Griffin.—Secretary to the Administration, A. J. Williams.—Senior Naval Officer on Lake Nyasa, E. L. Rhoades.—Surveyor, T. I. Binnie. Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces, Brevet-Col. J. E. Gough, V.C.

East Africa Protectorate. This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for

buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Executive and Legislative Councils. The following districts are each under a sub-commissioner: the Coast Province, capital Mombasa; Ukamba, capital Nairobi, which is also the capital of the Protectorate; Tanaland with Witu, capital Lamu; Jubaland, capital Kismayu; Kenya, capital Fort Hall; Naivasha; and Kisumu. The chief ports are Mombasa, pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of 3 companies of the 1st battalion, and the 3rd battalion of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 28 officers and 1100 rank and file. There is also an armed native police force about 2100 strong. A railway 584 miles in length has been constructed from Mombasa to Lake Victoria Nyanza. Agricultural operations are increasing. It was proposed to settle a Jewish colony in East Africa, in connection with the Zionist movement (see Jews); but in Aug. 1905 the Zionist Congress resolved not to proceed further with the matter. The principal products of the country are grains, ivory, indiarubber, copra, hides, etc. Area 189,838 sq. m.; pop. 3,500,000, including 1813 Europeans and Eurasians.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2000).

Uganda Protectorate The, includes not only Uganda proper, but Unyoro, Busoga, and other countries westwards up to the boundary of the Congo Free State, and northwards to the Egyptian Soudan. It lies between the Congo Free State on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern an undetermined line from a point near Lado on the White Nile to the watershed of Lake Rudolf, separating it from the Egyptian Soudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Commissioner, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Zanzibar. The King, or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chua (b. 1895), who, being a minor, is now under a regency of three chiefs. He receives a stated allowance from the Government. There is also a Lukiko, or native council of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in ivory, skins, wild coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. Cotton is being cultivated with success. The railway runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on the lake. The military force includes the 4th battalion King's African Rifles, the total strength being about 825 officers and men. There is a native police force about 1060 strong. The prosperity of the country is threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands. Area about 89,400

sq. m., pop. about 4,000,000, including some 380 Europeans.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, H. Hesketh Bell, C.M.G. (salary £2000).

Zanzibar Protectorate The, consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 150,000) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 50,000). Capital, Zanzibar, which has a fine roadstead. The Sultan is Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud, b. '85, succeeded July 18th, 1902. The government is conducted by British officials appointed by His Highness with the sanction of the Foreign Office, and is under the general control of H.M. Agent and Consul-General. The principal members are the First Minister, the Financial Member of Council, and the Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April '97. The products are mainly cloves (which form four-fifths of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

Agent and Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B. Judge, Lindsey Smith. — Assistant Judges, J. W. Murison and M. F. Buszard. — Consul, J. H. Sinclair.

Somaliland Protectorate The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered by a Commissioner. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibuti in French Somaliland to Harar (see ABYSSINIA). The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles forms the military force. The chief town is Berbera, pop. about 30,000. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum. Area 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000, besides 65 whites, 200 Indians, and 100 coloured persons.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £1500).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Gambia. A Crown colony on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst (pop. 3807). Consists of St. Mary's Island, with Combo on south, Albreda, Barra, and The Ceded Mile on north bank. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 137 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony and protectorate is 3704 sq. m.; pop. 163,807. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the protectorate. Products ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by a Governor, a Legislative Council of 10 members, 4 non-official, and an Executive Council.

Governor, Sir George C. Denton, K.C.M.G. (salary £1500).

Colonial Secretary, H. M. Brandford Griffith, C.M.G.

Gold Coast Colony. A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland (German), and on the west

by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coast-line of about 350 miles. The area, inclusive of Adansi, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 square miles, and the population is 1,696,965, of whom about 500 are Europeans. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate district in '97 under the name of the "Northern Territories" (area about 36,000 sq. m.), and are administered by a Commissioner. The Niger Convention, drawn up by the Anglo-French Commission sitting at Paris, and signed June 15th, '98, and the agreement with Germany of Nov. 15th, '09, settled the boundaries of the hinterland to the west and the north. The native state of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner (capital Kumasi, pop. 5940). Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 17,892. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, 1458 strong, with headquarters in Ashanti. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa, timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1906 was £822,025, a large proportion coming from the mines of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from Sekondi *via* Tarkwa and Obuassi to Kumasi, a distance of 168 miles. See GOLD FIELDS.

Governor, Sir J. P. Rodger, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, Major H. Bryan, C.M.G. — *Attorney-General*, Wilmoughby Osborne. — *Treasurer*, C. Riby Williams, C.M.G. — *Officer Commanding Gold Coast Regiment West African Frontier Force*, Lieut.-Col. C. H. P. Carter, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

Chief Commissioner Northern Territories, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Watherston, C.M.G., R.E.

Northern Nigeria. A British Protectorate constituted Jan. 1st, 1900, over territories up till then in the occupation of the Royal Niger Company. The northern boundary, settled by the Anglo-French Agreement 1904 and the Convention of May 29th, 1906, is the French Soudan, from Barua on Lake Chad to a point on the Niger ten miles north of Ilo. The western boundary is the French territory in the hinterland of Dahomey. The southern boundary is formed by Southern Nigeria. The eastern boundary is that of the Cameroons, running north-east to Lake Chad. The Protectorate includes the old Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto is the head. The Hausa states of the Fulah Empire are Mahometan, but many of the tribes in the Protectorate are pagans. "The Niger Company, Ltd.," carry on trading, mining, and banking operations, the working of forests, and the cultivation of indigo, tobacco, and other indigenous products. A High Commissioner controls the administration of the Protectorate, which has been divided into the following provinces—viz., Sokoto, Bornu, Banchi, Zaria, Borgu, Kontagora, Nupe, Ilorin, Kabba, Bassa, Nassarawa, Muri, Yola, Kano, each under a Resident. The Govern-

ment utilises the native chiefs, and establishes Native Courts, wherever possible, under the supervision of the Residents. There are also Provincial Courts held by the Residents themselves, with a Supreme Court which serves as a Court of Appeal for both Northern and Southern Nigeria. The 1st and 2nd foot and 3rd mounted infantry battalions West African Frontier Force, consisting of Haussas and Yorubas with a few other natives, constitute the military force, and have a strength of 3600, with 177 European officers and non-commissioned officers, 2 batteries of artillery, with sappers, and medical and transport staff. The principal station is Lokoja, at the junction of the Benue and the Niger, but the headquarters are at Zungeru, up the Kaduna River. A port for the Protectorate is reserved at the mouth of the Forcados river in Southern Nigeria, with Burutu, which is used as a depot and transhipment station. The chief towns in the Protectorate are Wurno (capital of Sokoto), Gando, Sokoto, Kano, Bida, Yola, Yakuba, Zaria, and Ilorin. The country is fertile, and its agricultural resources are undoubtedly great. The inland regions are said to be fairly healthy, and produce cotton, indigo, rubber, hides, and ivory, while minerals are stated to abound in certain parts. In 1907 it was decided to build a pioneer railway, 400 miles long, from Baro to Bida, by Zungeru, and thence to Zaria and Kano. Area 258,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,782,183.

High Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir E. P. C. Girouard, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000). *Senior Resident*, Sir W. Wallace, K.C.M.G. — *Secretary to Government*, M. Beresford, I.S.O. — *Treasurer*, S. T. Harrison. — *Chief Justice*, Sir M. R. Menendez. — *Commandant of Northern Nigeria Regiment*, *West African Frontier Force*, Col. S. Hasler.

Southern Nigeria. By an Order in Council, dated Feb. 16th, 1906, the name of the colony of Lagos was altered to Southern Nigeria, and the administration of the Southern Nigeria Protectorate was placed under that of the new colony, which is now known as the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The town and island of Lagos lie on the coast of the Bight of Benin, 150 miles east of the Gold Coast. Lagos has a population of 42,000, of whom 400 are Europeans. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of 10 members, the latter including 5 unofficial members. Resident officers are stationed at Ibadan and other towns in the interior, with a Superintendent of Native Affairs at Abeokuta. The population of the latter town is estimated at 150,000, and of Ibadan at 200,000. The military force consists of about 1900 men of the West African Frontier Force. Much has been done of late to open up the interior to British commerce, and a new rubber industry and cotton planting are being actively developed. The chief exports are palm oil and kernels, mahogany, gums, ivory, and rubber. A railway runs from Lagos to Abeokuta and Ibadan (123½ miles), thence to Oshogbo, 62 miles farther, and is being extended 61 miles to Ilorin in Northern Nigeria. Area 80,410 sq. m.; pop. about 6,000,000.

Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (salary £3000).

Executive Council: *Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary*, J. J. Thorburn, C.M.G. — *Provincial Commissioners*, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G., F. S. James, C.M.G., H. Bedwell. —

Chief Justices, Sir W. Nicoll and Sir H. G. Kelly.—*Puisne Judges*, J. Winkfield, W. H. Stoker.—*Attorney-General*, E. A. Speed.—*Treasurer*, F. C. M. Anson.

Officer Commanding the West African Frontier Force, Brevet-Major H. C. Moorhouse, R.A.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1807. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. miles, but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. Area, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 33,100 sq. m.; pop. about 1,100,000. It is bounded on the north by the Grand Scarries river, which separates it from Casamance, a part of Senegal, and on the south by Liberia. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French agreement, April 8th, 1904, the Los Islands (pop. 1422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Railway, Koinadugu, Central, each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the north, the Mendis in the south, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown to Baima, a distance of 220 miles. It was completed in August 1905. The capital is Freetown, with a population of over 34,000 and municipal government. The military forces at the close of 1906 numbered 96 officers and 2516 non-commissioned officers and men, including the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also an armed police force 264 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, and rubber. The bulk of the palm kernels and oil go to Germany, which took 34·7% (the United Kingdom 30·5%) of the exports in 1903, while Germany sent 10·3 (the U.K. 73·5%) of the imports. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

Governor, Leslie Probyn, C.M.G. (salary £2500).

Executive Council: The Governor, President.

—*Officer commanding the Troops*, Major-Gen. J. K. Trotter.—*Colonial Secretary*, G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson.—*Attorney-General*, E. T. Packard.—*Collector of Customs*, A. P. Viret.

COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United States. Its area is 3,653,946 sq. miles. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson's Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward

Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, Ottawa, in Ontario, pop. 59,902. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315, and in 1905 was estimated at 5,683,396. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 309,741. The Indians number 108,112.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate whose members are nominated for life, 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 4 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 4 from Alberta, and 4 from Saskatchewan. The House of Commons consists of 224 members elected quinquennially on a low suffrage, 86 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 18 from Nova Scotia, 13 from New Brunswick, 7 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 10 from Manitoba, 5 from Alberta, 5 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. (It was proposed, in Nov. 1906 to give Alberta 7 and Saskatchewan 9 members, on the basis of their population.) The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The Prime Minister receives £2400, and Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition £1400 each. In each of the provinces a Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province—e.g. the North-East Territory and the Arctic Islands—is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previous to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,228,997; Methodists, 916,862; Presbyterians, 842,301; Church of England, 680,346; Baptists, 316,714. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 19,891 public schools of all grades, with 29,542 teachers and 1,112,120 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more

universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

See ARMY, BRITISH, VII., p. 28, as to the Militia System.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, and gold. The mineral output of 1905 included gold, \$14,486,833; nickel, \$7,550,526; silver, \$3,605,957; copper, \$7,420,451; coal, \$17,058,615. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 400,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the North-West, especially during the last few years. For 1906 the number of immigrants was 215,912, of whom 98,257 were British and 63,781 were from the States.

There are 1249 papers, of which 117 are daily papers, published in the Dominion, including the *Toronto Globe*, the Government organ; the *Montreal Star*; the *Toronto Telegram*, an evening paper, owned by Mr. Ross Robertson; the *Montreal Gazette*, which represents the old type of Canadian Conservatism; the *Montreal Herald*, a Laurier journal; and the *Montreal La Presse*, issued daily and weekly for French readers.

There were in 1905 sixty-five railway lines working in the Dominion of Canada, with a total mileage of 20,601. The Government own about 1519 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1905 there were 767 miles of electric railways. The principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific, with 8298 miles; Grand Trunk of Canada, 3570 miles; Intercolonial, 1449 miles; Canadian Northern, 1880 miles. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was approved by Parliament in 1904, and is being built with Government aid, will extend across the Dominion from Moncton, New Brunswick, on the east coast, to a terminus on Kaien Island, at the mouth of the Skeena River, on the Pacific Coast. Its total length will be 3500 miles.

By the Tariff Act '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '98, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In

1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 29th, 1906, a new tariff was established on a new system. There is a general tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to qualify for the British Preference, imports must have 25 per cent. of their value made up of British labour.

Revenue, 1904-5, £14,526,573; 1905-6, £16,027,872; expenditure, 1904-5, £11,431,526; 1905-6, £13,443,128; exports, 1904-5, £43,890,576; 1906-7, £54,441,321; imports, 1904-5, £53,282,426; 1906-7, £68,074,949; public debt, £75,020,071.

Governor-General, The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., K.C.—Justice, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.—Trade and Commerce, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright, G.C.M.G., P.C.—Postmaster-General, and Minister of Labour, Hon. R. Lemieux.—Secretary of State, Hon. R. W. Scott, K.C.—Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding.—Marine and Fisheries, Hon. L. P. Brodeur.—Railways and Canals, Hon. W. Pugsley.—Public Works, Hon. G. P. Graham.—Militia and Defence, Hon. Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G.—Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Frank Oliver.—Agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher.—Customs, Hon. W. Paterson.—Inland Revenue, Hon. W. Templeman.—Solicitor-General (not in Cabinet), Hon. J. Bureau.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—Secretary, W. L. Griffith.—City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '96. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Conservative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th, '95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the general election which followed there were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33½ per cent. over other imports.

The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. When the 1904 general election came on, Sir Wilfred Laurier's Government had a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The chief issue was the railway policy of the country. The returns showed that the result of the election was to give the Government a large majority. Ontario continued to return a majority of Conservatives, but Quebec and the other provinces gave overwhelming support to the Ministry.

History, 1907.

An interesting debate took place on a proposal to limit preference on British goods to those landed at Canadian ports (March 7th). Sir W. Laurier took the line that when the Grand Trunk Pacific gave them another trans-continental railway, they would be able to adopt such a policy, and carried an amendment making the proposal operative at a date to be named by the Governor in council. Sir W. Laurier definitely announced that he should attend the Imperial Conference (March 27th). At first he had hesitated, a strong minority of his supporters urging him to remain in Canada; but Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, promised to facilitate the work of Parliament in order that the Premier might leave. Sir W. Laurier in his speech stated the Canadian objection to the creation of a permanent Imperial organisation in London, and on the question of trade relations said their policy was the same in 1907 as in 1902. They had given the mother country a preference, and if it suited them to reciprocate they were prepared to discuss the question and to go a step further than they had yet gone. But that policy had not met with favour in Great Britain, and it was not for them to press it on the British people. Every one of the nations composing the British Empire must be allowed to determine for itself what was best for itself. It suited Canada to be tinged with protection more than perhaps he liked to have it tinged; and his ideal was a universal system of Free Trade between all the parts which composed the British Empire, but such a system was not possible at the present time. It was arranged that during the absence of the Premier Sir Richard Cartwright should be acting Premier and Mr. Scott acting Secretary of State. Sir W. Laurier was given a great reception (July 20th) on his return from the Imperial Conference.

Sir Frederick Borden in explaining the Militia appropriations for the current year (April 3rd), announced the institution of a system of universal and uniform physical training for young children throughout the schools of Canada, and said a system of military training would probably be introduced into the universities.

A serious riot directed against the Japanese and Chinese broke out in Vancouver (Sept. 7th), largely organised by the American Labour agitators, but supported by the local rowdies of the city. The Dominion authorities at once expressed their regret, and took steps to secure that the provincial administration should deal with the outbreak.

The Manitoba Legislature passed a bill (Feb. 8th) providing that all schools in the province should fly the Union Jack every

teaching day, or if the weather would not permit, display it prominently in the school.

Provinces of Canada.

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the east by the province of Alberta. Area, 395,610 sq. m.; pop. 250,000 (1906), including about 29,000 Indians, 15,000 Chinese, and 5000 Japanese. Minerals consist chiefly of coal, copper, silver, and gold. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of the province. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. The town of Rossland became the centre of the district. An important industry is carried on in tinned salmon. There are also valuable timber and fruit-growing industries established. Capital, **Victoria**, on Vancouver Island, pop. 25,000. Vancouver City (pop. 45,000), on the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The government of the colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 42 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. James Dunsmuir (salary \$9000).—**Premier and Minister of Mines**, Hon. Richard McBride.—**Attorney-General**, Hon. F. J. Fulton, K.C.—**Education**, Hon. W. Manson.—**Lands and Works**, Hon. R. F. Green.—**President of Council**, Hon. F. L. Carter Cotton.—**Finance**, Hon. R. G. Tatlow.

Manitoba was formerly known as the **Red River Settlement**, and entered the Dominion in 1870. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. Area, 72,864 sq. m.; pop. 360,590 (1906). Capital, **Winnipeg** (pop. over 100,000), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the northern part is heavily timbered. In 1905 there were 45,260 farms, and farm property was valued at £45,000,000. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 40 members, elected by districts for four years.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: **Premier**, Hon. R. P. Roblin.—**Treasurer**, Hon. J. H. Agnew.—**Public Works**, Hon. R. Rogers.—**Attorney-General**, Hon. Colin H. Campbell.—**Prov. Sec.**, Hon. D. H. McFadden.

New Brunswick lies along the Bay of Fundy. Area, 27,700 sq. m.; pop. 331,120. Capital **Fredericton**, pop. 7000; chief commercial centre **St. John**, with a population of 40,711. Divided into fifteen counties. The chief navigable rivers are the St. John, the Restigouche and the Miramichi. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 46 members. Coal, iron, and antimony abound, and there are fine

timber forests. Cereals are largely grown, and fruits, and the fisheries are remunerative.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. L. J. Tweedie (salary \$9000).

Executive Council: *Chief Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Chas. H. La Billois.—*Surveyor-General*, Hon. F. J. Sweeney.—*Commissioner for Agriculture*, Hon. L. P. Farris.—*Solicitor-General*, Hon. W. P. Jones.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula connected by a narrow isthmus with New Brunswick. Incorporated with it is **Cape Breton Island**, formerly a distinct colony. Area 20,907 sq. m.; pop. 459,574. Capital, **Halifax**; pop. 40,832; a fine city and harbour, also an Imperial military and naval station. Divided into 18 counties. The coal mines near Halifax and Cape Breton turn out about 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum, and the whole of the Dominion Government railways are worked with coal from these mines. Iron and gold are also worked, but agriculture is the chief occupation. Fishing also employs many. Administered by a **Lieut.-Governor** and **Executive**. The **Legislative Council** has 21 members and the **House of Assembly** 38 members. The colony was originally a French one, and then called **Acadia**; ceded to England 1714.

Lieutenant-Governor: The Hon. D. C. Fraser (salary \$9000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Drysdale.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. W. T. Pipes.—*Without office*, Hons. T. Johnson, A. H. Comeau, A. Macgillivray, T. R. Black, David McPherson, and C. P. Chisholm.

Ontario (formerly called Upper Canada). Area, 222,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,182,947. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and is important as containing the **Dominion metropolis**, **Ottawa** (pop. 59,928). Provincial capital, **Toronto** (pop. in 1905, 262,149), the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are **Hamilton** (pop. 52,634), **London** (pop. 37,981), **Guelph**, **St. Catherine's**, **Brantford**, **Belleville**, and **Chatham**. Administered by a **Lieut.-Governor** and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the **Legislative Assembly**, which has 98 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The land is very fertile, and produces cereals, fruit, etc., in abundance. The lumber trade in the province is a very important one.

Lieutenant-Governor: His Honour Sir W. Mortimer Clark, K.C. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier*, Hon. J. P. Whitney, K.C.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. J. Foy.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. J. Matheson.—*Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. N. Monteith.—*Lands, Forests, and Mines*, Hon. F. Cochrane.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. O. Reaume.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Hon. Dr. Willoughby, Hon. J. S. Hendrie and Hon. A. Beck.

Prince Edward Island lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area, 2133 sq. m.; pop. 103,259. Capital, **Charlottetown**, pop. 12,080. Divided into three counties. Administered by a **Lieut.-Governor** and **Executive Council**. The people elect a **House of Assembly** of 30 by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than

neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing grounds of America.

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. Donald A. McKinnon, K.C. (salary \$7000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Peters. *Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. G. E. Reid.—*Public Works*, Hon. J. H. Cumiskey.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. James W. Richards, Hon. Peter McNutt, Hon. George E. Hughes, Hon. G. Godkin, Hon. B. Gallant, Hon. G. Simpson.

Agent-General in the United Kingdom: Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. Area, 347,350 sq. m.; pop. 1,648,898; mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,699 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 68,840; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. **Montreal**, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 267,730 inhabitants. Other towns are **St. Henri**, **Hull**, and **Sherbrooke**. Administered by a **Lieutenant-Governor** and responsible Ministry. A **Legislative Council** of 24 members appointed for life by the **Lieut.-Governor**. The **Legislative Assembly** has 74 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade, and manufactures flourish.

Lieutenant-Governor: The Hon. Sir Louis A. Jetté, K.C.M.G. (salary, \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Lomer Gouin.—*Treasurer*, Hon. A. Tessier.—*Lands and Forests*, Hon. A. Turgeon, C.M.G.—*Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. J. Allard.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Rodolphe Roy.—*Public Works*, Hon. W. A. Weir.—*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. C. R. Devlin.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. C. Kaim.

Alberta, a new province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the western half of Athabasca, and a strip of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Area about 225,000 sq. m.; pop. 185,000. Capital, **Edmonton**. Executive vested in a **Lieut.-Governor**, with a responsible Ministry. The **Legislative Assembly** consists of 25 members. The **Dominion Government** retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual allowance to the **Provincial Government** in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the **Dominion Senate** by 4 members; and in the **House of Commons** by 5 members.

Lieut.-Governor: Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (salary \$9000).

Premier: Hon. A. C. Rutherford.

Saskatchewan, a new province proclaimed Sept. 4th, 1905, was until that year a part of the North-West Territories. It comprises the eastern half of Athabasca and the greater part of the old districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. Area, 225,000 sq. m.; pop. (June 30th, 1906), nearly 300,000. Capital, **Regina**. Executive vested in a **Lieut.-Governor** and a responsible Ministry. The **Legislative Assembly** consists of 25 members (15 Liberals and 10 Conservatives in 1906). The **Dominion Government** retains

control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members, and in the House of Commons by 5 members.

Lieut.-Governor: Hon. A. E. Forget (salary \$9000).

Premier: Hon. Walter Scott. — *Attorney-General*, Hon. — *Turgeon*. — *Treasurer and Education*, Hon. J. A. Calder. — *Secretary and Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell. — *Clerk of Executive Council*, J. A. Reid.

Territories.

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as **Rupert's Land** and the **North-Western Territory** (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the district of Keewatin, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. Included in the territories are the districts of Mackenzie (area, 562,182 sq. m., pop. 5216), Ungava (area, 354,961 sq. m., pop. 5113), and Franklin (area, 500,000 sq. m., pop. 9000). It was announced in Sept. 1907 that Ungava was to be annexed to Quebec.

Commissioner: Mr. F. White, C.M.G.

The Yukon Territory was in '98 constituted a separate territory, and is administered by a Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 10 members, 5 of whom are elected. Klondike is only a small section of Yukon. The gold-bearing area extends south-eastwards from the 141st meridian into British Columbia. Indications show that it is at least 500 miles long, and in places upwards of 100 miles wide. The arctic climate and the shortness of the summer season appear to be the great hindrances to mining operations, together with the scarcity of supplies caused by the remoteness of the district, and the great difficulty of the transit. Dawson City, which has sprung up at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, has a population of 9142. Area, 196,976 sq. m. pop. 27,219.

Commissioner: Mr. Alexander Henderson.

Senior Judge: Mr. Justice Dugas.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

Bermuda Islands. A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. Area of group, 18 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. **Pop.** 6877 whites and 12,711 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, and Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and in 1906 the military force numbered 1331 and the naval force 1410. The capital and seat of government is Hamilton. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, Jamaica, etc. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. J. A. Wodehouse, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £2946).

Executive Council: The Governor. — *Colonial*

Secretary, Eyre Hutson. — *Attorney-General*, R. Gray. — *Receiver-General*, F. W. Major. — C. Peniston; J. H. Trimmingham.

British Guiana. A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. Area 90,277 sq. miles; pop. 303,390. Capital, Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 48,192, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 7012. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 miles from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. Railways 94 miles in length. **Executive** in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 15 members, 7 official and 8 elected. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. Exports consist chiefly of sugar, rum, molasses, and gold.

Governor, Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (salary £4500). — *Government Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G.

Court of Policy: *President*, The Governor. — *Gov. Secretary*, C. T. Cox, C.M.G. — *Attorney-General*, Sir Thomas Rayner, K.C. — *Auditor-General*, N. Darnell Davis, C.M.G. — *Immigration Agent-General*, R. Duff; and others.

British Honduras. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. Area, 7562 sq. m. The population (40,372) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The chief towns are Belize (6972), Corozal (1514), and Orange Walk (1967). Near the coast the country is swampy, with numerous lagoons abounding. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway is being surveyed from Belize through the hinterland into the Peten province of Guatemala. The products are chiefly logwood and mahogany (which, however, is beginning to fail on the sea littoral), with bananas, cocoanuts, plantains, rubber, and gum. The Government is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of three official and five unofficial members.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. E. J. E. Swayne, C.B. (salary £1822).

Executive Council: The Governor. — *Colonial Secretary*, W. Collet, C.M.G. — *Treasurer*, H. B. Walcott. — *Attorney-General*, F. M. Maxwell. — Carlos Melhado; H. C. Usher, I.S.O.

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec and the North-West Territories. The

area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and pop. about 4000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. Area 42,734 sq. m.; pop., including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 230,000. Capital, St. John's (pop. 29,594). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4000. The colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 18 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of England, 69,823; Church of Rome, 72,696; Wesleyan, 53,276; other denominations, 6245. Education is purely denominational. Representative government was granted in '32, and responsible government in '55. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the American railway system is maintained. The railway has given great impetus to pulp manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal, cod, and herring fisheries, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 3th, 1904, French subjects have, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season, ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward.

In recent years there has been a dispute with the United States as to the right of American fishermen to engage in the winter herring fishery on the west coast of Newfoundland. The Colonial grievance was that Newfoundland and herrings in American vessels should be admitted into the States duty free, whereas the same herrings taken to the States in Newfoundland vessels were charged a duty. The Colonial Government forbade Colonial fishermen to sell bait to the Americans or to hire themselves as members of their crews. In the 1906 session a Foreign Fishing Vessels Act, containing the severest regulations against foreign fishing vessels, was passed, but was reserved for the King's assent; and, after negotiations between the British and United States Governments, a *modus vivendi* was arranged for the season 1906-7. H.M. Government agreed not to bring into force the Foreign Fishing Vessels Act, 1906, or the first and third sections of the 1905 Act; and consented to the use of purse-seines by American fishermen, subject to due regard to their modes of fishery. The United States Government

directed American fishing vessels to report at Custom House on arrival in and departure from Colonial waters, to pay light dues, to abstain from Sunday fishing, and to recruit Newfoundland fishermen, if necessary, only outside the three-mile limit. Colonial opinion seemed to be very strong against the *modus vivendi*, and the Government announced their intention of enforcing every Colonial statute possible against the Americans, and of allowing Newfoundland fishermen also to use purse-seines.

The Premier, Sir R. Bond, moved an address to the Colonial Secretary (Lord Elgin) on the question of the Fisheries *modus vivendi* (Feb. 12th, 1907) and regretted that the publication of all the correspondence between the colony and the mother country was not allowed. He accused the Imperial Government of sacrificing the interests of the colony, and of granting more to the United States by the *modus vivendi* than they had claimed. He attended the Imperial Conference in London, and laid the views of his Government before the Imperial authorities. Finally in September the conclusion of a *modus vivendi* with the U.S. Government was announced pending the decision of the Hague arbitration tribunal. It was agreed that the fisheries should be carried on during the current year as under the 1906 *modus vivendi*. In consideration of the Americans being allowed to ship Newfoundlanders outside the 3-mile limit without interference, the U.S. Government waived the use of purse-seines, and undertook that Americans should not fish on Sundays. It was further understood that American fishermen should pay light dues when not deprived of their rights to fish, and report at a Custom-house when it was physically possible to do so. Sir Robert Bond declared that his Ministry would resist the *modus vivendi* by every constitutional means, but an Imperial Rescript was issued (Sept. 25th), which overrode the Colonial legislation on which the Premier relied.

Governor, Sir W. MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2000).

Executive Council: Premier and Colonial Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, G.C.M.G.—Justice, Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.—Finance, E. M. Jackson.—Marine and Fisheries, E. Dawe.—Ministers without portfolio, G. Knowling, J. S. Pitts, J. D. Ryan, and H. Gear.

WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

Bahama Islands. A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. Area, 4466 sq. m.; pop. 59,142, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is New Providence (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, Nassau, pop. 12,000, a favourite winter

health resort for Americans and West Indians. Other islands are Andros, Eleuthera, Great and Little Bahama, Abaco, Inagua, etc. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. Saint Salvador, where Columbus first landed in 1492, is one of the Bahamas. Chief exports: sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G. (salary £2000).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, W. Hart Bennett. — *Attorney-General*, J. B. Matthews. — *Receiver-General*, W. R. Hunt. — W. E. Armbrister; Joseph Brown; J. H. Young; and J. P. Sands.

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. Area, 166 sq. m.; pop. 196,287. Capital, Bridgetown, pop. 30,000. It is administered by a Governor, with Executive Committee, consisting of 3 official and 7 unofficial members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. The chief exports, which go very largely to the United States, are sugar and molasses.

Governor, Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G. (salary £2500).

Executive Council: The Governor. — *Colonial Secretary*, Lord Basil Blackwood. — *Attorney-General*, G. A. Goodman.

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. Area 4207 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7423 feet in one place. **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 169 sq. miles, pop. in 1901 5287), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and are administered by a Commissioner, who has a salary of £500. **Grand and Little Cayman** (area 55 sq. miles, pop. 5919), **Pedro Cays** and **Morant Cays** are also dependencies. The capital of Jamaica is Kingston, pop. 48,500, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Montego Bay, and Falmouth. Exports: bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, and dye-woods. Of the exports 57 per cent. go to the United States and 19 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 48 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 39 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison at Kingston. The naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*. Length of railways 184 miles. Total population of Jamaica and dependencies on March 31st, 1906, 820,437, consisting chiefly of negroes.

An earthquake, which was followed by a fire, practically destroyed Kingston (Jan. 14th). There was considerable loss of life, and Sir James Fergusson was amongst those who perished. A party of M.P.'s and others was

visiting the island on the invitation of Sir A. L. Jones, to attend a Cotton-growing Conference, but none of them suffered injury. Sympathy and aid for the sufferers was at once forthcoming from all quarters. American warships, under Admiral Davies, arrived (16th) and gave medical aid; but a regrettable difference of opinion with the Governor, Sir A. Swettenham, led to their departure on the 19th. At the request of the Imperial Government, Sir A. Swettenham withdrew and expressed his regret for a letter which he had written to Admiral Davies on the 18th. He afterwards resigned "on the ground of age," and was succeeded by Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G.

Captain-General and Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

Privy Council: *Senior Officer commanding the Troops*, Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield; *Colonial Secretary*, H. C. Bourne, C.M.G. — *Attorney-General*, T. B. Oughton. — *Director of Public Works*, Valentine G. Bell, C.M.G.; Dr. J. Pringle, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Ward.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1754 sq. m., pop. 290,800, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '98 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 19,200. The population of the whole colony in 1907 was 327,493. Scarborough (pop. 1769) is the chief town. The capital of the colony is Port-of-Spain (pop. 54,100), in the north-eastern corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalt, cocoanuts, and fibre. The asphalt output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 100,000 tons per annum, and the payment to the Government by the company which leases the lake was in 1906 £41,230. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 11 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago.

Governor, Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

Executive Council: *Colonial Secretary*, S. W. Knaggs. — *Attorney-General*, L. E. Agostini, K.C. — *Solicitor-General*, R. S. A. Warner, K.C. — *Auditor-General*, R. G. Bushe. — *Commandant*, G. D. Swain. — *Receiver-General*, Denis Slyne; Walsh Wrightson, C.M.G., and R. H. McCarthy.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Council, though each presidency

possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elective members. There is an armed police force 187 strong. Number of scholars on the roll 1903-4, 23,952; average attendance only 10,787. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is **St. John** (Antigua). Total area of the colony 704 sq. miles; total pop. 132,406. Revenue and expenditure (1906-7): Antigua, £44,175 and £45,206; St. Kitts-Nevis, £49,613 and £46,067; Dominica, £33,209 and £30,114; Montserrat, £8732 and £6577; Virgin Islands, £2425 and £2031: totals, £138,154 and £129,997.

Antigua, Area, 108 sq. m.; pop. 34,953. The capital, **St. John**, pop. nearly 10,000, is the seat of the federal government. **English Harbour** is a naval station. Products, sugar and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Four delegates are sent to the Federal Council. **Barbuda** (pop. 775) and **Redonda** (pop. 120) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. Area, 62½ miles; pop. 895.

Montserrat. Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 13,127. Capital, **Plymouth**. Governed by a Commissioner with nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 4 members. The chief exports are sugar, limes, coffee, and cocoa. Cotton is being grown with favourable results.

Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston.

St. Kitts-Nevis. Area, 65 sq. m.; pop. 30,523. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital, **Basseterre**, pop. about 10,000. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, but cotton is now being grown with success. **Nevis** has an area of 50 sq. miles; pop. 13,699. Capital **Charlestown**, pop. 1500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Anguilla** has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 4171. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Dominica lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 291 sq. m.; pop. 30,790. Capital, **Roseau**, pop. 5764; second town **Portsmouth**. Cocoa, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak French, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the west of **Porto Rico**. Of the principal islands, **Denmark** possesses **Santa Cruz**, **St. Thomas**, and **St. John**; and England owns **Tortola**, **Virgin Gorda**, and **Anegada**. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 5143. Commissioner, R. S. Earl.

Governor of Leeward Islands, Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £2800).

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Administrator of St. Kitts-Nevis*, T. L. Roxburgh.—*Administrator of Dominica*, W. D. Young, C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General*, E. St. J. Branch.—T. D. Foote, F. S. Wigley, I.S.O., B. S. Davis, J. J. Camacho, Francis Watts, C.M.G., W. H. Whyham, W. D. Auchinleck, Sir D. Morris, K.C.M.G.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 163,000. Revenue, 1904-5: Grenada, £68,993; St. Lucia, £69,273; St. Vincent, £24,928. Expenditure, 1904-5: Grenada, £69,510; St. Lucia, £65,508; St. Vincent, £24,625.

Grenada is the largest of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 69,530. Capital, **St. George** (pop. 5188). The products are cocoa, fruits, cotton, coffee, and spices. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 13—6 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The **Grenadines** are a cluster of islets lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. Area, 25 sq. m., pop. 6400. The largest is **Carriacou**, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6497. Revenue (1906-7), £71,786; expenditure, £70,379; debt, £123,670; imports, £223,448; exports, £210,149.

St. Lucia is the most northerly island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 53,389. Capital, **Castries** (pop. 8000), the harbour of which is one of the best in the West Indies, and which is the chief coaling station for the fleet there. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, cocoa, tobacco, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. Revenue, 1905-6, £61,877; expenditure, £62,521; imports, £285,987; exports, £211,654; debt, £161,179.

A serious riot broke out in St. Lucia in the country districts (April 23rd) amongst the coal-heavers and sugar labourers. A number of factories were damaged and much cane was burnt down. Some of the rioters were killed, and the Riot Act was read at Castries.

St. Vincent lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. 50,170, of whom about 32,000 are blacks. Capital, **Kingstown** (pop. 4547). Revenue, 1905-6, £24,928; expenditure, £24,625; debt, £4650. Imports, 1905-6, £69,097; exports, £53,078. Chief exports: arrow-root, sugar, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. Efforts are being made to establish a cotton industry. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council of 4 official and 4 unofficial members, all nominated by the Crown.

Governor (and Governor of Grenada), Sir Ralph C. Williams, K.C.M.G. (salary £2500).—*Administrator of St. Lucia*, P. C. Cork, C.M.G.—*Administrator of St. Vincent*, E. J. Cameron, C.M.G.

AUSTRALASIA.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Australia is the largest island in the world—about one-fifth less than Europe, and about as large as the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2400 miles west to east, and 1971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,946,691 sq. miles, or twenty-six times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Population (Dec. 1906) 4,119,481. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. The great central depression is sterile, and almost impassable on account of want of water, together with prickly growths. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There are over 15,000 miles of railroad open, but, as will be seen below, they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service. The black aborigines are few, and rapidly decreasing, but their present strength is probably about 210,000.

Government.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A Governor-General, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws

for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. The State Parliaments retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. State Governors are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties, and of the net revenue from such duties not more than one-fourth may be applied by the Commonwealth towards its expenditure.

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but both Houses of Parliament have selected Dalgety, a township 296 miles south of Sydney, on the Snowy river, with a pop. of about 300, as the seat of government.

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth are described on p. 28, ARMY, BRITISH, sect. VII.

The local naval forces consist of 175 permanent officers and men, and 165 partially paid members of naval brigades, the maintenance of these forces costing £75,000 per annum. There is an Imperial naval force on the Australian Station (including New Zealand). The Colonial contribution towards maintenance is £240,000 a year (£200,000 being contributed by Australia), and in 1907 a sum of £342,000 was placed on the estimates to begin the establishment of a coastal defence navy.

Education and Press.

Primary Education is compulsory, free and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. The school age is 6 to 14 years in New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia, 6 to 15 in Queensland, and 7 to 13 in South Australia and Tasmania. Secondary Education is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, and Tasmania. Abundant provision is made in

all the States, except Tasmania, for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

There are in all about 1200 papers published in Australasia, but the leading dailies may be counted on the fingers. Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, boasts the oldest paper in the Australasian colonies—the *Sydney Morning Herald*. In point of circulation the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* probably stands first. The *Sydney Sunday Times* is the only journal which has special and exclusive cables from London. Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., has a large interest in the *Sydney Town and Country Journal* and the *Evening News*. The *Australian Star*, an evening daily, also publishes a Sunday paper, *Sunday Sun*, with a circulation of over 50,000. The *Sydney Bulletin* is a 6d. weekly. At Melbourne are published the *Melbourne Argus*, the *Melbourne Age*, and the *Herald* (evening). In South Australia, Adelaide possesses the *Advertiser*, and the *Register*. Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, has the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Brisbane Telegraph*, *Daily Mail*, and *Evening Observer*; whilst in Western Australia the *West Australian Morning Herald* is published at Perth, and in Tasmania the *Hobart Mercury* is the chief paper. Cable news is supplied by the Australian Press Association, 80, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Consult "The Year Book of Australia" (10s. 6d.), and for all necessary biographical information "Notable Australians," by Fred Johns.

Statistics, Diplomatic, etc.

Revenue, 1902-3, £12,105,878; '03-4, £11,631,056; '04-5, £11,460,315; '05-6, £11,879,343; '06-7, £12,832,266; expenditure, 1902-3, £3,901,759; '03-4, £4,252,519; '04-5, £4,322,829; '05-6, £4,494,841; '06-7, £4,987,301. Surplus revenue paid to States, 1902-3, £8,204,563; 1903-4, £7,378,479; '04-5, £7,142,769; '05-6, £7,384,502; 1906-7, £7,844,840.

Imports, 1903, £38,835,682; 1905, £38,346,731; 1906, £44,729,506 (£26,575,833 from the United Kingdom, £6,735,864 from British possessions, £11,417,809 from foreign countries).

Exports, 1900, £45,956,882; 1905, £56,841,035; 1906, £69,737,763.

The value of imports per head of population for 1906 amounted to £10 19s. od., and of exports to £17 1s. 4d., making the total trade of Australia per head of population £28 os. 4d.

State Debts, 1906, £243,473,785.

Governor-General, Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. (salary £10,000).

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Hon. Alfred Deakin.—Trade and Customs, Hon. Austin Chapman.—Treasurer, Hon. Sir Wm. J. Lyne, K.C.M.G.—Home Affairs, Hon. J. H. Keating.—Attorney-General, Hon. L. E. Groom.—Postmaster-General, Hon. Samuel Mauger.—Defence, Hon. T. T. Ewing.—Vice-President of the Council, Hon. R. W. Best.

Commonwealth Offices in London, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.—Representative, Captain R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.—Chief Clerk and Accountant, F. Savage.

Political Parties.

There have from the beginning been three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (now Sir Edward) Barton, and the first election, in March

1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour party secured 76 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour party. In Sept. 1903 Sir E. Barton resigned the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeded him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1903, and resulted in the return of 8 Ministerialists, 14 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Ministerialists, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour party. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers. In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a Labour Ministry, but was defeated in Aug. 1904, and Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry. In July 1905 Mr. Deakin returned to power. The aims of the Labour Party were in 1905 declared to be (1) the cultivation of an Australian sentiment, based upon the maintenance of racial purity, and the development in Australia of an enlightened and self-reliant community; (2) the securing of the full results of their industry to all producers by the collective ownership of monopolies, and the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the State and municipality. In Oct. 1907 Mr. Watson resigned the leadership of the party for reasons of health.

The third general election, in Dec. 1906, resulted in the return of 19 Conservatives, 14 anti-Labour members, who nevertheless supported Mr. Deakin's fiscal policy, 26 Labour members and 16 Liberals following Mr. Reid. Except in regard to Labour legislation the 14 anti-Labour men were supporters of Mr. Deakin, but there was a strong objection, which was emphasized at the election, to his dependence upon the Labour party for a majority.

History of Australia, 1907.

The publication in January of Lord Elgin's despatch on the New Hebrides question led to renewed protests that Australia had been ignored in the matter, and the dissatisfaction with Downing Street was increased by the delay in the settlement of the claims against Germany with regard to the Marshall Islands. Parliament was opened by the Governor-General (Feb. 20th), who congratulated the Commonwealth on a period of unprecedented prosperity. Measures were announced to determine the financial relations of the Commonwealth and the States, to place industries on a sound and permanent basis, to ensure the development of the latent resources of Australia, the promotion of trade within the Empire, adequate provision for defence, to encourage immigration, and to confirm the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth. The Hon. A. J. Gould was elected President of the Senate and Sir F. W. Holder Speaker of the Lower House.

A Conference of State Premiers was held at Brisbane (May 28th) to consider the financial relations of the States with the Commonwealth and the question of the States' debts. On the former point the decision reached was that

from 1911 to 1920 the States shall be paid annually an amount equal to three-fourths of the average net revenue from customs and excise as collected in the nine years ending Dec. 31st, 1910. If the three-fourths collected in any year from 1911 exceeds the guaranteed sum in the aggregate, then the surplus shall be distributed *per capita*. But the Commonwealth may specially earmark additional customs and excise duties for specific purposes and retain the whole of such revenues. But if any surplus remains after covering those specific purposes, three-fourths of such surplus shall be returned to the States *per capita*. Sir John Forrest declared that, failing an agreement by the Premiers, the Commonwealth Government would avail itself of its powers under the Constitution and take over the State debts. The consideration of the matter was postponed. The Conference urged the Federal Government to take steps to arrange a satisfactory mail service contract, and expressed disapproval of the proposed transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Deakin and Sir W. Lyne arrived at Fremantle on their return from the Imperial Conference, and were given a public reception at Perth (June 19th) and at the other principal cities of the Commonwealth in turn. Parliament then settled down to its work, the main feature of which was the new Tariff. This was found to be of a very protective character, and was reported to be designed, apparently, to check imports of most finished goods. Duties all round were increased, and though a 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. reduction from the new duties was given to specified British goods, and there was a United Kingdom free list, yet on the whole the new preferential duty was higher than the old duty. The tariff evoked a good deal of opposition in Australia. Western Australia, in particular, denounced it as ruinous, and began to talk of secession from the Commonwealth. The resignation of Sir John Forrest, the Treasurer (July 30th), owing to disagreement with the Government's policy, led to a reconstruction of the Ministry. Sir William Lyne became Treasurer. The Judiciary Bill, which established the High Court as a final interpreter of the Constitution, except where the Court itself should appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, passed the Senate on July 26th and the House of Representatives in September. A Bill to increase the salaries of Senators and Representatives to £600 a year passed the Lower House (August 16th).

On Oct. 1st Sir William Lyne outlined legislative proposals intended to secure that the interests of the worker and the consumer should be safeguarded, whilst giving the manufacturer the benefit of a protective tariff. It was proposed to levy on all manufactured goods an excise duty at the rate of half the Import duty on imported goods of the same class, and to exempt all goods manufactured under "fair and reasonable" conditions as to remuneration of labour. The standard of "fair and reasonable" would be that which enabled a manufacturer to have the Commonwealth Trade Mark applied to his goods. A special Board of Excise would be created to inquire, and to declare if the conditions of remuneration in any protected industry were fair and reasonable, and then to apply the Trade Mark. The Board would have large powers of entry and inspection of

factories and books, wages-sheets, etc. The Board would further have power, if it should find prices unduly high, or combinations to raise prices in protected trades, to recommend to Parliament to lower or abolish the import duty.

The Constituent States.

New South Wales was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. Area, 310,700 sq. m.; pop. (March 31st, 1907), 1,543,371. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 538,800. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 56 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the state and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £300 a year. For local government purposes the State recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no state aid to religion. There are 3450 miles of Government railway open. Much grain is grown, and there are over 44,000,000 sheep in the colony. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, year ended June 30th, 1906, £12,291,367; 1907, £12,283,082; **expenditure**, 1906, £11,395,243; 1907, £11,386,864. **Imports**, 1905, £29,424,008; 1906, £34,665,363; **exports**, 1905, £36,757,002; 1906, £45,638,388. **Public debt**, July 31st, 1906, £85,698,585; Aug. 31st, 1907, £84,962,915.

Governor, Sir H. H. Rawson, K.C.B. (salary £5000).—**Lieutenant-Governor**, Sir Frederick M. Darley, G.C.M.G., P.C.

Ministry: **Premier**, *Attorney-General*, and *Minister of Justice*, Hon. C. G. Wade, K.C.—**Treasurer**, Hon. T. Waddell.—**Colonial Secretary** and *Minister of Labour and Industry*, Hon. W. H. Wood.—**Public Instruction**, Hon. J. A. Hogue.—**Public Works**, Hon. C. A. Lee.—**Mines and Agriculture**, Hon. John Perry.—**Lands**, Hon. S. W. Moore.—**Vice-President of the Executive Council**, Hon. John Hughes, M.L.C.—**Members of Executive Council without portfolios**, Hon. W. Thomas Dick, Hon. J. N. Brunker, M.L.C.

Agent-General in London, T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., 123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.—**Secretary**, T. G. White.

Norfolk Island, 930 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 927), is administered as a dependency by a resident magistrate, assisted by an elected council of 12 members. The chief village is Kingston. **Lord Howe Island** (pop. 100) is also a dependency, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

Queensland was originally administered by New South Wales, but in 1859 was given a separate status. Area, 668,497 sq. m.; population

estimated Dec. 31st, 1906, 535,113. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. Dec. 31st, 1905, 129,736, situated on the river of that name, 500 miles N. of Sydney. Other leading towns are Charters Towers, Gympie, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. The state is separated into three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside, with 45 representatives in Parliament; the Central district has 11 representatives; and the Northern 16. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas. In the southern portions of the state products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Port Gladstone. **Executive** vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—**Legislative Council** and **Legislative Assembly**. The former is composed of 44 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 61 electoral districts for three years on an adult-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the state of six months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief exports are gold, wool, frozen meat, hides and skins, and sugar. There are 3137 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1905, £4,249,385; 1905-6, £3,853,523; **expenditure**, 1905, £4,261,809; 1905-6, £3,725,712; **imports**, 1905, £6,504,921; 1905-6, £6,699,345; **exports**, 1905, £11,862,367; 1905-6, £11,939,594; **public debt**, 1905, £4,116,399; 1905-6, £39,068,827.

Governor: Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G. (salary £5000). — **Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. Sir A. Morgan.

Ministry: *Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer* (vacant, Nov. 15th, 1907). — *Public Instruction*, Hon. A. H. Barlow. — *Public Works and Agriculture*, Hon. Thos. O'Sullivan. — *Public Lands*, Hon. P. Bell. — *Attorney-General and Mines*, Hon. J. W. Blair. — *Home Secretary*, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn. — *Railways*, Hon. George Kerr.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Horace Pozer, G.C.M.G. *Acting Secretary*, A. B. T. Paine, 1, Victoria Street, S.W., and 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (City Branch).

South Australia comprises the central section of Australia, and stretches across the entire continent from north to south. The **Northern Territory** contains an area of 523,620 sq. m., with a population of 3586 and about 20,000 aborigines. The capital is Palmerston, on the noble harbour of Port Darwin. Mineral and agricultural resources considerable. Cotton-growing is to be encouraged. Local administration is in the hands of a Resident, but the Government have invited the Commonwealth to assume control of the Territory. Various islands on both the south and north

coasts belong to the state. The whole state, thus constituted, contains an area of 903,690 sq. m., and a population of 386,995. Capital, **Adelaide**; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 175,641. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the state the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive and fruit, all of which are now extensively cultivated. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. **Executive**, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of **Legislative Council** and **House of Assembly**. Council consists of 18 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £20 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The **Assembly** contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. No member can sit in either House and in the Commonwealth Parliament at the same time. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans, are the principal denominations. Wool, wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 1822 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1905-6, £2,806,011; 1906-7, £3,195,285; **expenditure**, 1905-6, £2,806,011; 1906-7, £2,897,612; **imports**, 1905, £8,439,619; 1906, £9,702,264; **exports**, 1905, £9,410,667; 1906, £11,933,171; **public debt**, 1905, £30,038,485; 1906, £30,473,968.

Governor, Sir George R. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G. — **Lieutenant-Governor**, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of Public Works and Education*, Hon. T. Price. — *Treasurer and Attorney-General*, Hon. A. Peake. — *Land, Mines and Agriculture, and Northern Territory*, Hon. L. O'Loughlin. — *Chief Secretary and Industry*, Hon. A. Kirkpatrick.

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. G. Jenkins. *Secretary and Registrar of Stock*, J. B. Whiting, Threadneedle House, 28, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called **Van Diemen's Land**. Area 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the state) 26,375 sq. m., pop. 180,163. Capital, **Hobart**, pop. 24,654, in the south. Second city, **Launceston**, pop. 21,602. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the state, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Brunel Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a **Legislative Council** of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a **House of Assembly** of 35 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 12 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £100 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, town boards, and road and water trusts. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations, numbering respectively 83,812, 30,314, and 24,961 adherents. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals

found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, and hay are largely produced, and agriculturists are beginning to turn their attention to fruit and hops. There are 620 miles of railways, of which about 412 are Government property.

Estimated revenue, 1907-8, £932,832; **expenditure,** £911,687; **imports,** 1905-6, £2,651,754; **exports,** £3,711,616; **public debt,** £9,667,886.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, K.C.M.G. (salary £2750).

Ministry: *Premier and Chief Secretary,* Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G.—*Treasurer and Minister for Mines,* Hon. D. C. Urquhart.—*Attorney-General and Education,* Hon. W. B. Propping.—*Lands and Works,* Hon. Alexander Hean.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Alfred Dobson, C.M.G.—**Secretary,** Herbert W. Ely, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria is the smallest and southernmost of the States. **Area,** 87,884 sq. miles; **pop.** (Dec. 31st, 1906), 1,237,998; 1901 census: Chinese, 7349; aborigines, 652. The capital is Melbourne (pop. 521,000), which is situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The **Legislative Council** consists of 35 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The **Legislative Assembly** of 68 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 60 urban and 148 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3401 miles of railway in operation.

Revenue, 1904-5, £7,509,657; 1905-6, £7,803,958; 1906-7, £8,313,000; **expenditure,** 1904-5, £6,982,623; 1905-6, £7,128,430; 1906-7, £7,501,000. **Imports,** 1904, £20,091,951; 1906, £25,234,402; **exports,** 1905, £24,404,917; 1906, £28,917,992. **Public debt,** 1905, £51,763,766; 1906, £52,537,237.

Governor, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B. (salary £5000).

Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Railways,* Hon. Thomas Bent, M.L.A.—*Attorney-General and Solicitor-General,* Hon. J. M. Davies, M.L.C.—*Public Works and Public Health,* Hon. E. H. Cameron, M.L.A.—*Lands,* Hon. J. E. Mackey, —*Mines,* Hon. D. McLeod, M.L.A.—*Chief Secretary and Labour,* Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.—*Education,* Hon. A. O. Sachse, M.L.C.—*Water Supply and Agriculture,* Hon. Geo. Swinburne, M.L.A.—*Portfolios without office,* Hon. William Pitt, M.L.C., Hon. D. Mackinnon, M.L.A., and Hon. J. A. Boyd, M.L.A.

Agent-General in London, Hon. J. W. Taverner.—**Secretary,** A. W. Arkill. *Offices,* 142, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Western Australia comprises the western portion of Australia beyond the 120th meridian of E. long. It has a coast-line of 5200 miles. **Area,** 975,920 sq. m.; **pop.,** July 1907, 264,534. **Capital, Perth** (with suburbs), **pop.** estimated 1906, 53,800; **chief port Fremantle,** **pop.** 27,900. Representative government was first given to the colony in '70 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the administration in a Governor and Parliament. The **Legislative Council**, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the **Legislative Assembly**, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the district; or the possession of £50 freehold or £10 leasehold, or holding a house of the value of £10, or leasing Crown lands at £5 per annum. For local government purposes there are 44 municipal councils and 91 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, but the inhabitants laud it as the healthiest in the world. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts, suitable also in parts for tropical products. The products of the colony are gold, wool, pearl-shells, pearls, timber, sandal-wood, hides and skins, coal, copper, and tin. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The production in 1906 was £7,622,749. There are 2304 miles of railway open, of which 1764 belong to the Government.

Both the Assembly and the Council carried resolutions in 1906 affirming that the union of the State with the rest of the Commonwealth was detrimental to Western Australian interests, and that the question of secession should be submitted to the people.

Revenue, 1905-6, £3,558,939; 1906-7, £3,401,354; **expenditure,** 1906-6, £3,632,313; 1906-7, £3,490,182. **Imports,** 1903, £6,769,922; 1904, £6,672,480; 1905, £6,481,874; 1906, £6,820,933. **Exports,** 1903, £10,324,732; 1904, £10,271,489; 1905, £9,871,019; 1906, £9,832,679. **Debt,** 1906, £16,737,950; 1907, £17,622,594.

Governor, His Excellency Admiral Sir Frederick G. D. Bedford, G.C.B. (salary £4000).

Ministry: *Premier and Minister for Lands,* Hon. N. J. Moore.—*Colonial Treasurer and Education,* Hon. F. Wilson.—*Mines and Railways,* Hon. H. Gregory.—*Attorney-General,* Hon. N. Keenan.—*Works,* Hon. J. Price.—*Colonial Secretary,* Hon. J. D. Connolly.—*Minister of Agriculture,* Hon. J. Mitchell.

Agent-General in London, Hon. C. H. Rason.—**Secretary,** Reginald C. Hare.—**Emigration Commissioner,** E. T. Scammell. *Office,* 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Territory of Papua, also known as **British New Guinea**, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786

sq. m. on the mainland, and 2754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 350,500, of whom only 642 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1903. It is administered by a Governor, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 1640). There are six magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled, and it is hoped that the natives may be trained to use their tribal lands for commercial purposes. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. All minerals, except coal, are reserved to the Crown. The chief exports are trepang, copra, pearl-shell, gold and sandal-wood. The London Missionary Society has been established in the island since 1870, and has done much good work.

A Royal Commission of Inquiry reported that the subsidy of £20,000 contributed by the Commonwealth Government towards the cost of administration was insufficient, and recommended that it be increased; that a Customs tariff, giving preference to Australia, should be established, the public administration re-organised, and wireless communication with Australia installed.

Executive Council: *Administrator*, _____ (salary £1250).—*Government Secretary*, Anthony Musgrave, C.M.G.—*Chief Judicial Officer*, J. H. P. Murray.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: **North Island**, 500 m. by 250, area 44,468 sq. m.; **South Island**, sometimes also called **Middle Island**, 500 m. by 200, area 58,525 sq. m.; also **Stewart Island**, area 665 sq. m.; **Cnatham**, Auckland, and other Islands at some distance E. and S., are 813 sq. m. **Area** of Dominion, 104,471 sq. m.; **population** 908,726, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 47,731. **Capital**, Wellington, pop. (including suburbs) 63,807; chief cities, Dunedin, 56,024; Auckland, 82,101; Christchurch, 67,878.

The **Cook**, or **Hervey**, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long, and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. **Area**, 150 sq. m.; **population** about 6000. The chief island is **Rarotonga**, others being Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitaro, Takutea, the Aitutaki group, and the Hervey group, including Manuae and Te Au-o-tu. The principal products are coffee, copra, and limejuice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are Niue, the Palmerston Atoll, Penryn, Suvaarow, Manahiki and Rakahanga, Danger Island and Massan. **Area** about 130 sq. m.; **pop.** about 600.

Government is carried on by a Governor,

who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 48 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 96 counties and 103 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a **Government Insurance Department**, and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a **Conciliation and Arbitration Act** is in force. About 40 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 22 per cent. are Presbyterians, and 10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular; and the University of New Zealand, which has four colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, confers degrees. **Ports** defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. **See ARMY, BRITISH**, sect. VII. p. 28, as to military force. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry is being fostered. There are also important coal, gold and silver mines. There are 2458 miles of Government railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, and grain.

There are 226 daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals. The leading dailies are the Government organ, the *Auckland Star*, and the *New Zealand Herald*; at Wellington the *New Zealand Times* and the *Evening Post*; Christchurch has the *Lyttelton Times* and the *Press*, both morning dailies; *Truth* and the *Star*, evening dailies; the *Otago Daily Times*, morning daily, at Dunedin; the *Dunedin Star* is an evening Opposition journal.

Revenue, 1906, £8,399,075; **expenditure**, £7,774,926; **imports**, 1906, £15,211,403; **exports**, £18,095,137; **public debt**, £61,276,547.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Right Hon. Lord Plunket, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, *Colonial Treasurer*, *Postmaster-General*, *Minister of Telegraphs*, and of *Defence*, Hon. Sir. J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G. — *Railways and Public Works*, Hon. W. Hall-Jones. — *Native Minister and Minister of Stamp Duties*, Hon. J. Carroll. — *Justice*, *Mines*, *Industries and Commerce*, and *Immigration*, Hon. J. McGowan. — *Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. G. Findlay. — *Customs*, *Labour*, and *Marine*, Hon. J. A. Millar. — *Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. R. McNab. — *Education and Public Health*, Hon. G. Fowlds.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Secretary*, Walter Kennaway, C.M.G.

History, 1907.

Sir Joseph Ward was welcomed back on his return from the Imperial Conference (June 27th), and at the opening of Parliament the announcement was made that the designation of the Colony would be changed to Dominion, and that tariff treaties were being negotiated with Canada and South Africa. The House approved the "Dominion" proposal by 50 votes to 15 (July 12th), and it was announced by a Royal Proclamation (Sept. 10th) that the change should take effect on Sept. 26th. A new tariff measure passed its third reading in the House of Representatives (Sept. 20th). It enumerated a list of duties in Schedule A, a free list in Schedule B, and in Schedules C, D, E, the goods which, "not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British Dominions," have to pay additional duties to those set out in Schedule A. The Schedule A duties therefore apply to British goods, and preference is given by making specified foreign goods pay an additional duty varying from 10 to 100 per cent. of Schedule A duties. In certain cases the existing duties on British goods were increased.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the Australian station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £300).—**Chief Judicial Commissioner,** C. H. Major.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner, Solomon Islands,** C. M. Woodford.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands,** W. Telfer Campbell, Esq.—**Resident Deputy Commissioner, New Hebrides,** Capt. E. G. Rason, R.N.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4112 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7435 sq. m.; total pop. 121,872. Capital, Suva, in Viti Levu; second town, Levuka, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2230),

to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The chief products are sugar, fruits, tobacco, Para rubber, and copra. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture. Europeans number 2675, and there are about 28,000 Indian and Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 10 official, 6 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2700).—**Chief Justice,** C. H. Major.—**Attorney-General,** A. Ehrhardt.—**Colonial Secretary and Receiver-General,** A. W. Mahaffy.—**Agent-General for Immigration,** A. R. Coates.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. The Gilbert Islands have an area of 166 sq. m., the Ellice Islands of 14 sq. m.; pop. 35,300. Revenue, 1900, £2665; expenditure, £2230. Imports, 1900, £20,359; exports, £21,582.

Phoenix Group include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 59.

Pitcairn Islands. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a Chief Magistrate and Council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

Solomon Islands. The British islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. The natives are Melanesians, and most of them cannibals. Area 8357 sq. m.; pop. 150,000, including 110 Europeans. Revenue, 1904-5, £1994; expenditure, £2307; imports, 1904-5, £33,656; exports, £47,405. The chief exports are copra, ivory nuts, pearl-shells, etc. The sago palm grows in vast numbers. As to the German Islands see GERMANY.

Tonga Isles, or the Friendly Islands, are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 31 nobles, and 31 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. Area 390 sq. m.; pop. 21,240. Capital, Tongatabu. Revenue, 1906, £32,466; expenditure, £29,284; imports, 1906, £70,363; exports, £137,583. British Agent and Consul, Hamilton Hunter, C.M.G.

Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Danger Islands. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 1050.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 360 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. **Area,** 35 sq. m.; **pop.** 266. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

Commandant, Capt. R. H. Morgan, R.M.

Falkland Islands. A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1200 sq. m. **Pop.** 2065. Wool and frozen mutton are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 90 per cent. of the imports and takes nearly all the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. **South Georgia,** an island group, 1000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1000 sq. m., but it is snow-covered, sterile, and uninhabited.

Governor and Chief Justice, W. L. Allardye, C.M.G. (salary £1200).

Executive Council: The Governor.—*Colonial Secretary,* H. E. W. Grant.—*Treasurer,* W. A. Thompson.—*Colonial Surgeon,* E. T. Born.

St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1140 miles from the African coast, and 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown, pop. 2000, which is an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years, but the cultivation of flax and a lace industry have now been started. The chief industries are fishing and agriculture. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. In 1906 the garrison hitherto stationed on the island was removed. **Area,** 47 sq. m.; **pop.** 3526.

Governor, Lieut.-Col. H. L. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £800).

Executive Council: G. N. Moss; H. J. Bovell.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2000 miles from India, and 2300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area,** 705 sq. m.; **pop.** 377,634, including 264,667 of Indian origin or descent. The island is divided into nine districts, Capital and chief port, Port Louis (pop. 56,000). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 1394. There is now a constabulary of about 720. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief products are sugar, rum, vanilla, aloe-fibre and

oil. Dependent appanages of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, are various groups in the Indian Ocean. **Rodrigues,** the Oil Islands, including Diego Garcia and the Chagos group, and the St. Brandon group are, the chief of them. Their total area is 172 m.; **pop.** 4409. Rodrigues comes first in importance, and abounds in fruits. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. **Pop.** 3681. The Oil Islands include the Chagos and Trois Frères Islands. Diego Garcia (pop. 526) is the most important, and with its spacious bay is used as a coaling station for steamers. The St. Brandon or Cargados Islands are mostly mere sandbanks.

Governor, Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G. (salary £5000).

Executive Council: *Officer commanding the Forces,* Maj.-Gen. A. G. Creagh, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary,* Sir Graham J. Bower, K.C.M.G.—*Procureur and Advocate-General,* F. A. Herchenroder.—*Receiver-General,* G. A. L. Banbury.—*Auditor-General,* D. S. MacGregor.—H. Leclézio, C.M.G.; E. Laurent.

Seychelles Islands. These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 9th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is Mahé (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. **Area** 148 sq. m.; **pop.** 20,976. Exports, cocoanut oil, vanilla, and guano.

Governor, W. E. Davidson, Esq., C.M.G. (salary £1200).

Executive Council: *Legal Adviser,* R. S. de Vere.—*Treasurer,* G. H. Griffiths, I.S.O.—*Auditor,* L. O. Chitty.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

This Museum was founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were then designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened to the public on Jan. 15th, 1759.

The MSS. Department contains upwards of 55,000 volumes, besides Greek, Coptic, and Latin papyri, charters, and seals. The Printed Book Department contains about 2,000,000 volumes, and receives, under the Copyright Act of '42, a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. The annual increase from all sources amounts to about 46,000 volumes, exclusive of continuations, music, newspapers, etc. The Oriental Printed Books and MSS. Department was established in '92. The Greek and Roman Antiquities Department includes the Hamilton collection, purchased in

1772, the Townley marbles, purchased in 1805, and, by later additions, the Parthenon sculptures, better known as the Elgin marbles, the Phigaleian marbles, the Payne-Knight collections, the Lycian marbles, the Mausoleum remains, and many other choice specimens of Greek sculpture, bronzes, fictile vases, gems, and ornaments. The Coins and Medals Department, originating in the Cottonian and Sloane collections, includes magnificent specimens of Anglo-Saxon, English, Greek, Roman, Oriental, and other coins. The Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities Department contains an especially valuable and complete collection of Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Phœnician, and Semitic antiquities. The British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnographical Collections contain all antiquities found in the British Isles, Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Roman, and glass-work, pottery, arms, ivories, and other antiquities illustrating life in the Middle Ages. There are also fine collections of glass, pottery, and majolica, of prehistoric antiquities, of ethnographical objects, and of Oriental antiquities. The Prints and Drawings Department contains one of the most noted collections of its kind.

The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz.,—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books, prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries (exclusive of the Vase Rooms and Bronze Room); Gold Ornament Room, American collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1906 was 691,950. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 212,997, a daily average of 702. Director and Principal Librarian, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., I.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., V.P.S.A., P.B.A.

British Red Cross Society. The Society was inaugurated July 17th, 1905, under the presidency of H.M. The Queen. Its primary object is to furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war. The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition to the Society as the organisation responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the empire. President, H.M. Queen Alexandra; Chairman

Executive Committee, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sec., Mr. James G. Vokes; Assistant Sec., Mr. Frank Hastings. Offices, 9, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Brooke, Rev. Stopford A., M.A., was b. 1832. Ed. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he graduated ('56), winning the Downe Prize and Vice-Chancellor's medal for English verse. He was formerly Chaplain to Queen Victoria and to the Empress Frederick of Germany. In '80 Mr. Brooke seceded from the Church of England because he could not accept the orthodox views on miracles, and became minister of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In '95, however, after a lengthy illness, he found himself compelled to retire from the post. He is the author of several works, among which are "Life and Letters of the late F. W. Robertson," a "Primer of English Literature," an able review of which is to be found in Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Miscellaneous Essays," "The Early Life of Jesus," several volumes of sermons, a volume of poems issued '83, a "History of English Poetry," a work on Early English Literature, which subject he has made peculiarly his own, a lecture delivered in '93 entitled "Theology in English Poetry," an able criticism of "Tennyson: his Art and Relation to Modern Life" ('94), "The Old Testament and Modern Life" ('96), and a book on Browning in 1902.

Bryan, William Jennings, was b. at Salem, Marion County, Illinois, March 19th, 1860. Ed. at a public school at Salem, the Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, and Illinois College. Deciding to follow a legal career, he studied at the Union Law College, Chicago, and first practised for himself at Jacksonville. In '87 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and in '90 he was elected to Congress as an extreme Free Silver man. Re-elected in '92, he afterwards lost his seat because of his uncompromising views on the Silver question. He still kept up his law practice and edited an Omaha newspaper. In '96, at the Democratic Convention at Chicago, he was nominated for the Presidency, but was beaten, Mr. McKinley receiving an overwhelming majority of votes. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he was appointed Colonel of the Nebraska Volunteers (June 4th, '98), but saw no fighting. In 1900 he was again nominated for the presidency, but Mr. McKinley was returned with an increased majority. He visited England and spoke on arbitration at the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in July 1906. On his return to the States he was accorded a great reception, and is regarded as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election.

Bryce, Rt. Hon. James, was b. 1838; ed. at Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford (Craven and Vinerian Scholar; Fellow of Oriel '62; Hon. Fellow of Trinity College; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; D.L. City of Aberdeen; Member of Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Turin, Stockholm, Naples, and Brussels, and of the Royal Accademia of the Lincei at Rome; P.C.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67; Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University '70-93; M.P. for Tower Hamlets '80-85, and for S. Aberdeen '85-1907, Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs for five months in '86; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster '92-4, and March to May '94; President of the Board of Trade '94-5; Chief Sec. for Ireland 1905-07. His appoint-

ment as Ambassador to the U.S.A. was notified Dec. 31st, 1906. He has taken a deep interest in the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule. He strongly opposed the war in South Africa, and the Education Act of 1902. Author of "The Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Ararat," "The American Commonwealth" ('89), and "Impressions of South Africa" ('98), "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" (1901), "Studies in Contemporary Biography" (1903). Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education '94-5; Vice-Pres. British Economic Association; ex-Pres. Alpine Club; and member of Council of British Academy. British Embassy, Washington; Athenæum and National Liberal.

Buckle, George Earle, son of the Rev. George Buckle, canon of Wells Cathedral, was b. near Bath 1854. He is editor of the *Times*, to which post he was appointed in '84, having previously been connected with the editorial staff of that journal. He was ed. at Honiton Grammar School, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxford, of which he was a scholar. He won the Newdigate Prize for English Verse in '75, took a First Class in Literæ Humaniores '76, and a First Class in Modern History in the following year. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship of All Souls' Coll., and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in '80.

Builders, Institute of, 31 and 32, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. Sec., T. Costigan.

BULGARIA.

Ruler.

Prince Ferdinand was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was offered and accepted the vacant throne, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnova. His sovereignty was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise of Parma, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30th, '94, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99. In March 1905 the Prince was made an Hon. G.C.B.

Government and Army.

By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, Bulgaria was constituted an autonomous and tributary principality under the suzerainty of the Porte. In '85 Eastern Roumelia was united to Bulgaria. The executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a Great *Sobranje*, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred.

The Army has been brought to a notable

degree of efficiency. Military *attachés* who have witnessed the operations of the troops are agreed that they are capable of holding their own against the best European troops. The forces are divided into three categories: the **Regular Army**, the **Reserve** and the **Landsturm** or **Militia**, and all Bulgarians are liable for personal service, with few exceptions, from the age of 20 to 45, substitution not being permitted. The country is divided into six divisional districts, and the annual contingent is about 24,000 men. The peace strength is: Infantry, 1300 officers and 28,550 men; cavalry, 200 officers and 3850 men; field artillery, 280 officers and 5020 men; mountain artillery, 45 officers and 900 men; fortress artillery, 65 officers and 950 men; engineers, 18 officers and 1900 men; transport, 20 officers and 160 men; total, 1900 officers and 41,330 men. The total war strength is 3810 officers, 202,500 men, and 29,200 horses: plus at least 20,000 *Komitajis*, a force of semi-trained and experienced guerillas. The infantry arm is the 8 mm. Mannlicher rifle.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the population belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1072 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and Rustchuk with Varna.

Area (including Eastern Roumelia, now also known as Southern Bulgaria), 37,189 sq. m., pop. 4,028,239. **Capital, Sofia**, pop. 82,187. **Revenue**, 1905-6, £4,476,800; 1906-7, £4,718,120; 1907-8, £4,879,320; **expenditure**, 1905-6, £4,476,131; 1906-7, £4,717,936; 1907-8, £4,878,778. **Imports**, 1904, £5,204,053; 1905, £4,889,988; 1906, £4,338,975; **exports**, 1904, £6,286,477; 1905, £5,918,346; 1906, £4,482,934; **Public Debt**, 1907, £15,081,439.

Ministry: President of the Council and Minister of Interior, Dr. Gudeff.—**Minister of War**, General Nicolaieff.—**Finance**, M. Payakoff.—**Commerce and Agriculture**, M. Ghennadieff.—**Foreign Affairs**, Dr. Stancioff.—**Justice**, M. Panayodoff.—**Public Instruction**, M. Apostoloff.

Agent to Great Britain, M. Dimitri Tzokoff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.

British Minister and Consul-General at Sofia, Sir G. W. Buchanan, G.C.V.O., C.B.—**Vice-Consul at Sofia**, Mr. Gerald Toulmin; **at Philippopolis**, Mr. A. Shipley; **at Rustchuk**, Mr. W. H. Dalziel; **at Varna**, (acting) Col. P. H. H. Massy.—**Consular Agent at Bourgas**, Mr. D. E. Tacchella.

History, 1907.

A new $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 145,000,000 fr. (£5,800,000) was arranged (Feb. 27th), of which 53,000,000 fr. (£2,120,000) was to convert the 6 per cent. loans of 1888-9 and the remainder

for railway construction and other purposes. The surplus revenues of the tobacco banderole, the stamp tax, and the tobacco tax were assigned as security.

The Premier, **M. Petkoff**, was assassinated in a public park in Sofia (March 11th) by a man named Petroff, who had been dismissed from a minor post in the Agricultural Bank. **M. Gennadieff** was chosen as the chief of the party in his place, and **Dr. Gudeff**, President of the Sobranje, succeeded as Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior (17th).

Buller, General Sir Redvers Henry, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. 1839. Ensign '58. Served in the campaigns in China ('60), Ashanti ('73-4), South Africa ('78-9), when he commanded the Frontier Light Horse in the Zulu war and won his V.C., Egypt ('82-4), and Soudan ('84-5). All his regimental service has been in the 60th King's Royal Rifles. In '82 he married Audrey, daughter of the 4th Marquis Townshend, and widow of the Hon. G. T. Howard. He was Under-Secretary for Ireland for a short time in '87. He was Quartermaster-General '87-90, Adjutant-General '90-97, and succeeded the Duke of Connaught in the Aldershot command '98. In '99 he was appointed to the chief command of the British forces in South Africa, and took personal charge of the force directed to relieve Ladysmith, but when his attack on the Boer position at Colenso was repulsed (Dec. '99), Lord Roberts was sent out as Commander-in-Chief. General Buller finally succeeded in relieving Ladysmith, drove the Boers out of Natal, and took part in the fighting in the Eastern Transvaal. He returned home in Oct. 1900, on Jan. 10th, 1901, resumed his command at Aldershot, and on Oct. 1st was given the command of the First Army Corps at Aldershot; but on Oct. 22nd was retired on half-pay, in consequence of a speech which he made in London on the 10th, in reply to charges made against him in respect of a heliogram sent by him to Sir George White after Colenso, and in respect of his general fitness to command an Army Corps. During 1902 much controversy was aroused on this subject, the Government refusing to comply with the General's request that the telegrams relating to the fighting for the relief of Ladysmith should be published. Address: Downes, Crediton, Devon.

Bülów, Prince Bernhard von, was b. in 1849, a son of Herr von Bülów, who was Foreign Secretary of Germany under Prince Bismarck, '73-9. He entered the German Foreign Office in '73, and acted as Secretary of Embassy in Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna, holding the important post of *Chargé d'Affaires* to Greece during the Russo-Turkish war. At the conclusion of that war he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the Berlin Congress, and after more diplomatic service in Paris and

St. Petersburg, he was appointed Minister to Roumania '88, and Ambassador to Italy '93. During '97 he acted as Foreign Secretary while Baron von Marshall was on leave, and was at last definitely appointed to that office. In '99 he concluded the treaty with Spain, whereby the Caroline, Marianne and Pelew Islands were ceded to Germany, and upon this achievement he was created Count Bülow. In Oct. 1900, on the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe, he succeeded him as Chancellor of the German Empire, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, and on June 6th, 1905, he was raised to the dignity of Prince. He holds the Royal Prussian High Order of Black Eagle, the Royal Bavarian Order of St. Hubertus, the Imperial Prussian Order of St. Andrew, the Royal Italian Order of the Annunciation, and the Royal Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece. In April 1906 he was somewhat seriously ill, but resumed control of affairs in October. He is married to Princess Maria Camporeale, step-daughter of a former Italian Minister, Minghetti. See GERMANY.

Butler, Lieut-General Sir William F., G.C.B., was b. 1838, entered the 69th Regiment (now 2nd Batt. Welsh Regiment) in '58, served on special duty in Canada, Red River Expedition '70, Ashanti '74, Zululand '78-9, Egypt '82 and '84; commanded the troops at Alexandria '90-3, and the S.E. (Dover) District '93-8. In '98 he was given the South African command, but was recalled in '99 to take up the command of the Western (Devonport) District. For a time he held the Aldershot command, and in Nov. 1901 he was President of a War Office Committee to deal with the question of reform in the different branches of the service. He also presided over the Commission appointed to consider the Army Supply Contracts in S. Africa, the report of which in June 1905 led to the appointment of the War Stores Commission. G.C.B. June 1906. He is a brilliant writer, and has published "The Great Lone Land," "The Wild North Land," "Far Out," and lives of Gordon, Sir Charles Napier, etc. Lady Butler is the famous painter of military pictures—"The Roll Call," "The Camel Corps," etc.

Butt, Clara (Mrs. Kennerley Rumford), was b. at Southwick, in Sussex, Feb. 1st, 1873. After studying at Bristol she gained a Royal College of Music scholarship, and in '92 appeared for the first time in London at the Albert Hall in the "Golden Legend," and directly afterwards at the Lyceum in the opera "Orfeo." Her success was at once assured, and she is now recognised as the first of our great contralto singers. Her marriage with Mr. Kennerley Rumford took place in Bristol Cathedral on June 26th, 1900. Address: Compton Lodge, South Hampstead, and St. Aubyn's Mansions, Hove, Sussex.

C

Caine, Hall, was b. of Manx parentage in 1853, and commenced his career as an architect in Liverpool; then joined the staff of the *Liverpool Mercury*, and wrote in the *Academy* and the *Athenæum*. Resided with Dante Rossetti in London till the poet's

death in '82. Published "Sonnets of Three Centuries" ('82), and "Recollections of Rossetti." His novels include "The Shadow of a Crime" ('85), "A Son of Hagar" ('86), "The Deemster" ('87), "The Bondman" ('90), "The Scapegoat" ('91), "The Manxman" ('94), "The

Christian" ('97), "The Eternal City" (1902), and "The Prodigal Son," 1904, which was published in 9 different languages on the same day. Many of his later novels have been dramatised successfully. Mr. Hall Caine has travelled in Iceland ('90), in Russia ('92) on behalf of the persecuted Jews; and in '95 he visited the States and Canada, where he represented the Society of Authors. He was elected to the Manx House of Keys in 1901. He is a J.P. Address: Greeba Castle, Isle of Man.

Cambon, M. Pierre Paul, the French Ambassador in London, was born in 1843, and was trained as a barrister in early life. For some years he was engaged in Departmental administrative work, as Prefet de l'Aube in '72, du Doubs in '76, du Nord in '77. He went as Resident to Tunis in '82, and there made his mark. In '86 he was appointed Ambassador to Spain, and was transferred to Constantinople in '91. Here he proved himself a very strong man, In '98 he succeeded Baron de Courcel at the French Embassy at Albert Gate, S.W. G.C.V.O. Hon. D.C.L. Oxford, Hon. LL.D. Cambridge and Edinburgh.

Campbell, Rev. R. J., M.A., was b. in London in 1867, and is the son and grandson of Nonconformist ministers. His childhood was spent near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, and he was educated in part privately, and in part at the Bolton High School, and University College, Nottingham. After some work as a teacher he entered Christ Church, Oxford, in '91, and took an honours degree in Modern History and Political Science. In '95 he became minister of Union Street Church, Brighton. He very soon filled the church, and migrated to Queen's Square Congregational Church, then without a pastor, thus forming a united church in a fine building. On Dr. Parker's death Mr. Campbell first undertook the Thursday morning services at the City Temple, and in March 1903 was chosen as the great preacher's successor. He has published a number of works of a theological character, and his recent enunciation of "the new theology" has caused great controversy. Address: Hill Lodge, Enfield.

CANALS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

In March 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the canals and inland navigations of the United Kingdom and to report on (1) Their present condition and financial position. (2) The causes which have operated to prevent the carrying out of improvements by private enterprise, and whether such causes are removable by legislation. (3) Facilities, improvements, and extensions desirable in order to complete a system of through communication by water between centres of commercial, industrial, or agricultural importance, and between such centres and the sea. (4) The prospect of benefit to the trade of the country compatible with a reasonable return on the probable cost. (5) The expediency of canals being made or acquired by public bodies or trusts and the methods by which funds for the purpose could be obtained and secured, and what should be the system of control and management of such bodies or trusts.

The Commission is thus constituted: Lord Shuttleworth (Chairman), Lord Kenyon, Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Lord Farrer, Sir John Dorington, Sir John Brunner, M.P., Sir Francis Hopwood, K.C.B., C.M.G., Messrs. W. J.

Crossley, M.P., Russell Rea, M.P., J. F. Remnant, M.P., P. Snowden, M.P., Henry Vivian, M.P., L. A. Waldron, M.P., R. C. H. Davison, C.E., J. P. Griffith, C.E., Dr. A. J. Herbertson, J. C. Inglis, C.E., H. F. Killick, John Wilson, and M. J. Minoh. **Secretary.** Mr. W. B. Duffield, M.A., Royal Commissions House, Westminster.

The latest Board of Trade returns (1898) as to canals in the United Kingdom gave the following particulars:—

Mileage.

	Canal Companies.	Railway Companies.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
England and Wales . .	2,157	959	3,116
Ireland . .	491	96	587
Scotland . .	69	84	153
Total . .	2,717	1,139	3,856

Capital Expenditure.

	£	£	£
England and Wales . .	20,175,418	8,969,527	29,144,945
Ireland . .	1,583,829	310,272	1,894,101
Scotland . .	1,254,047	1,504,860	2,758,907
Total . .	23,013,294	10,784,659	33,797,953

Traffic in Tons.

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
England and Wales . .	30,691,259	4,913,085	35,604,344
Ireland . .	676,034	32,140	708,174
Scotland . .	158,739	1,064,595	1,223,334
Total . .	31,526,032	6,009,820	37,535,852

Profits of Canals.

In the fiftieth Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for the year ended March 31st, 1907, the profits of canals are stated to have been assessed in 1895-6 at £3,561,088, and at £3,847,201 in 1905-6. In the ten years the lowest figure reached was £3,235,943 in 1901-2.

Canals Abroad.

The total length of the Canals and other Navigable Waterways of Belgium is 1360 miles, about 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State.

All rivers and canals in Germany are owned and maintained by Government, but are worked by private enterprise. The cost of transport per mile and ton has been reduced to something less than $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

By an Imperial Decree of June 11th, 1901, Austria-Hungary is committed to works for new canals connecting the Danube, Oder, Moldau, Elbe, and Weichsel rivers, and improving existing waterways, at a total expenditure of £31,000,000. The bulk of this expenditure will take place after 1908, preliminary works being carried out in the interval.

France has the best canal system in Europe, and her total expenditure on new canals and improvements in waterways up to 1905 was about £100,000,000. In France canals are State-owned, and there are no tolls.

In Italy a Commission in 1903 recommended the establishment of a system of navigable watercourses, 2112 miles in length, in the north

of the country, connecting with 1677 miles of existing rivers and canals. The cost is estimated at £4,500,000.

See also EGYPT as to Suez Canal, and ENGINEERING as to Manchester Ship Canal and foreign Canal schemes.

Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of. Office, 145, New Kent Road, S.E.

Carnegie, Andrew, was b. at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25th, 1837, and went with his family to the United States in '48. Beginning life without the usual school education, and after working in various humble positions, as a telegraph messenger for instance, he got a footing in the railway world and became superintendent of telegraphs for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The foundation of his great fortune was laid, however, when he took a leading share in the establishment of iron works at Pittsburg, which eventually developed into the vast concern known as the Carnegie Steel Company, located at the Homestead Works. When the Company was amalgamated with others into one great trust, in Feb. 1901, Mr. Carnegie's interest in his Company was agreed at \$400,000,000. He has long been known as a philanthropist, and has given millions to build free libraries, art galleries, and various other educational and charitable institutions, notably in Pittsburg and Alleghany cities, and in Scotland. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen 1906. Address: Skibo Castle, Sutherland, N.B.

C. D. Acts.—The English C. D. Acts were passed in the years 1864, 1866, and 1869. The 1869 Act applied the system of regulation to 18 military and naval stations, where it remained in force until 1883. It was then suspended, and finally repealed in 1886. The Annual Reports of the Army and Navy Medical Departments show that the admissions of cases to hospital for venereal diseases per 1000 soldiers, or sailors, since '83 have been:—

	Per 1000 soldiers.	Per 1000 sailors.		Per 1000 soldiers.	Per 1000 sailors.
1884 .	271	203	1895 .	174	157
1885 .	275	183	1896 .	158	160
1886 .	267	168	1897 .	140	145
1887 .	252	178	1898 .	133	142
1888 .	224	162	1899 .	122	131
1889 .	212	184	1900 .	93	120
1890 .	212	169	1901 .	105	118
1891 .	197	152	1902 .	123	123
1892 .	201	150	1903 .	125	124
1893 .	195	164	1904 .	108	112
1894 .	182	155	1905 .	90.5	121

It should be understood that the above figures are numbers of cases, not of men—i.e. the same men are often admitted several times in the course of a year. It is calculated that the average number of men per thousand at any one time in hospital on account of these diseases is about a tenth of the figures given above. There is a certain amount of State regulation in India and some of the Colonies. The International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was founded in 1875, and has its headquarters in Geneva. The British Committee exists to promote its work in the British Empire. Hon. President, Mrs. Josephine Butler, Chairman, Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Prof. Stuart, M.P. Office, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B., C.S.I. Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, is the second son of the late Rev. F. S. C. Chalmers, D.D., vicar of Nonington, Kent; b. 1847; ed. at King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Oxford (B.A. '68, M.A. '71). He was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '69, and served in the Bengal Civil Service '69-72. Appointed a Revising Barrister '81, Counsel to Board of Trade '82, County Court Judge '84; in '93 he was Chief Justice of Gibraltar, and in '95 Commissioner of Assize. He was Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India '96-9, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '99-1902, Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury 1902-3, and in Aug. 1903 was appointed to succeed Sir Kenelm Digby at the Home Office. He is a member of the Statute Law Committee and a J.P. for Warwickshire. Address: 27, Grosvenor Road, S.W.

Chalmers, Robert, C.B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, was b. 1858; ed. at City of London School and Oriel Coll., Oxford (1st Classical Mods., 2nd Nat. Science). He was 1st in the competition for the Civil Service '82, sat Indian Currency Committee '98-9, C.B. 1900, Assistant Secretary Treasury 1903-7, Chairman of Inland Revenue 1907. Author of "History of Currency in the British Colonies."

Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom. Formed 1860, incorporated '75. The Association holds an annual meeting early in the year in London, and an autumnal meeting in the provinces. The membership consists of 108 chambers of commerce. President, Lord Brassey; Secretary, Sir E. W. Fithian. Offices, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Chantrey Fund. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £125,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1875, and the collection, which now numbers over 109 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal charitable and philanthropic institutions that have offices in London, and are either wholly or in part dependent upon voluntary contributions. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The list does not include charities connected with the City of London (see LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES). Hospitals and Dispensaries will be found in an article under that heading.

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£5575), C. I. Coltson, 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Additional Curates' Society (£52,636, including legacies). Canon Petit, M.A., 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W. (See advt.)

After-Care Association for Poor Persons discharged recovered from Asylums for the Insane (£972), including a legacy of £200. H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes (£11,461), J. E. Hazelton, 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (£1601). Almshouses, £623. J. H. Behan, Sec., 39, Gerrard St., Soho, W.C.

Alexandra Orphanage (see Orphan Working School).

Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's (£400 to £500), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W. The Homes are: two in Ossington St., three at The Grove, Hammer-smith, one at 32, Waltham Rd., W., and one at 20, Artesian Rd., Bayswater.

Architects' Benevolent Society (£1111), Percivall Curry, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Sq.

Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£7446), Col. G. Philips, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Artists' Benevolent Fund (£1678), Percy Edsall, 149, Strand, W.C.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution (£5423), D. G. H. Gordon, 41, Jermyn St., S.W.

Association for Placing Orphans in Private Families (£92), Mrs. Senior, 12, Chichester Terrace, Brighton.

Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind (£1491), Lieut.-Col. Sydney Selfe, 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.

Asylum for Fatherless Children (see Reedham Orphanage).

Baptist Union Publication Dept. (Baptist and Evangelistic Tract Section), (£262), Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1296), Wm. Lempriere, 60, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society (£1061). Exclusive of the sums raised by district committees for special relief. B. H. Gerrans, 72, Finsbury Pavement.

Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for Educating, Clothing, Partly Feeding, and Apprenticing Poor Children born of Irish Parents in or near London (£1879), A. F. R. Daniel, 61, Stamford St., S.E.

Biggs' Charity to Printers (£446), Joseph Mortimer, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Blind Female Annuity Society (see Royal Blind Pension Society).

Booksellers' Provident Institution (£2325), G. Larnier, 28, 29, 30, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Boys' Home Industrial School (Incorporated Society) (£4651), M. H. Embley, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

British and Foreign Sailors' Society (£29,392), Rev. E. W. Matthews and Rev. Alex. Jeffrey, Passmore Edwards' Sailors' Palace, Limehouse, E.

British Home and Hospital for Incurables (£13,295), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside.

British Medical Benevolent Fund (for grants, £4335; for annuities, £5672, including legacies), W. E. Sargent, M.R.C.S., 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

British Orphan Asylum (£12,390), Charles T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. (See advt.)

Brixton Orphanage for Three Hundred Fatherless Girls (£1231), Mrs. Jones, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution, The, for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Domestic Animals, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W. (£1099), Sec., T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A. Lond., The Institution.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£2208), Thos. Costigan, 31 and 32, Bedford St., W.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£4681), T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61, West Smithfield, W.C.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£3834), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Sq.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund (£1599), C. McL. McHardy, J.P., and Major Cecil Troughton,

J.P., Hon. Secs.; Assist. Sec., T. L. Stalhschmidt, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

Charity Organisation Society (£80,611), C. S. Loch, Denison House, Westminster.

Cheese mongers' Benevolent Institution (£2300), E. Kent, 2, Denman St., London Bridge Station.

Children's Aid Society (£4920, including legacies £575), A. J. S. Maddison, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Children's Home and Orphanage (£40,522), Rev. Dr. Stephenson, Founder; Rev. Arthur E. Gregory, Principal; Charles N. Barnes, Sec., Bonner Rd., London, E.

China Inland Mission (£78,531), F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Colportage Association for England (£8078), H. D. Brown, 37, Farringdon St., E.C.

Christian Community (£6088), J. Atkinson, The Hall, London St., Bethnal Green, E.

Christian Evidence Society (£860), Rev. R. V. Faithful Davies, M.A., Sec.; 34, Craven St., Strand, W.C.

Christian Literature Society for India; founded 1858; income, (£11,900); issues for the year, 1,576,000 volumes in nine languages. The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., President; Rev. G. Patterson, Sec., 9, Duke St., Adelphi.

Church Association (£14,000), H. Miller, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Building Society (Incorporated) (£5191), Rev. W. B. L. Hopkins, M.A., 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Extension Association (Incorporated), including Orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs (£46,195): Orphanages, Schools, Convalescent Homes, and Dispensaries are features of the work. Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Church Missionary Society (£387,298), Rev. Prebendary H. E. Fox, M.A., Hon. Sec.; 14, 16, 18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (£110,814), Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Office, Savoy St., W.C.

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£3286), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£9648), Rev. Martin Trietschel, 56, Haymarket, S.W.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (£9279), Rev. H. Dawson, M.A., 13, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.

Church of England Temperance Society (£48,399), G. A. Thompson, 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, London Committee in Aid (£1120; legacy invested, £194), The Misses Nugent, Hon. Secs. by courtesy free, 29, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£62,674), Rev. R. G. Fowell, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet St. (See advt.)

Church Penitentiary Association (£1915), Hon. Sec. Rev. T. G. Cree; Sec., C. H. Baker, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£6802), John West, The National Society's House, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

Church Training College for Lay Workers (£1884). Warden, Rev. C. J. Berestord, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., London, E.

City of London Truss Society for Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom (£3682), W. K. Taunton, 35, Finsbury Sq.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£7573 from voluntary sources), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W. Boys' School, St. Edmund's School, Canterbury; Girls' School, St. Margaret's School, Bushey, Herts.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£32,271), Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., 9, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (Incorporated) (£5937), Rev. D. Burford Hooke, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£14,404), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£16,230), H. A. Evans, F.C.I.S., 17, Cheapside, E.C.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£4810), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£7429), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Widows' Fund (£1677), Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart., Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Amount annually distributed, £24,000.

Country Towns Mission (£3849), G. H. Mawer, Sec., 12, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls (£2737, including £412 sale of stock), Miss J. M. Baylis, Sec., at the Home, 17A, Marylebone Rd.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£11,787), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (See advt.)

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institute (£1930), W. Sly, 32, Sackville St., W.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association. (£197,802), Geo. Code, Hon. Sec., 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)

Earlwood Asylum (about £33,000), H. Howard, 36, King William St., London Bridge, E.C.

East London Church Fund (£19,893), Rev. H. A. E. Standfast, M.A., 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate-St.-Without, E.C.

East London Fund for the Jews (£2306), Rev. H. Heathcote, 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate-St. Without, E.C. (See advt.)

East London Industrial School (£5000), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., Brookbank Rd., Lewisham, Kent; J. Cartwright, Superintendent.

East London Nursing Society (£2674), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, Charterhouse, E.C.

East London Provident Association (£3184), Percy G. Kirke, 495, Commercial Rd., E.

Female Mission to the Fallen (£5647), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools (£7250 including legacies), estab. 1841, and supported by voluntary contributions. It includes Refuges for 70 men and women of good character, and Industrial Training Home. Boys are trained as bakers, shoemakers, tailors, and gardeners; girls for domestic service. Earl of Aberdeen, President; W. A. Bevan, Esq., Treasurer; Peregrine Platt, Sec.; Office, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England, including Women's Missionary Association (£28,772), Sec., Rev. W. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£4491), Rev. A. R. Nunn Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (interest on £300,000), H. J. Wilson, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

George Yard Mission and Ragged Schools, (£1510), Col. R. Hayne, Superintendent, 87, High St., Whitechapel.

German Society of Benevolence (£3884), Henry Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

Gibraltar Mission to Seamen (£1830) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Canon A. T. Barnett, 19, Delahay St., Westminster, S.W.

Girls' Friendly Society (£3912), Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (estab. 1833) (£2327), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

Gordon Boys' Home, West End Working (The National Memorial) (£4351), Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall, 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £10,784; Annuity Fund, £10,600; Provident Fund, £7996), A. Wesley Dennis, 32, Sackville St. Home, 47, Harley St., W.; Holiday House, Fairmount, Shanklin; Asylum, Chislehurst.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£5628), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1660), W. Stevens, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7545), R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 60, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Home and Colonial School Society (£13,618), Sec., Thos. Robertson; Principal, Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A., Wood Green, N.

Home of Rest for Horses (£3714), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Sq., W.

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£13,000), Percy Roberts, 100, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Homes for Working Boys in London (£9331), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£11,125, inclusive of inmates' payments), Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1600), C. M. Hornibrook, 4, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Home Teaching Society for the Blind (£1548), Miss E. M. Bainbridge, 53, Victoria St., S.W.

House-boy Brigade (£3748), Superintendent, J. W. Budd; Hon. Sec., E. H. M. Denny, 146 and 148, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1530), Colin F. Campbell, 130, Edgware Rd., W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (£968), G. Cowell, Hon. Sec., 1, Greek St., Soho Sq.

Incorporated Free and Open Church Association (£343), Ronald E. Bill, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (General Fund, £1746; Samaritan Fund, £1548), T. A. Wallis, 8, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£17,000), Comdr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington (£964: this is made up of £453, subscriptions and donations; dividends and rents, £383; patients' payments, £124), Miss Moline, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (£5493), Mrs. Munro, 69, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£2690), General W. M. Lees, 411, Oxford St., W.

Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor (£1440), P. F. Righetti, Italian Vice-Consul, 2, Orange St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

League of Charity connected with Church Extension Association (*q.v.*), Miss Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Pk. Rd.

League of Universal Brotherhood and Native Races Association, Ernest J. Scully, Sec., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

Liberator Relief Fund (£4110), Rev. J. Stockwell Watts, 41, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See *advt.*)

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (subscriptions £6131), Alfred L. Annett, 28, New Bridge St., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£6401), E. Grimwood, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

Linen and Woollen Drapers, Silk Mercers, Lace-men, Haberdashers and Hosiers' Institution and Cottage Homes (£10,813), J. W. Stuttle; offices, 43, Finsbury Sq., E.C.; Cottage Homes, Mill Hill, N.W.

London Aged Christian Society (£2250), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., 32, Sackville St., W.

London City Mission (£58,059), Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£4515), Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary (£2736), H. C. Tatham, 7, North Hill, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1184), Rev. H. Gow, B.A.; C. M. Martineau, J.P., Treasurer, 3, John St., Hampstead.

London Female Guardian Society (£3341), W. Edwin Page, 191, High St., Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution (£4855), W. J. Taylor, 209, Euston Rd.

London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£4994), D. Macdonald, Sec., Fire Brigade, Southwark, S.E.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£6470), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£4347), A. J. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampton Hill.

London Medical Mission (£1995), Sec. and Superintendent, Dr. Sewell S. McFarlane, F.R.G.S., 33, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Mendicity Society (£1064), W. Fitzgerald Arbuthnot, 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (Watford) (£14,971), H. C. Armiger, 3, Crosby Sq., E.C.

London Philanthropic Society (£3023), G. C. Challen, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (£40,756), Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A., and Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£2973), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£17,528), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants (£8937), Miss Maria Poole, 66, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£1622), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association (£1073), A. N. Heath, 28, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association (£2328), Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House) (£63,075), Sir E. H. Currie, 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor (£1248), Rev. D. Craven, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Mildmay Institutions, etc., Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (£23,300), Capt. F. L. Tottenham, Supt., Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, N.

Missions to Seamen (incorporated with Thames Church Mission (£58,231), Stuart C. Knox, Sec., 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

National Anti-Gambling League (£1107), Edward O. Fold, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

National Benevolent Institution (£16,717), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See *advt.* at end)

National Blind Relief Society (£5695). Non-voting Charity: candidates elected within a year. Rev. G. Pullien-Thompson, The Vicarage, 27, Tite St., Chelsea.

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£3602), Mr. E. Carlos Cooper, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, Ham Common, Surrey (£1289), Geo. de C. Hobson, Sec. (See *advt.*)

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (Incorporated 1904) and *Arethusa* and *Chichester* Training Ships (£26,718). Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen (Finance) and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. (See *advt.*)

National Society for Epileptics (£6321). Has a colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks, with a number of detached houses on a large farm, and a special Home for Convalescents. G. Penn Gaskell, 58 to 60, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£67,470), Robt. J. Parr, Director, 40, Leicester Sq., W.C.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (£22,733), Talbot Baines, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (no votes required) (£2922), Major E. C. Thomas, 32, Sackville St., W.

Newspaper Press Fund (£5466), J. P. C. Coast, 11, Garrick St., W.C.

News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£3078), W. Wilkie Jones, Room 31, 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses (£1487), H. Bonham Carter, 5, Hyde Park Sq., W.

Open-air Mission (£3163), F. Cockrem, 11, Adam St., Strand, W.C.

Orphanages of Mercy (including Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, and branches) (£5763), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage (£10,929), Alex. Grant, 73, Cheapside, E.C. (See *advt.*)

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Criminal Boys (£10,034), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£15,765), Mandeville B. Phillips, Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress; 1162 cases relieved during the year. (See advt.)

Post Office Orphan Homes (£4418), W. R. Lovell, E.C. Office, G.P.O.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation (£9545), Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C. **Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children** (£5438), J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (£14,983), C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., 98, Cheapside.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£3869), John E. Gwyer, Hon. Sec., 27, Moorgate St.

Provident Surgical Appliance Society (£825), J. Slater Spencer, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£32,771), Sir J. Kirk, 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£77,914), A. E. Mills, 133, Seymour St., Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£13,481), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£9344), J. Rowland Edwards, 99, Cannon St., E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated) (£2064), A. J. S. Maddison, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution (£25,000), C. B. Shaw, Secretary and Acting Treasurer, 26, Charles St., St. James's, S.W.

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum for Boys (£1890), W. C. Brooks, F.C.A., 11 and 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (£13,643, including Legacies, £3212), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£3519), T. Cole, 419, Oxford St., W.

Royal Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Poor, Margate (£9639 ordinary, £799 legacies), F. H. Madden, 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£27,492), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E. (See advt.)

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£5275), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows Funded Property (£1880), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3836), Brough Maltby, 32, Essex St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£881), H. S. Watkins, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£4070), C. J. Davies, Savoy House, Strand, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund (£3700), A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£33,100), P. Colville Smith, 4, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys (£34,079), J. M. McLeod, F.C.I.S., 19-21, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£34,801), F. R. W. Hedges, 19-21, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage (formerly Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum), Snarebrook (£10,636), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£72,309), C. Dibdin, F.R.G.S., 22, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£35,126), F. H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£3118), R. H. Clark, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1904), H. Kestell-Cornish, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood (£9964), F. J. Campbell, LL.D., Principal.

Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation (income, £42,210), Sec., Col. J. S. Young, M.V.O., 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£6283), Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., Col. late R.E., 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, St. Margaret's, Twickenham (£4011), S. Rayson, 32, Sackville St.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners (£4775), Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (£40,000), Capt. G. L. Derriman, Gen. Sec., E. G. Fairholme, Lit. Sec., 105, Jermyn St., St. James's.

St. Anne's Society Schools, Royal Asylum of, Redhill, Surrey (income, £11,078), Office, 58, Gracechurch St.; Sec., Capt. R. H. Evans.

St. Margaret's Home for Invalid and Incurable Children (£350), H. J. Moxon, 11, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.

St. Mary's Girls' Club, Miss Olive Chichester, 85, Union St., S.E.

School for the Indigent Blind, Highlands Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey; founded 1799 (£19,976), Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A., Principal. (See advt.)

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (£4500), Rev. T. Keane, Sec. and Treasurer, 32, Sackville St., W.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£3671), Rev. G. J. Hill, 255, Burdett Rd., Commercial Rd., E.

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children (£2185), Sec., Mrs. Birt. (See advt.)

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£25,709), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Société Française de Bienfaisance (£1702), Rev. L. Dégremont, Hon. Sec., 67, Newman St., Oxford St., W.

Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics (£12,937), E. W. Alden (Lay), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Society for Promoting Special Religious Services in Theatres, Halls and Mission Rooms (established 1859) (£1141), Rev. T. C. Udall, Financial Sec., 3, Bridewell Place, New Bridge St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace (£2627), W. E. Darby, LL.D., 47, New Broad St., E.C.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£1338), Rev. F. Peake, M.A., LL.D., 20, Bedford St., Strand.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£1684; legacies, £200), Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£3458), E. J. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children (£4966), C. Stuart Thorpe, 205, Great Portland St., W. (See advt.)

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£3967), A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S., 4, Bloomsbury Mansions, Hart St., W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; Capt. G. E. Wickham-Legg, Sec.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal (£5448), Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£8591), J. T. Scott, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

South American Missionary Society (£26,751), Rev. E. P. Cachemaille, M.A., Capt. E. Poulten, R.N., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark Diocesan Society and South London Church Fund (£14,400), Sec., Charles Clarke, 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£3841), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Stockwell Orphanage (£17,059), F. G. Ladds, Clapham Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (£2798), Major-Gen. E. Chamier, C.B., C.I.E., Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday School Union (The) (£6026), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Surgical Aid Society (£24,570), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. (See advt.)

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs (£7932), Henry J. Ward, 4, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. (See advt.)

United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£43,379), Francis Burton Osborn, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£9400), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£8108), S. Sutherland Safford, 15, Soho Square.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (£25,652), Rev. D. Travers, M.A., 9, Dartmouth St., S.W.

Warehousemen, Clerks' and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Russell Hill, Purley (£12,447), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£2000), President, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P.; Chas. Woollard, Sec., 107, Cannon St., E.C.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£22,647), Lord Kinnaird, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, and Mrs. Firth, Secs., King's Chambers, Portugal St., Kingsway, W.C.

Zenana Medical Mission College and Hospital for Women and Children, Dr. G. de G. Griffith, Hon. Sec., 9, Lupus St., Westminster, S.W.; A. McCluer, Assistant to Hon. Sec. Hospital being unendowed, all fees and payments go to maintain it.

Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England) (£52,016), Rev. G. Tonge, Sec.; H. L. Hebbert, Lay Sec.; Miss Mulvany, Central Assoc., Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, The. The Charity Commission was created by the *Charitable Trusts Act 1853* (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137). Four commissioners were appointed, three of them being paid; and two at least of these three (one of the two being the Chief Commissioner) must be barristers-at-law of not less than twelve years' standing at appointment. No paid commissioner can sit in the House of Commons during tenure of office. The Board are empowered, "from time to time, as they may see fit, to examine and inquire into all or any charities in England and Wales, and the nature and objects, administration, management, and results thereof, and the value, condition, management, and application of the estates, funds, property, and income belonging thereto," with certain large exceptions. The secretary to the Commission for the time being is a corporation sole, by the name of "The Official Trustee of Charity Lands," for taking and holding charity lands; and the Commissioners from time to time appoint, with the approval of the Treasury, "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," who must lay their accounts before Parliament yearly. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the *Charitable Trusts Act*, passed in '60, and other Acts. An account of their proceedings will be found in their annual reports. The present Commissioners are: C. A. Cook, Esq., Chief Commissioner; A. F. Leach, Esq., and C. P. Trevelyan, Esq., M.P. (unpaid). Secretary, Richard Durnford, Esq. Offices: Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

Charity Organisation Society, The, was established with the object of improving the condition of the poor—(1) by promoting co-operation among existing charities and between charities and the poor law; (2) by securing due investigation and fitting action in all cases; and (3) by repressing mendicity. An annual "Charities Register and Digest" is published, containing detailed information respecting charities in or available for London (price 5s.). *Organ*, *Charity Organisation Review* (monthly, price 6d., or 7s. 6d. per annum). Secretary, C. S. Loch; Central Office, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Chesterton, Gilbert K., was b. at Kensington in 1874, ed. at St. Paul's School, studied for a time at the Slade School, and then began a literary career by writing reviews for the *Bookman*, the *Speaker*, etc. His column in the *Daily News*, his replies to Blatchford of the *Clarion*, and his brilliance as an essayist brought him a widespread fame, and in 1905 he was appointed to write "Our Note Book" in the *Illustrated London News*. His publications include "Twelve Types": a volume in the Men of Letters series on Browning, "G. F. Watts," "The Napoleon of Notting Hill," "The Defendant," "The Wild Knight," "Heretics," and "Charles Dickens." 48, Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W.

Cheyne, Rev. Thomas Kelly, D.Litt., D.D., was b. in London 1841. Ed. at Merchant Taylor's School and Worcester Coll., Oxford. Elected ('69) Fellow of Balliol Coll., and in '81 was appointed rector of Tendring, Essex. Hon. D.D. Edin. '83, and Glasgow '91. In '85 he became Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of Holy Scripture at Oxford, and a Canon of Rochester; in 1904 a member of the British Academy. Professor Cheyne is one of the most eminent authorities on Biblical

exegesis. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company, and is the author of numerous works on the Old Testament, including "The Prophecies of Isaiah" (5th ed. '89), "Job and Solomon" ('87), "The Book of Psalms" ('88; re-written 1904); "Aids to the Devout Study of Criticism" ('92), "Founders of Old Testament Criticism" ('93), an "Introduction to the Book of Isaiah" ('95), a new Translation of the Book of Isaiah, a new edition of the Hebrew text of Isaiah ('97-8), "Jewish Religious Life" ('98), "Biblical Problems, and the New Material for their Solution" (1904), "Traditions and Beliefs of Ancient Israel" (1907). He was also co-editor with Dr. J. Sutherland Black of the now completed *Encyclopædia Biblica*. Address: South Elms, Oxford, and The Precincts, Rochester.

Children's Country Holidays Fund, The, organises holidays, never less than two weeks, for poor city children by boarding them with country cottagers, who are paid 5s. a week per child; and much good has resulted from the movement. The C.C.H.F. sends about 40,000 children annually. **Treasurer,** The Earl of Arran; **Secretary,** W. R. L. Blakiston; **Office,** 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, was established in '82 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1906, 3508 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 64,194 children. **Treasurer,** Mr. Walter Hazell; **Secretary,** Mrs. Percival; **Office,** St. Peter's Schools, Onslow Street, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a **President** elected indirectly for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a **Senate** and **Chamber of Deputies** forming the legislature. The **Senate**, of 32 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the **Chamber**, of 94 members, by the departments for three years, by electors possessing a small property qualification. The **President** receives a salary of £2250 and £1500 for expenses.

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has never taken place, and negotiations for carrying it out fell through owing to revolutionary movements in Peru. Latterly Chile has moved in the direction of the view that Tacna should be retained in order to secure a scientific frontier, and has greatly strengthened her hold on the province.

President.

The **President** is Señor Pedro Montt, elected in 1906. His father, Manuel Montt, **President** 1851-61, laid the foundations for the develop-

ment of the Republic. Señor Pedro Montt was b. 1848, and has been successively Deputy, Senator, Minister of State, diplomatist, and Vice-President of the Council of State. As Minister he held the portfolios of Justice, Finance and Industry, and has also been Premier. In 1901 he was a candidate for the presidency, but was defeated by Señor Riesco. He was elected for the period 1906-11 by a coalition of Nationalists, Liberals, and Radicals, joined even by some Conservatives.

Army and Navy.

The establishment of the active army is about 18,000 men, and the formations are: 10 regiments of infantry, 8 of cavalry, 20 batteries of field artillery, 1 mountain battery, 2 battalions of mounted infantry, and a corps of engineers. The war strength is stated to be 150,000 men, including a part of the national guard, while the remainder of that force numbers about 350,000 men, who have received very little training.

The **Chilian navy and army** are administered from the same office. All service for both army and navy is obtained by conscription. The officers and men on the naval active list number about 8000. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st was: battleship, 1; coast-defence ship, 1; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 5 (including one serving as training-ship); torpedo gunboats, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 6; torpedo boats: 1st class, 5; 2nd class, 3. In March it was reported that the Government had decided to postpone the building of the big warships provided for in the naval programme, in favour of smaller craft, and that it was proposed to construct a dock at Talcahuano capable of receiving ships of 18,000 tons. The principal dockyards are situated as follows: Talcahuano, one dock, takes large vessels; Valparaiso, two small floating docks, take cruisers.

Industries and Statistics.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products of the country. Half the population are engaged in agriculture, but the mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, in 1905 was 1,603,140 tons. There are 3206 miles of railway, of which 1698 belong to the State. The capital is Santiago, pop. 334,538; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 143,769; and Concepcion, 50,000. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, '95, changed the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18d. per peso or dollar.

Area, 307,620 sq. m.; **pop.** (1902) 3,300,000. **Revenue,** 1903, £5,881,231; 1904, £6,207,377; 1905, £8,750,000; 1906, £9,176,769; **expenditure,** 1905, £8,437,000; 1906, £8,497,580; **debt, external,** 1907, £24,200,000, including a £3,700,000 loan contracted in 1906 for the construction of the Arica—La Paz railway and drainage works, and a £3,000,000 loan in 1907 for the reconstruction of Valparaiso: **internal,** 1905, £6,687,500. **Imports,** 1901, £10,447,557; 1902, £9,932,115; 1903, 10,685,300; 1904, £11,786,406; 1905, £14,143,730; 1906, £17,703,067; **exports,** 1901, £12,888,373; 1902, £13,940,997; 1903, £14,566,715; 1904, £16,199,835; 1905, £10,890,690; 1906, £21,713,514. In 1905 the United Kingdom took 38·2 per cent. of the exports and Germany

27.58 per cent.; of the imports 37.71 per cent. were contributed by the United Kingdom and 25.23 per cent. by Germany.

Legation in London, 29, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, M. Domingo Gana.—*First Secretary*, Don Victor Eastman.—*Second Secretary*, Don Felipe Aninat.—*Consul in London*, A. Torres, 10, Lime Street, E.C.

British Minister at Santiago, H. G. O. Bax-Ironside.—*Secretary*, E. A. Rennie, M.V.O.—*Consul-General*, F. P. Leay, Valparaiso.—*Consuls*, G. L. Ansted, Coquimbo; C. N. Clarke, Iquique.

CHINA, EMPIRE OF.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. **China Proper** is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1902 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 407,253,029. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 26,300,000 souls. See accounts of these on p. 99.

Ruler.

The **Emperor**, Tsai-Tien Kwang-Hsu, is the son of Prince Chun, and his mother, who died in 1896, was a sister of the present Empress-Dowager. Born in '72, at Peking, he ascended the throne on Jan. 22nd, '75. He married, in '89, his cousin, a daughter of Duke Kwei, who is a brother of the Empress-Dowager. During the early part of his reign the Empress-Dowager Tsu-Hszi, who was b. Nov. 17th, 1834, was supreme, though nominally the Emperor assumed full control of the Government in '89. He is himself in favour of progress, and in '98 he issued several edicts in favour of reforms; but the only effect was that in Sept. '98 the Empress-Dowager restored the Regency and relegated the Emperor to the background again. Each Emperor can appoint his successor from among those of his own family who belong to a younger generation than his own.

Government.

At the head of the Government is the **Emperor**, supreme priest and king, who nominally wields an autocratic power, though the Empress-Dowager, as is explained above, is actually the supreme ruler. The chief advisory body is the **Grand Council**, consisting of six members. Under this is the **Government Council**, including the members of the Grand Council and the chief members of the Grand Secretariat. The administration is carried on by the **Wai-wu-pu** or Board of Foreign Affairs, and nine other **Boards**—viz., Education, Civil Office, Commerce, Communications, Interior, Rites, Revenue, Punishments, War. By a decree of Nov. 7th, 1906, these Boards, which are practically Ministries, have only one President, instead of two as formerly, and no discrimination is shown between Manchus and Chinese. The **Board of Censors** is theoretically superior to the central administration, and in practice possesses considerable power, through the right of access to the sovereign which its members enjoy. The 18 provinces are administered by **viceroy**s or **governor-generals**, who are assisted by governors of departments and districts, and by the "taotais" of the cities.

An Imperial decree was issued in Sept.

1906 promising Constitutional Government when the people should be fitted for it, with the introduction of administrative and financial reforms meanwhile.

Army and Navy.

Certain measures are on foot to reorganise the **Chinese Army** in accordance with an instruction drawn up by Yuan-Shi-Kai in 1902. A law of military reorganisation was promulgated in January 1905. The Chinese army is henceforth to be national, and no longer to be composed of heterogeneous forces under provincial viceroys. There will be the active army, the first reserve, and the second reserve, of the Lu-chun or Imperial Land Forces. There will be infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and army service troops, and the organisation will be in divisions of all arms. It is intended to constitute 36 of these divisions, and by the beginning of 1906 ten of these had been organised. Each division numbers 12,000 men, and includes forces of cavalry and artillery. In war the infantry will be doubled from the first reserve, but cavalry and special troops are maintained on a war footing. Men are carefully selected, opium smokers being refused, and entry is for three years, with optional well-paid service in the first reserve (three years) and the second reserve (four years). The reserve service was popular, and by Jan. 1st, 1906, it was estimated that 10,000 men would have been passed into it. By 1922 the five Yang-tse provinces should be able to put progressively in line 10,000 fighting men each. Probably about 40,000 men are now available. The old troops are disappearing, but proposals are on foot for the reorganisation of various provincial organisations, such as the army on the Mongolian border. The training is directed by Japanese officers.

The **strength of the Navy** on Oct. 31st was: cruisers, 10; torpedo gunboats, 3. About 20 torpedo boats are said to be serviceable. Four torpedo boats under construction in Japan, each having a displacement of 97 tons, have been completed; they are named the *Hougang*, *Houjo*, *Houtshan* and *Houzan*. Seven gunboats also built at Kobe have been named the *Kiang-Yuan*, *Chew-Tai*, *Chew-Tien*, *Chew-Tong*, *Chew-Yin*, *Chew-U*, *Chew-Kiang*. There are **Arsenals** at Foochow, Taku, Kiangnan, Shanghai, and Whampao. It was announced from Shanghai that the Government intends to set aside a sum of £1,715,000, for the purpose of reorganising the Navy; also that 2 battleships are to be built in England, and 3 cruiser-scouts, with 24 torpedo-craft in Japan.

Industries, etc.

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The State religion, however, is Confucian. The Emperor is the sole high priest of the Empire in the worship of Heaven. Roman Catholic missions have about 1,000,000 professed followers, and Protestant missions have adherents estimated at about 150,000. Education is to a very large extent the monopoly of a special literary class of the population, and literary examinations are the chief gate to the public service, despite the Imperial Edict of 1902 which decreed that universities should be established in each province, colleges in each prefecture, and schools in each

district. An Imperial decree in Sept. 1905 established a new system on more modern lines, and Western education is spreading rapidly. The native Press has grown with remarkable rapidity in recent years, and every city of importance has its own newspaper.

Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, cereals, rice, and sugar. About one-fourth of the world's supply of new silk comes from China. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from rs. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, and much benefit will accrue to native and foreign trade when a proper system of railways is established. Many concessions have been granted, and in 1906 there were, including Manchuria, about 3700 miles open.

Drastic regulations for the control of the growth and use of opium were issued on Nov. 21st, 1906. Cultivation of the poppy and use of the drug are to cease in 10 years, cultivation being reduced by one-tenth yearly. All opium users, the amounts they consume, shops, amounts of sales, etc., are to be registered, and no one henceforward is allowed to begin the use of opium. Officials, teachers, soldiers and sailors were ordered to abandon the habit within three months. Those who at the end of 10 years still retain the habit are to be banished. Finally, the Wai-wu-pu was ordered to negotiate with the British Minister for the cessation of the import of opium within 10 years.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kow-lung district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see JAPAN); Kiaochau to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The capital of China is Peking, with a population of 1,600,000. Other chief towns with their populations are: Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singan, 1,000,000; Canton, 900,000; Hankow, 870,000; Tientsin, 900,000; Shanghai, 651,000; Fuchow, 624,000; Chungking, 600,000; Suchow, 500,000; Hangchow, 300,000; Nanking, 270,000; and Ningpo, 260,000.

Various ports, called the **treaty ports**, which number 42 in all, have been thrown open to European trade, and about 19,000 Europeans reside in these ports, of whom over 8400 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a foreign population of 11,497, including 3713 British and 2157 Japanese. The Imperial Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, which in May 1906 was placed under the supreme control of two Chinese officials,

though Sir Robert Hart remained Inspector General. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

The coinage used by the people is the "cash," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1d. and 9600 to a £. The currency of the country, other than this, is the "tael," or "liang" as the Chinese call it, which is a certain weight of silver. The weight and the fineness of the silver differ in different towns, but the **Haiwan tael** is that in which duties are paid to the Imperial Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.3 grains of pure silver 1000 fine, the value of which is about 2s. 10d., though it varies. In 1905 it was 3s.

The revenue and expenditure are estimated at from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000. Imports, 1902, £39,118,115; 1903, £40,908,750; 1904, £49,279,514; 1905, £67,251,411; exports, 1902, £30,693,946; 1903, £31,124,900; 1904, £34,301,478; 1905, £34,278,183.

The foreign debt was stated by the Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* (Aug. 19th, 1907) as follows:—

		Redeemed Amount Dec. 31st, 1906	Outstand- ing Dec. 31st, 1906
1866	£		
7% Loan	115,080	62,980	53,100
1894-5			
5 Foreign Loans	6,635,000	2,690,500	3,944,500
Japanese In- demnity Loans	47,820,000	5,932,825	41,887,165
Boxer Rising Indemnity	67,500,000	673,926	66,826,074
1905			
5% Loan	1,000,000	* —	—
Railway	123,070,000	9,359,241	113,710,839
Govt. Loans	12,200,000	115,000	12,085,000
	135,270,080	9,474,241	125,795,398

* £500,000 paid off in January 1907.

Grand Council: Prince Ching, Prince Chun, Shih-hsur (Minister of the Household), Lu Chuan-lin, Yuan-Shih Kai, and Chang Chi-tung.

Administration: *Wai-wu-pu*—Prince Ching (President), Natung, and Yuan Shih-Kai. *Finance*, Duke Tsai-tse (President). *Board of Education*, Yong Ching. *Commerce*, Pu-ting (President). *War*, Tieh-liang (President). *Revenue*, Tieh-liang. *Board of Communications*, Chin-pi (President). *Customs*, Lu Hai-huan (Comptroller). *Interior*, Prince Su (President). *Wu-chung-hai* (Vice-President).

Imperial Chinese Customs: *Inspector-General*, Sir Robert Hart, Bart., G.C.M.G.; *Deputy*, Sir Robert E. Bredon, K.C.M.G.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Li Ching-fang, 49, Portland Place, W. *Secretary*, Mr. Ivan Chen.

British Minister at Peking, Sir John N. Jordan, K.C.M.G. *Secretary*, Stephen Leech. *Commercial Attaché*, J. W. Jamieson, Shanghai.

British Consuls-General: *Tientsin and Peking*, L. C. Hopkins.—*Canton*, R. W. Mansfield, C.M.G.—*Shanghai*, Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G.—*Hankow*, E. D. H. Fraser, C.M.G.—*Cheng-tu*, Sir A. Hosie.—*Yun-nan-fu*, W. H. Wilkinson.—*Mukden*, H. E. Fulford, C.M.G.

Judge of Supreme Court for China and Korea, Sir H. W. de Sausmarez, Shanghai.—*Assistant Judge*, F. S. A. Bourne.—*Crown Advocate*, H. P. Wilkinson.—*Registrar*, J. C. E. Douglas.

Dependencies.

Manchuria (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 16,000,000) was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the **Manchurian Convention**, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Russian evacuation of the country (see JAPAN). The capital is Mukden; pop. 150,000. The country is well supplied with railways.

Mongolia (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,580,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, and is bounded on the north by Siberia. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. The chief town is Urga.

Chinese Turkestan (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 7,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. Chinese officials at Urumtsi administer the country. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre.

Tibet (area 463,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuen, with Chinese Turkestan on the north. The capital is Lhasa (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The Dalai Lama is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. There is an **Amban**, or Chinese Resident, at Lhasa, who represents the Chinese Government. The three great monasteries outside Lhasa really govern the country, through the Tzong-du or Great Assembly. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '90 and '93, Yatung, in the Chumbi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7th, 1904). Tibet agreed to establish markets at Gyangtse and Gartok, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat; and Great Britain agreed to alter by separate arrangement any objectionable features in the Convention of 1893. Tibet agreed to pay Great Britain an indemnity of £500,000 in 75 yearly instalments, commencing on Jan. 1st, 1906, Great Britain meanwhile continuing to occupy the Chumbi valley as security for the due payment of the indemnity and the performance of the conditions as to trading stations. Tibet agreed to demolish all forts between the Indian frontier and Gyangtse on the trade routes. Tibet also agreed not to cede, sell, lease, or mortgage any

Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to intervene in Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. Mr. Brodrick, on behalf of H.M. Government, subsequently decided that £166,666 should be the amount of the indemnity, and that the period of occupation of the Chumbi valley should cease after three annual instalments had been paid. The convention was confirmed by a separate convention between the United Kingdom and China signed April 27th, 1906, Great Britain engaging not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in its administration, and China undertaking not to permit any foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. In 1907 a Rescript ordered the reorganisation of the Army, to consist of 3600 Chinese and 2400 Tibetans, and the establishment of a new Tibetan coinage. See RUSSIA for the arrangement as to Tibet made under the **Anglo-Russian Convention 1907**.

History, 1907.

The *Times* Shanghai correspondent, in an article which appeared on Sept. 16th, said that at no time in recent history had the conflict of parties and the frank corruption of their politics been so marked at Peking as during the past twelve months. It was notorious that all Government appointments of any value were to a great extent determined for value received by Prince Ching and other high dignitaries. The fact was that the reform movement, which culminated in the announcement in Nov. 1906 of the ultimate adoption of Constitutional Government, with administrative reforms, produced a strong reaction. The position of Yuan Shih-kai, Viceroy of Chi-li, and an advocate of reform, was strongly assailed. Confucius was raised to the rank of a national divinity, and the old classical system was again proclaimed as the fundamental basis of Chinese education. Later in the year, however, the appointment of Yuan Shih-kai to the Grand Council and to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wai-wu-pu) showed that he still possessed great power, and that the domination of the administration of the country by the Manchus was being weakened. Edicts were issued in September appointing commissioners to proceed to Great Britain, Germany, and Japan to study the Constitutional systems of those countries. Wang Tah-sieh, one of the Directors of the Wai-wu-pu, was the commissioner selected to go to Great Britain. Following on the Opium Decree of Nov. 1906, the Government proposed to the British Government that the importation of Indian opium should be restricted till the disappearance of the traffic in ten years' time, that the import duty should be doubled, and that the new regulations should be enforced in the British settlements in China. At the expiration of the prescribed six months, on May 19th, the last of the opium dens in Peking was closed. The *Times* correspondent at Peking wrote that the new regulations had been carried out honestly on the whole, and had had a most satisfactory effect.

In April the Government of Manchuria was reconstituted under a Viceroy, Hsu-Shih-chang, with three Governors over the three constituent provinces, Tang-Shao-yi becoming Governor of Mukden province. By the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, the two Governments

agreed to recognise the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China. They pledged themselves to uphold the maintenance of the status quo.

In September a new **Government Council** (Tsi-cheng-yuan) was ordered to be created, under Prince Pu-lun and Sun Chia-nai as Presidents, to serve as a preliminary to the establishment of a regular Parliament. Representatives from each province were ordered to be nominated to the Council. An edict, issued Oct. 9th, ordered the Board of Revenue and Commerce to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Empire and fix the standards within 6 months.

China Association, The, is a society of merchants and others interested in the Far East, having for its objects the representation of the interests of the British mercantile community in their relations with the Chinese and Japanese, and the promotion of trade and intercourse with China and Japan. **Sec.**, C. G. Alabaster; **Office**, 159, Cannon Street, E.C.

China League, The, was formed by Members of Parliament and others interested in the Far East in 1900. **Hon. Secs.**, Messrs. A. R. Burkill and G. Jamieson, C.M.G.; **Sec.**, Mr. E. G. Wall; **Office**, Dacre House, Victoria Street, S.W.

Choate, Joseph Hodges, American lawyer. B. at Salem, Massachusetts, Jan. 24th, '32, graduated at Harvard University, '52, and admitted to the American Bar in '55. In '68 he was president of the American Bar Association. He received the LL.D. degree from Amherst in '87, Harvard '88, Edinburgh '99, Cambridge 1901, Yale 1901, St. Andrews 1902, Glasgow 1904, and the D.C.L. from Oxford in 1902. He is a Republican, an admirable speaker, and has written addresses on Abraham Lincoln, Rufus Choate, Admiral Farragut, Education in America, Benjamin Franklin, and Alexander Hamilton. U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain '99-1905. Senior U.S. delegate at Hague Conference, 1907.

Christian Evidence Society. Founded in 1870 by the then Bishop of London, the late Earl of Harrowby, and others, Churchmen and Nonconformists, to counteract the progress of unbelief amongst various classes. **President**, Archbishop of Canterbury; **Sec.**, Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A. **Offices**, 34, Craven Street, W.C.

Christie, Sir William H. Mahoney, K.C.B., D.Sc. (hon.), M.A., F.R.S., **Astronomer Royal**, was b. at Woolwich 1845, is a son of the late Prof. S. H. Christie, F.R.S., was ed. at King's Coll. School, London, and Trinity Coll., Camb., and became a Fellow of his college. Graduated B.A. ('68) as fourth wrangler. Appointed ('70) chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. On Sir G. B. Airy's retirement ('81) appointed **Astronomer Royal**. He contrived and introduced several valuable improvements in the scientific apparatus there in use, including new forms of spectroscope, of alt-azimuth, and of domes. He is the author of the "Manual of Elementary Astronomy" and various scientific papers. K.C.B. Nov. 9th, 1904. Address: Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Cinque Ports, The. A group of seven ports (originally five, whence the name) situated on the south coast of England (in Sussex and Kent). **Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover** and **Sandwich** were the original ports, **Winchelsea** and **Rye** being added afterwards. The **Lord**

Wardenship, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is the present holder, is now only an honorary dignity.

City Churches Preservation Society, The, founded in 1894, considers that to destroy any of the beautiful City churches would be unnecessary. **Chairman**, Mr. Edwin Freshfield. **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. Alfred Moore, 7, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

City of London College. Day and evening classes are held in the various branches of science, literature, art, and commerce, and higher and commercial day schools have been established. There are chemical, physical, biological and physiological laboratories, and art studios. **Principal**, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.; **Secretary**, David Savage, F.C.I.S.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The British Civil Service comprises all those persons who serve the King in a civil capacity, as opposed to those employed in the military and naval services. The total number of persons so employed cannot be far short of half a million. The chief department of the Civil Service is the **Treasury**, which exercises a control over all other departments, and from whom alone authority is obtained for all expenditure. Perhaps next in importance is the **Exchequer and Audit Department**, which is charged with the audit of the accounts of all other departments. The **Foreign Office** (including the diplomatic service), the **India Office** and the **Colonial Office**, together with the **Home Office**, probably rank next. The three revenue departments—namely, the **Post Office**, **Inland Revenue**, and **Customs**—are of course important branches of the service; there are also, among what are known as the spending departments, the **War Office**, **Admiralty**, **Board of Trade**, **Office of Works**, **Education Office**, **Privy Council Office**, the **Stationery Office**, and many other smaller offices.

Most of the clerkships in the Civil Service are now thrown open to public competition, and the various offices are grouped into two grades. The recommendation of the **Playfair Commission** which sat in 1874 to inquire into the Civil Service—namely, that the Service should be divided into a **Higher** and a **Lower Division**, with a specified scale of salaries irrespective of office for each division—has never been fully carried out. Most of the better-class offices are grouped under Grade I., and the remainder under what was formerly known as Grade II.; in these latter, however, most of the vacancies are being filled up by the appointment of Lower Division clerks under the Playfair scheme. An official nomination is required for all situations not filled by open competition.

The Civil Service Commissioners conduct the examinations not only for home services, but also for Indian, military, naval, and colonial services. See also **BRITISH EMPIRE** (Indian Civil Service). Full particulars of all examinations for the Civil Services can be obtained of the **Civil Service Commission**, London, W.

Clarke, Sir George Sydenham, G.C.M.G., F.R.S., appointed Governor of Bombay July 1907, was b. in 1848, and is the eldest son of the late Rev. W. J. Clarke of Folkestone. Ed. at Haileybury and Wimbledon, he passed first both into and out of the R.M.A., Woolwich, and entered the Royal Engineers '68. He was on the Staff of Cooper's Hill '71-80, and served in Egypt and the Soudan '82 and '85. For his services in organising Colonial Defence, '85-92,

he was made a K.C.M.G. '93. Secretary Royal Commission on Navy and Army Administration in '88, and member War Office Reorganisation Committee 1900. Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Dept. at Woolwich '94-1901. Governor of Victoria 1901-4, member War Office Reconstruction Committee 1904, Sec. Committee of Imperial Defence 1904-7. G.C.M.G. 1906. He has published works on "Graphic Statics," "Plevna," "Imperial Defence," "Fortification," "Russia's Sea Power," etc.

Clemenceau, Georges, is one of the most striking personalities in French politics. The Bloo, or union of all Republican parties against all reactionaries, was created by him in the phrase: "*La Révolution est un bloc dont on ne peut rien détacher, rien rejeter.*" B. in 1841 in Vendée, he obtained the degree of M.D., and was in practice in Paris when elected Mayor of Montmartre on the overthrow of the Second Empire (Sept. 4th, '71). Since that time he has always been concerned with politics, overthrowing Cabinets, raising up others, exercising the greatest influence, and yet not becoming a Minister until, in March 1906, he accepted the Portfolio of the Interior in the Sarrien Administration, of which he was the virtual head. On Oct. 23rd, when M. Sarrien resigned, he succeeded him as **Premier**. He was returned to the Chamber of Deputies in '76, and was regularly re-elected until '93. Always a friend of England, his defeat was due to no small extent to a cartoon widely disseminated, representing him juggling with "British gold." In 1902 he was returned as Senator for the Department of the Var. In the meantime he had taken up the journalist's pen, edited the *Aurore*, and eloquently and valiantly defended Captain (now Major) Dreyfus. Has written a play and several books. As an orator he is incisive, logical, and fearless.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne (Mark Twain) was b. at Florida, Missouri, Nov. 30th, 1835; became a printer at 13, was for a time a pilot

on the Mississippi (he got his pen-name from the leadsmen's cry when he "marked" two fathoms of water), then a reporter and editor in Buffalo. He wrote for the *Californian*, and soon established his reputation as a humourist by "The Jumping Frog," "Innocents Abroad," "Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Adventures of Hucklebury Finn," "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," "Joan of Arc," etc. On his visit to England in 1907 he was received by the King and made a D.C.L. Oxford.

Clifford, Rev. John, was b. Oct. 16th, 1836, at Sawley. When a boy of eleven he was a "threader" in a lace factory, and often worked from 4 a.m. on the Friday till 6 p.m. on the Saturday. In '55 he entered the General Baptist College, and in '58 accepted an invitation from the Praed Street church, Paddington. He graduated B.A. at London University in '61, B.Sc. with honours in Logic and Philosophy, and in Geology in '62, in '64 taking the degree of M.A. (bracketed first); and in '66 that of LL.B. with honours in the Principles of Legislation. Hon. D.D. Bates' College, U.S.A., '83; hon. LL.D. Colgate University, New York, 1906. His growing success at Praed Street led to the erection of Westbourne Park Chapel, which was opened Sept. '77, and in which he still continues to minister. He was the protagonist of the Passive Resistance Movement directed against the 1902 Education Act, and in Feb. 1907 a national testimonial was presented to him, the contributions to which amounted to £6100. Angus Lecturer 1906. His works include the following: "Is Life worth Living?" "The Dawn of Manhood," "Daily Strength for Daily Living," "Christian Certainties," "The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible," "Typical Christian Leaders," "Social Worship," "God's Greater Britain," "The New Education Bill: What is at Stake," 1902, "The Secret of Jesus," 1903, and "The Ultimate Problems of Christianity," 1906. Address: 25, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Gardens, W.

CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES, PRINCIPAL.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab-lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Albemarle	13, Albemarle Street	1874	1,000	£ s. d. 6 & 5gs.	£ s. d. 6 & 5gs.
Alpine	23, Savile Row	1857	660	4 4 0	2 2 0
Army and Navy	36, Pall Mall	1837	2,400	40 0 0	7 & 10gs.
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street	1765	600	31 10 0	11 & 12gs.
Arts	40, Dover St., Piccadilly, W.	1863	600	£10 share £6 fee	7 7 0
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0
Australasian	24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	1898	300	6 5 0	5 5 0
Authors'	4, Whitehall Court	1891	360	£5 share until 600 memb'rs	5 5 (T.) 3 3 (Sb.) 2 2 (C.)
Automobile	119, Piccadilly, W.	1897	3,300	6 6 0	8 8 (T.) 5 5 (C.)
Auxiliary Forces	Whitehall Court, S.W.	1902	1,000	—	5,3, & 1gs.
Bachelors'	7 & 8, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	1,060	31 10 0	10 10 0
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W.	1876	1,000	10 10 0	8 8 0
Bath (Gentlemen)	34, Dover St., Piccadilly, W.	1894	2,000	31 10 0	10 10 0
" (Ladies)	16, Berkeley Street, Picca- dilly, W.	1894	500	10 10 0	7 7 0
Beefsteak	9, Green St., Leicester Square	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street	1762	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Brooks's	St. James's Street	1764	650	31 10 0	11 11 0
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0

Name of Club.	Club House	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Caledonian	30, Charles Street, St. James's, S.W.	1897	Limited to 1,300	£ s. d. 10 10 0	£ s. d. 8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) Service, 5 gs.
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	1,800	40 0 0	10 & 11 gs.
Cavalry	127, Piccadilly, W.	1890	1,400	31 10 0	10 10 0
City Athenæum	Angel Court, E.C.	1895	650	5 5 0	5 5 0
City Carlton	24-27, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	1868	800 (T.) 200 (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 10 gs. (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.)
City Liberal	Walbrook, E.C.	1874	800	10 10 0	10 & 4 gs. (C.)
City of London	19, Old Broad Street, E.C. . .	1832	800	31 10 0	10 10 0
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street	1746	700	10 10 0	5 & 7 gs.
Conservative	74, St. James's Street	1840	1,300	31 10 0	10 10 0
Constitutional	Northumberland Avenue . . .	1883	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	7 & 4 gs.
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street	1874	1,200	15 15 0	10 10 0
Dutch	22, Regent Street, S.W. . . .	1873	380	None	3 3 0 [& 21s.]
East India Unit. Service . .	16 & 17, St. James's Square . .	1849	2,500	21 0 0	10 10 0
Eccentric	21, Shaftesbury Avenue . . .	1891	999	10 10 0	3 3 0
Eighty	3, Hare Court, Temple, E.C. (Office)	1880	775	1 1 0	1 1 0
Eldon	3, Cursitor St., Chancery Lane	1877	200	2 2 0	4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.)
Farmers'	2, Whitehall Court	1842	950	1 1 0	1 1 (C.) 3 3 (T.)
Garrick	15, Garrick St., Covent Garden	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0
German Athenæum	19, Stratford Place, W.	1869	500	5 5 0 and £5 share	6 & 4 gs. 5,3 & 1 gs.
Golfers'	2A, Whitehall Court	1893	1,000	—	5,3 & 1 gs.
Green Room	46, Leicester Square	1877	500	6 6 0	5 5 0
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	1843	475	10 10 0	10 10 0
Grosvenor	68A, Piccadilly, 7A, Dover St., and Grosvenor River Club, Henley-on-Thames.	1885	3,000	None	10 gs. (T.) 8 gs. (C.)
Guards	70, Pall Mall	1831	600	31 10 0	11 & 10 gs.
Gun Club	Pavilion, Wood Lane, Notting Hill, W. Office, 5, Brook St. Fulham, S.W.	1860	No limit	15 0 0	10 0 0
Hurlingham	105, Piccadilly	1882	1,600	None	10 & 7 gs.
Isthmian	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,200	None	10 10 0
Junior Athenæum	Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0
Junior Carlton	43 & 44, Albemarle St., Piccadilly	1889	3,300	Suspd.	4 gs. (T.) 2 g. (C.)
Junior Conservative	101, Piccadilly, W.	1887	5,000	10 10 0	5 & 3 gs.
Junior Constitutional	Charles Street, St. James's . .	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0
Junior United Service	7, Grafton Street, W.	1873	300	—	5 5 0
Kennel	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	600	31 10 0	10 10 0
Marlborough	Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	5,077	5 0 0	3 0 0
Marylebone C.C.	Coventry Street, W.	1907	2,000	—	5 5 0
Motor	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	600	Suspd.	4 10 & 7 gs.
National	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	6,000	Suspd.	6 & 3 gs.
National Liberal	43, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.	1891	700	Junior 5 5 0	2 & 1 gs. 6 6 0
National Sporting	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	Countr 2 2 0	Country 4 4 0
Naval and Military	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly . .	1893	950	42 0 0	10 10 0
New Club	10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. . . .	1900	500	£21 or With- out	7 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 10 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.)
New Reform	68, Pall Mall	1884	850	—	1 1 0
New Oxford & Cambridge . .	57 & 58, St. James's Street . .	1864	1,150	10 10 0	10 & 6 gs.
New University	2, Savile Row, W.	1891	550	None	9 9 0
Northumberland and Northern Counties, Ltd.					7 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.) 1 g. (Fn.)

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished	No. of Members.	Subscription.	
				Entrance.	Annual.
Old Welcome	Earl's Court Exhibition	1887	1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
O.P. Club	Piazza, Covent Garden, W.C.	1900	800	—	3 3 0
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	1 1 0	1 11 6
Orleans	29, King Street, St. James's	1877	500	31 0 0	9 9 0
				31 10 0	10 gs. & 1g. (For.)
Oxford and Cambridge	71 to 76, Pall Mall	1830	1,170	42 0 0	9 9 0
Pioneer (Ladies')	5, Grafton Street, Bond Street, W.	1892	650	(T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs.	(T.) 3 gs. (C.) 2 gs.
Playgoers'	5 & 6, Clement's Inn, W.C.	1884	1,500	2 gs.	(P.) 2 gs.
Polyglot	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	1905	220	1 11 0	1 1 0
				1 0 0	2 0 0
					& 1 0 0
Portland	9, St. James's Square, S.W.	1816	300	10 10 0	10 10 0
Pratt's	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1841	700	—	5 5 0
Press	Wine Office Ct., Fleet St., E.C.	1882	520	1 1 0	3 & 1 gs.
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's.	1886	3,500	Suspd.	2 2 0
					& 1 1 0
Prince's	Knightsbridge	1853	1,500	7 7 0	7 7 0
Queen's	West Kensington	1886	1,200	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C. & Service)
					3 gs. L. dies
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	800	5 5 0	10 10 0
Ranelagh	Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W.	1894	2,200	30 gs., (Officers on Active Listings.)	10 10 0
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1836	1,450	40 0 0	10 10 0
Royal London Yacht	2, Savile Row, W., and Cowes, Isle of Wight	1838	500	5 5 0	7 7 0
Royal Societies	St. James's Street	1894	2,500	1 1 0	8 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.) 2 gs. (Col. & Fgn.)
				(Library)	8 & 6 gs.
Royal Thames Yacht	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	Lmtd. to 1,000	Suspd.	8 & 6 gs.
Royal Water Colour So- ciety Art.	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.	1884	250	1 1 0	1 1 0
St. James'	106, Piccadilly	1857	750	26 5 0	11 11 0
St. Stephen's	1, Bridge Street, Westminster	1871	1,150	10 10 0	10 10 0
Savage	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace	1857	600	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W.	1868	675	10 10 0	6 6 0
Smithfield Club (Incorp.)	12, Hanover Square	1798	1,100	None.	1 1 0
Sports	8, St. James's Square	1893	Unlimit.	10 0 0	6, 4 & 2 gs.
Thatched House	86, St. James's Street	1865	800	10 10 0	10 10 0
The Motor	Coventry Street, W.	1907	2,000	—	5 5 0
Travellers'	106, Pall Mall	1819	800	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.
Turf	85, Piccadilly, W.	1868	550	31 10 0	12 12 0
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,250	22 1 0	9 & 10 gs.
United Service	116 & 117, Pall Mall	1815	1,600	30 0 0	10 l. home 1 l. abroad
United University	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,000	42 0 0	9 9 0
University	127, Princes St., Edinburgh	1864	700	36 15 0	7 0 0
Victoria	18, Wellington Street, W.C.	1857	460	10 10 0	6 6 0
Wellington (Social : Ladies as Visitors)	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0
Westminster	3, Whitehall Court, S.W.	1904	900	3 3 0	3 3 (T.) 2 2 (C.) 1 1 (F.)
Whitehall	Whitehall Court	1866	600	—	10 10 0
White's	37, St. James's Street	1693	800	26 5 0	11 11 0
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1828	700	32 11 0	10 0 0
Writers' Club	10, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.	1892	300	1 1 0	2 2 (T.) 1 1 (C.)
Yorick	29 & 30, Bedford Street, Strand	1889	300	2 2 0	2 2 0

Coalite. A patent was taken out in 1906 for a new fuel obtained by the partial destructive distillation of coal at a low temperature, and then cooling down by the admission of steam before the product is withdrawn from the retort. The result is a fuel of uniform composition, which when burned in an open fire-grate gives out great heat. According to Mr. R. H. Smith, Professor of Engineering at Birmingham University, the radiant heat is 2'64 times that of ordinary coal. It is practically smokeless. The inventor is Mr. Thomas Parker, F.R.S.E., of Chapel Street, Edgware Road, London, and a limited liability company was formed to work the invention.

Coal Smoke Abatement Society, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. Founded in 1899 to take steps to enforce the observance of the restrictions imposed by Public Health Acts in respect of emission of smoke from factory and other chimneys. Employs inspectors to take observations of smoke nuisances, and works in harmony with local authorities. Has conducted various elaborate tests of grates, stoves, gas fires, and fuels aiming at diminution of smoke nuisance. Minimum subscription, 5s. per annum. **President,** Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.; **Sec.,** L. W. Chubb.

Coast Erosion, Royal Commission on. A Royal Commission was appointed in July 1906 to inquire and report (1) As to the encroachment of the sea on various parts of the coast of the United Kingdom, and the damage which has been or is likely to be caused thereby; and what measures are desirable for the prevention of such damage. (2) Whether any further powers should be conferred upon local authorities and owners of property with a view to the adoption of effective and systematic schemes for the protection of the coast and the banks of tidal rivers. (3) Whether any alteration of the law is desirable as regards the management and control of the foreshore. (4) Whether further facilities should be given for the reclamation of tidal lands. The Commission is thus constituted: The Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P. (**Chairman**), Sir W. H. Browne, Bart., Sir Leonard Lyell, Bart., Sir W. Matthews, K.C.M.G., Mr. W. Phipson Beale, K.C., M.P., Commander G. C. Frederick, R.N., Mr. H. Rider Haggard, Dr. T. J. Jehu, M.A., Mr. A. L. Lever, M.P., Mr. R. B. Nicholson, Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., Mr. T. Summerbell, M.P., and Mr. A. Stanley Wilson, M.P. **Secretary,** Mr. C. H. Grimshaw, of the Board of Trade, and 35, Great George Street, S.W.

Cobden Club. **Chairman of Committee,** Lord Welby; **Secretary,** J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P., Caxton House, Westminster.

Cocoa. The chief cocoa-producing countries are Ecuador, Brazil, the Portuguese island of St. Thomas in the Gulf of Guinea, Trinidad, San Domingo, Venezuela, Grenada, the Gold Coast colony, Cuba, Ceylon, etc. The world's cocoa production has been in recent years: 105,720 tons in 1901; 120,939 tons in 1902; 125,895 tons in 1903; 146,552 tons in 1904; 140,000 tons in 1905; and 145,500 tons in 1906. The world's consumption is increasing in about the same ratio, the chief consuming countries being the United States, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Holland, in the order named. Cocoa is now no longer regarded as a luxury, but is becoming a staple article of food even among the working classes. Hamburg is the leading centre of the cocoa trade,

other centres being Havre, New York, and London.

Coffee. The chief coffee-growing countries are Brazil, which produces about two-thirds of the annual supply, Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia, the Dutch East Indies, Salvador, Mexico, and Hayti. The demand appears to be diminishing somewhat, the figures as to the international trade in coffee being:

1901 . . . 2,741,109,979 lb.	1904 . . . 2,278,346,148 lb.
1902 . . . 2,505,188,316 "	1905 . . . 2,238,581,412 "
1903 . . . 2,624,243,479 "	

Cold Storage and Ice Association. Founded in 1899 to promote the interests of its industry, on the lines of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and other engineering societies. Meetings are held to discuss scientific and other papers, which are published in the Association's "Proceedings." The annual subscription is one guinea, and half a guinea for associate members. There are over 100 members and associates. **President,** Sir Alfred L. Jones, K.C.M.G.; **Hon. Treasurer,** Mr. W. B. Esson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.; **Hon. Secretary,** Mr. R. M. Leonard; **Office,** 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

Coleridge-Taylor, Samuel, composer, was b. in London, 1875. His father, a West African, studied medicine at King's College, London; his mother was English. He greatly distinguished himself at the Royal College of Music, and first became known through the "Orchestral Ballade in A Minor," written for Gloucester (Three Choirs) Festival, '98. "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," a "Solemn Prelude" for orchestra (Worcester), the overture to the "Hiawatha" trilogy (Norwich), and "The Death of Minnehaha" (Hanley) were produced in '99. The complete trilogy was performed several times in 1900. In Jan. 1902 his "Blind Girl of Castel Cuillé" and a Coronation March were published. In 1903 his cantata "The Atonement" was produced at the Hereford Festival. In 1904 he composed several works for the violin and a large number of songs. His latest works are "Endymion's Dream" and "Bon-bon Suite." He has been for some years conductor of the Rochester Choral Society, and is conductor of the Handel Society. Hillcrest, Norbury, S.W.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South and Central America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into 16 departments (besides the capital district and various territories), the governors of which are nominated by the **President of the Republic**, whose term of office is four years—though the present President is to hold office till 1914. The legislature consists of a Senate of 48 members and a House of 67 Representatives, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage.

Panama (*q.v.*) on Nov. 3rd, 1903, proclaimed its independence of the Republic.

A treaty was signed in Nov. 1904 submitting a boundary dispute with Ecuador to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service, but the standing army only numbers 5000. The industries are chiefly confined to

agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. Railways, about 500 miles. Chief port, Barranquilla; pop. 40,115.

Area, 482,329 sq. miles; **pop.** estimated at about 3,750,000. **Capital**, Bogota (pop. 120,000). **Estimated revenue and expenditure**, 1906, balanced at \$10,632,389 gold. **Imports** '98-9, £2,216,605; **exports**, £3,831,557 (no later data available); **foreign debt**, 1905 (with unpaid interest to July 1st, 1905), £3,051,000; **internal debt**, 1906, \$5,476,887 silver, \$2,345,658 gold.

A new Bank, the Banco Central, was established in 1905, with a capital of \$8,000,000 gold, to receive and administer the product of the National Revenue and to remit the funds for the service of the External Debt. An agreement with the bondholders was made in April 1905, providing for the resumption of payment of full interest on the debt from July 1st, 1905; but the Sinking Fund was postponed for 4 years, in view of the disorganisation of the national finances.

President, General Rafael Reyes, elected in 1904. His term of office was extended for a period of 10 years, until 1914, by resolution of a General Assembly in Mar. 1905.

Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutiérrez Ponce, 42, Holland Rd., Kensington, W.—**Consul-General**, Don Guillermo R. Calderón, 103, Newgate Street, E.C.—**Vice-Consul**, Mr. Leopold Schloss.

British Minister and Consul-General at Bogota, F. W. Stronge. **Consul**, J. Gillies, Barranquilla.

Commercial Travellers' Association, Incorporated, was established in 1883, and has branches throughout the kingdom. In connection with it is the **United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society** (Secretary, H. G. King. **Offices**, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). The Association is managed by a Central Board, and holds an annual Conference. **Monthly organ**, *On the Road*. **Hon. General Secretary**, Fred Coysh, 42, Weston Park, Crouch End, London, N.

Commissionaires, Corps of. The members of this institution, which was founded in 1859 by the late Capt. Sir E. Walter, K.C.B., are retired soldiers and sailors of His Majesty's regular forces; their number now exceeds 3550. There are divisions in Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nottingham, and Cardiff. The men are employed in every capacity where high qualifications are required, and thus may be engaged for permanent or temporary service. **Office**, 419, Strand, W.C.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society. Established 1865. In '99 the National Footpath Preservation Society was amalgamated with it. See also **SCOTTISH RIGHTS OF WAY**. It has a number of branches in England and Wales, and a large number of local authorities are affiliated to it. It is taking steps to schedule all public Rights of Way and Commons in the Home Counties, with a view to the publication of a series of maps, and assists in preserving commons, village greens, footpaths, bridleways, roadside waste, and

open spaces. The minimum subscription is 5s. per annum, while a ros. 6d. subscription entitles a member to legal advice gratis. **Secretary**, Mr. Lawrence W. Chubb. **Offices**, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

CONGO FREE STATE.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901; but a Bill was then passed, reaffirming the right of annexation and suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium.

The Congo Reform Association (President, Lord Monkswell; Hon. Sec., Mr. E. D. Morel), has for some time demanded the abrogation of the present system of misgovernment on the Congo, which they declare to be in direct violation of the conditions under which the Congo Free State was established. The history of recent events, the outrages on the natives, the report in 1904 of Mr. R. Casement, the Commission of Inquiry's report in 1905, and the regulations which were issued in 1906, have been dealt with in previous editions of the ANNUAL. The British Government has pressed for reform, but in view of the attitude of Belgium, and the probability of the annexation of the Congo by Belgium, delayed to take any decisive action. The Congo Reform Association now appeals for the action of the responsible Powers, or, failing that, for independent action by the British Government. See **BELGIUM, History, 1907**.

The central Government is at Brussels, and consists of King Leopold, and three departmental chiefs, for Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior, under a Secretary of State. At Boma there is a **Governor-General**, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper, and other metals have been discovered. Some districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of 15,736 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 9 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 32 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Stanley Pool. Another line, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville in the Upper Congo, was opened in 1906. It is 127 kilometres in length. With the Congo River, and other lines to be built where the river is not navigable, it is designed to open a route between Boma and the Katanga district, on the confines of Rhodesia.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m., and the population at about 30,000,000. The European population in 1906 was 2635. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. **Revenue**, 1906, £1,178,109; **expenditure**, £1,370,032; **imports**, 1904, £933,000; 1905, £803,000; 1906, £859,103; **exports**, 1904, £2,075,000; 1905, £2,121,000; 1906, £2,331,113; **public debt**, £4,676,888.

Central Government at Brussels: Ministers of State, Baron von Eetvelde and Baron Descamps.—*Chief of Cabinet*, M. A. Baerts: *Office*, 20, Rue de Namur.—*Treasurer-General*, M. H. Pochez.—*Foreign Affairs and Justice*, Chevalier de Cuvelier.—*Finance*, M. H. Droogmans.—*Interior*, Commander C. Liebrechts.—*Contrôle*, M. Arnold.

Local Administration at Boma: Governor-General, General Baron Wahis.—*Vice-Governors*, Colonel Lantonnois, Major Wangermée and M. Fuchs.—*Secretary-General*, M. Van Dam.—*Justice*, M. De Meulemeester.—*Finances*, —*Force Publique*, Lieut.-Col. Paternoster.—*Administrative Service*, M. Vandenplas.—*Travaux de Défense*, Capt. Jensen.

British Consul, A. Nightingale, at Boma. **Vice-Consuls**, J. P. Armstrong, at Leopoldville; G. Michell, at Stanleyville.

Consul-General in London, M. Houdret, 130, London Wall, E.C.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col.-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of H.M. Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia ('79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway; Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King; and Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany, who succeeded in 1900. He was installed as Grand Master of Freemasons (July 17th, 1901), an office which was resigned by King Edward VII. on succeeding to the throne. He is also Grand Master of the Mark Masons. He headed the special mission to Madrid in May 1902, invested the King with the Order of the Garter, and himself received the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke and Duchess attended the Indian Coronation Durbar

at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of the King and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board 1904-7. H.R.H. attended the German Army Manœuvres in Sept. 1906, and was made a Prussian Field-Marshal. His new appointment in the Mediterranean was created in 1907. Address: Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.

CONSOLS AND NATIONAL CREDIT.

The question has frequently been discussed of late whether our national credit has been impaired, and the object of the present article is to discuss the broader aspects of this important question. During the past eleven years the price of Consols, which represent a large portion of our national indebtedness, has fallen very seriously. In 1896, when the actual rate of interest paid upon them was 2½ per cent., and there was but a short time to elapse before the rate would be reduced to 2½ per cent., they were quoted at 114. In 1907 the price fell as low as 80½, and thus what has been justly regarded as the premier security of the world has depreciated nearly 30 per cent. in the course of eleven years. How far, however, this heavy decline really involves impairment of British credit is a more complicated question than may at first sight appear. For one thing, prices of commodities and stocks are governed by the law of supply and demand and are dearer in times of temporary security and cheaper in periods of abundance. Then, too, we have the fact that there is always a tendency in the public mind to exaggerate favourable or unfavourable conditions, leading at one time to prices being unduly enhanced and at another to their being unduly depressed. Hence such a comparison as that given above between the top and the bottom prices of the past eleven years gives an exaggerated picture. Allowing for this, however, the decline is a very serious one, so serious that pessimistic views as to national credit are not unnatural. It is only by examining carefully the conditions of supply and demand prevailing with regard to Consols in 1896 and in 1907 that we can determine whether such views are warranted.

In 1896 the supply of Consols was small compared with the demands of the public. For forty years the debt of the nation had been gradually reduced. In 1857, or just after the close of the Crimean War, it stood at £827,000,000 roughly. In 1896 its amount had fallen to £652,000,000, and there appeared every prospect that the process of reduction would continue. Money in that year was cheap, which means that there was a great amount of capital seeking investment at low rates, the range of securities open to Government departments, trustees and various large institutions to whom in one way or another the savings of the country were entrusted being very limited. Practically the only competing securities were issues by the Government of India and by British Corporations, which were small in comparison with what have been floated since. To-day entirely different conditions prevail. For one thing national indebtedness has, as a consequence of the South African War, been greatly increased. On March 31st, 1899, the National Debt stood at £635,000,000; but, owing to borrowings between then and 1903 amounting to £163,000,000, it stood on March 31st, 1903, at £798,000,000.

Since then a reduction of £33,000,000 has been effected, but the debt on March 31st, 1908, may be placed at £765,000,000, a net increase in twelve years of 15 per cent. This alone would have reduced the quotation for Consols, but there have been other even more important causes at work. The competition of Colonial stocks as trustee investments since 1900, the extensive borrowings of Corporations, the issue of large amounts of Government stock in connection with the Irish Land Act of 1903, large loans floated by both Japan and Russia to pay for a very costly war, have greatly widened the area of investment open to those who desire first-class security, and have consequently weakened the relative position of Consols. Add to all this that money is now much dearer than in 1906, thanks mainly to the remarkable and unusual economic prosperity of nearly all parts of the world, and we have the position that whereas eleven years ago Consols held what may be described as a particularly privileged position among high-class securities, it is now only one among a number competing for the favour of the public. A special cause which has recently contributed to depress its price is the fact that, owing to the heavy claims British insurance companies have had to pay in connection with last year's fire at San Francisco, they have been sellers rather than buyers of Consols.

So far attention has been mainly directed to what may be described as the absolute causes of the decline which has taken place, but there still remains for consideration the question as to how our national credit stood when Consols were at their worst in 1907 in comparison with that enjoyed by the other leading nations of the world. This is shown by the following table, which contrasts the prices and yields of the representative securities of the four wealthiest countries of the world on the day when Consols touched their nadir:—

	Rate of Interest	Price Aug. 12, 1907.	Yield per cent.
Consols	2½	80½	3 1 11
French Rentes	3	95	3 3 2
German Imperial Loan	3	81	3 14 1
United States Redeemable	4	130	3 1 7

A very fractional advantage is shown in favour of the United States, but this is more than accounted for by the larger amount of accrued interest on August 12th on the American stock. Really our credit was better than any of the other countries, and much better than that of France and Germany.

The very effective Sinking Fund set up by Mr. Asquith, which provided £10,000,000 for debt redemption in 1906-7 and will probably furnish £13,500,000 in 1907-8, will be a powerful factor in raising the price of Consols, which may reasonably be expected to attain before long a considerably higher level than at present, though of course the maximum of 1896, due as explained to exceptional causes, is not likely to be reached within any period which is at present within calculable distance. The process may be delayed if the present tension in the money market is prolonged, but permanent forces are steadily at work to raise the value of the best securities. Relatively national credit has not been impaired. Consols may still be fairly regarded as the world's premier security.

CONSUMPTION, PREVENTION OF.

Consumption kills nearly 40,000 persons every year in this country alone. The death rates per million living from this cause since 1866 are as follows, in quinquennial periods:

1866-70	2,448	1886-90	1,635
1871-75	2,218	1891-95	1,462
1876-80	2,040	1896-1900	1,323
1881-85	1,830		

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis. The object of the Association is the collection and diffusion of information as to the spread, treatment, and prevention of consumption. Chairman of Council, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., F.R.S. Office, 20, Hanover Square, W.

National Association for the Establishment and Maintenance of Sanatoria for Workers suffering from Tuberculosis. The first Sanatorium is now being erected at Benenden, Kent, and when finished will accommodate 200 patients. Cost of maintenance of a bed for one year, £65. Chairman, Mr. C. H. Garland; Sec., Mr. W. G. Bunn. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

National Committee for the Establishment of Self-supporting Sanatoria for the Treatment of Consumption among the working classes. Includes delegates from the chief Friendly Societies and Trades Unions. Sec., E. Douglas White. Office, 19, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London, W.

A Royal Commission is sitting to report with regard to Tuberculosis: (1) whether the disease in animals and in man is one and the same; (2) whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; (3) under what conditions, if at all, transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to such transmission. Members: German S. Woodhead, Esq., M.D., Sidney H. C. Martin, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Sir John McFadyean, M.B., R. W. Boyce, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. An interim report was published in June 1904, stating that the Commissioners had found that tubercle of human origin can give rise in the bovine animal to tuberculosis identical with ordinary bovine tuberculosis; and therefore it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures on the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli were specifically different from each other. A second interim report appeared in Feb. 1907, and stated that cows' milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis and of fatal tuberculosis in man. A very large proportion of tuberculosis contracted by ingestion is due to tubercle bacilli of bovine source, especially among the young. Cows' milk containing tubercle bacilli ought never to be used for food, and measures more stringent than those at present taken ought to be enforced to prevent the sale of such milk. Secretary: Dr. E. J. Steegmann. Address: 5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Consumption Sanatoria.

The following are establishments for the open-air treatment of consumption.

Altadore, Kilpedder, county Wicklow, among the Wicklow Mountains. Accommodation for 27 patients. Terms 3 guineas. Greystones station, 5 miles. Resident Physician, Dr. J. C. Smyth.

"Belle Vue," Shotley Bridge, county Durham.

Accommodation for 15 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. E. W. Diver.

Brompton Hospital Sanatorium, near Camberley, about 30 miles from London. The Sanatorium of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption, opened June 25th, 1904. Accommodation for 108 patients (78 men, 30 women). Secretary, F. Wood; Medical Superintendent, Dr. M. S. Paterson.

Chiltern Sanatorium, Hailey, Ipsden, Wallingford. Accommodation for 22 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. F. S. Arnold, M.B. Oxon.

Crooksbury Sanatorium, Crooksbury Ridges, Farnham, Surrey. There are 24 beds. Terms 4 and 5 guineas weekly. Railway station Farnham ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles). Resident Physician, Dr. F. Rufenacht Walters.

Dartmoor Sanatorium, Chagford, S. Devon. Proprietor and Resident Physician, Dr. A. Scott Smith; Assistant, Dr. C. H. Berry.

Dr. Johns Sanatorium, Alderney Manor, Parkstone, Bournemouth. Accommodation for 25 patients. Proprietor and Resident Physician, Dr. W. D. Johns.

Home Sanatorium, Southbourne, near Bournemouth. An establishment on the home and chalet (or hut) systems. Accommodation for 45 patients. Terms from 3 to 5 guineas weekly.

King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Lord's Common, near Midhurst, intended "for the classes above the very poor, but unable to meet the expense of prolonged residence in private sanatoria." Number of beds, 100.

Kingwood Sanatorium, Peppard Common, Oxon. Accommodation for 14 patients. Resident Physicians, Dr. Esther Carling and Dr. Marie Pethick.

Knocksualtach Sanatorium, Kirkmichael, Perthshire. Accommodation for 6 ladies. Medical Superintendent, Dr. Mary F. Nannetti.

London Open Air Sanatorium, Pinewood, Nine Mile Ride, Wokingham, for the treatment of the educated middle classes; 64 cases can be accommodated. Terms 3 guineas weekly.

Moorcote, Eversley, Winchfield, Hants. Accommodation for 15 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. J. G. Garson.

Mundesley Sanatorium, Norfolk. Accommodation for 30 patients. Resident Physician, Dr. S. Vere Pearson.

Nordrach-upon-Dee, Banchory, N.B. 55 beds. Senior Physician, Dr. David Lawson.

Nordrach-upon-Mendip, Blagdon, Bristol. Accommodation for 40 patients. Terms 3 to 5 guineas. Resident Physician and Proprietor, Rowland Thurnam, M.D.; Assistant Physician, C. S. Hawes, M.R.C.S.

Painswick Sanatorium, Gloucestershire. Accommodation for 12 patients. Resident Physician and Proprietor, Dr. William McCall.

Royal National Sanatorium, Bournemouth. For the necessitous poor; accommodation for 85 patients (male and female). Patients admitted by Governor's letter and the payment of 7s. 6d. per week. Resident Medical Officer, Dr. P. J. Harris-Jones; Secretary, A. G. A. Major; Matron, Miss Ethel Lloyd.

Vale of Clwyd Sanatorium, Llanbedr, Ruthin, North Wales. Accommodation for 21 patients. Medical Officers, Drs. Crafte Calvert and Cecil Fish.

Whitmead Hill, near Farnham, Surrey. Accommodation for 18 patients; fee $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 guineas. Resident Physician, Dr. J. Hurd-Wood.

Woodburn Sanatorium, Morningside, Edinburgh. Accommodation for 20 patients. Two

resident physicians. Apply to Mrs. Mears, L.R.C.P.I.

CO-OPERATION.

Distributive Societies.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochedale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the rebate, or dividend as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1906 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union report**, 1,448 distributive societies, with 2,222,417 members, £27,350,588 share capital, £63,353,772 sales, and £9,972,250 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various productive departments, e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc.; the total output in this direction being more than £5,000,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle. In 1906 it had 1131 members, £3,635,209 share and loan capital, £22,510,035 sales, and £478,194 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, underclothing, corsets, furniture, cocoa, chocolate, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, corn-milling, etc., to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £1,994,892, its output of manufactures £4,511,214, profit thereon £112,879, and the number of persons employed 12,472. It owns 4 steamships, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, the United States, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has

its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a large business, its turnover exceeding £90,000,000.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1906 it had 280 society members and 523 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £2,522,472, its sales £7,140,182, and profits £298,797. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, chemical sundries, soap, tobacco, etc., besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1906 its productive capital was £661,007, output of manufactures £1,956,343, profit thereon £66,848, and productive employees 4796. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also 6 **Corn Mills** owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1906 had a capital of £237,258, sales £885,575, and profit £36,306; and 17 **baking societies** (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £440,631, sales £629,387, and profits £74,712.

Productive Societies.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See **LABOUR CO-OPERATIONSHIP ASSOCIATION**.

The **Co-operative Productive Federation** is a business organisation to assist such societies. The **Co-operative Union Report** shows, in 1906, 106 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn-milling, and baking societies) with £728,205 capital (in shares and loans), £1,250,049 sales, and £57,563 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable copartnership societies are **Hebden Bridge Fustian**, **Burnley Self-Help**, **Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe**, **W. Thomson & Sons**, **Kettering Clothing**, and **Kettering Boot**. Many distributive societies also give their employees a share of their profits. The copartnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the **South Metropolitan Gas Company**. **House Building**: According to returns made at the end of 1906, Co-operative Societies have up to the present built 8530 houses at a cost of £1,839,069, which are let to members at a rental; have also built 5577 houses costing £1,232,073, which have been sold to members; and have advanced £6,532,296 on 32,600 houses built by members themselves.

The **Co-operative Union** (General Secretary, J. C. Gray; offices, 2, Nicholas Croft, High Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board throughout the year is conducted by committees—education, propaganda, defence, parliamentary, exhibitions, international, and the joint arbitration committee with trade unionists, being those for 1906. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their

profits to educational purposes, the amount voted in 1906 being £86,069. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1907 Congress was held at Preston, and was attended by 1492 delegates, representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were in 1906, 1235 societies members of the Union, contributing an income of £9678.

The **Women's Co-operative Guild** (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 23,000 members in 446 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, and anti-credit and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a **Women's Co-operative Guild** in Scotland, with 103 branches and a membership of 8789.

Co-operation in Agriculture.—Sixty-nine distributive (including wholesale) societies in 1906 farmed 9281 acres, with a capital of £197,613, and made a net aggregate profit of £5844 and a loss of £4604. Three farming societies with a capital of £3377 farmed 500 acres with a net aggregate profit of £206. In the article on **AGRICULTURE**, p. 10, full particulars are given as to the operations of the **Agricultural Organisation Society** and the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.**; and in the article on **BANKING**, p. 36, details will be found as to **Agricultural Credit Societies** and **Co-operative Credit Banks**.

The **Co-operative Insurance Society** does a large business amongst societies in insurance against fire risks, the sums assured in 1906 being £23,444,387; it had also £471,728 fidelity assurance policies, and £530,766 life. It makes a speciality of small policies for monthly and quarterly payments. See also **INSURANCE**.

Press.—The *Co-operative News and Millgate Monthly*, issued by the Co-operative Newspaper Society, Manchester; the *Wheat-sheaf*, issued by the English Wholesale Society, Manchester; *Labour Copartnership*, issued by the Labour Copartnership Association, London; the *Scottish Co-operator*, published in Glasgow, and many local organs.

Co-operation on the Continent.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** (6, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.) now includes 632 societies and 18 individual members in Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Servia, Australia, the United States, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Cape Colony, Greece, Hungary, India, Roumania, Norway, Finland, and the West Indies. Its object is to further the growth of co-operation, and it has held seven congresses: in London 1895, Paris '96, Delft '97, Paris 1900, Manchester 1902, Budapest 1904, and Cremona 1907.

In France productive societies form the most vigorous part of the movement, and devote themselves chiefly to building, house-painting, and furniture-making. They received a State subsidy of 200,000 francs in 1904. The **Famili-stère** at Guise, founded by M. Godin as "a co-operative association of labour, capital, and ability," and the **Maison Leclaire** at Paris, are among the best known of French institutions. There were at the close of 1906 just under 2000 distributive societies, including numerous

baking societies, and 1038 co-operative credit associations, mostly agricultural, the larger proportion being of the Raiffeisen type.

In Germany there were on Jan. 1st, 1907, 15,602 credit societies, 2006 distributive societies, 767 housing societies, 5946 agricultural societies, 1159 industrial societies, and 320 other forms of co-operative societies. The chief propagandist body is the General Union of German Trade and Industrial Self-Help Co-operative Societies, which carries on the tradition of Schulze-Delitzsch. The distributive societies have established their own Co-operative Union, which includes 900 societies. This Union has its headquarters in Hamburg.

In Belgium the People's Banks are very numerous, and many co-operative distributive and productive societies form part of the Socialist movement, there being about 250 such, with collective sales amounting to 40,000,000 fr., the "Vooruit" Baking Society being well known; in the rural districts the clergy govern the societies.

In Denmark practically the whole agriculture of the country is organised on a co-operative basis in dairies, bacon-curing factories, egg export societies, etc.

In Switzerland and Holland, as also in the preceding countries, the Co-operative Societies have established "Unions" on the same lines as the British Co-operative Union for the purpose of better organisation and propaganda. In connection with these Unions annual congresses are held, at which representatives from other countries are present.

In Russia, Finland, Austria-Hungary, Norway and Sweden, the co-operative movement has made rapid advances in recent years. Information and reports on the condition of co-operation in these countries can be obtained at the office of the International Co-operative Alliance.

COPYRIGHT, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Law of Copyright may conveniently be considered as falling under three heads: **Literary** copyright (which protects every kind of "literary" matter, from newspapers to printed plays and music); **Artistic** copyright, covering paintings, drawings, prints, engravings, photographs, sculpture, etc.; and **Commercial** copyright, covering industrial designs, such as the pattern on wall-papers or on lace, or the ornamentation or shape of jewellery, china or fire-irons.

As to **literary** copyright: before an English author has given his work to the world by publishing it, he can restrain any one else who may have had access to it from doing so without his authority by an action at common law. The very act of publication invests the author with statutory copyright without further formality on his part. But if he wishes to sue any one for infringing his right, he must first register his name as the proprietor of it at Stationers' Hall, and this registration need not precede an alleged infringement. The common law also protects literary matter printed by the author for private circulation; materials acquired by a servant in a confidential position; and letters, the copyright in which belongs to the writer of them, not to the receiver.

British copyright in books, obtained by first publication in the United Kingdom, extends to every part of the British Dominions, now, or

hereafter to be acquired, subject, in details, to the local laws of the territory in question. **Works of art** are protected in the Colonies and dependencies only under local legislation.

British copyright in books endures from the date of first publication for the life of the author and seven years after his death, or for a period of forty-two years, whichever period shall be the longer. Copyright in posthumous works dates from publication. "**Publication**" is best defined as the making of a thing public by offering it for sale. Of every book published, and of every subsequent edition, which is not merely a reprint, a complete copy with everything appertaining thereto must be delivered within a month to the British Museum, and within twelve months to the following libraries on demand: Bodleian, Cambridge, Advocates' (Edinburgh), and Trinity College (Dublin). A "book" is defined by the Act as including "every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letterpress or music, map, chart, or plan." It follows that such things as newspapers, advertisements, catalogues, telegrams, are all protected.

Labels, charts, plans without literary additions, perforated cards and contrivances in cardboard, cannot be copyrighted as books, but may be protected under Engravings, Patents, Designs, or Trade Marks Acts.

Playright endures from the date of the first representation for forty-two years, or for life and seven years thereafter. To obtain copyright in a drama it must be first printed, and to obtain playright it must be first performed, within the United Kingdom. An English dramatist, producing his play for the first time in the United States, must first protect his work in this country by giving a single copyright performance. Failing this, he may still invoke the common law against the unauthorised use of his unpublished work.

As to music, the period of protection is the same as for books. A sheet of music in which the performing right is reserved must bear a notice to that effect. Under the **Musical Copyright Act, 1906**, the hawking of pirated music is made summarily punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The right in lectures endures for twenty-eight years from the date of first publication. The delivery of a lecture to the public at large without restriction is taken as publication, and invests the author with the statutory right. The reporter of a public lecture delivered orally has copyright in his printed report as against the lecturer's right (to print) if the lecturer speaks extempore.

Artistic copyright includes paintings, drawings, photographs, prints, and sculpture. The right in the first three endures for the life of the author and seven years after his death. To become invested with copyright the maker of a painting, drawing, or photograph must be domiciled within the British Dominions, but the work may be executed anywhere. In order to sue he must register the work at Stationers' Hall, which registration must in these cases precede an infringement alleged. The author of a photograph is the "artist" taking it; his life furnishes the term of copyright, and by the assignment for valuable consideration implied in his salary, the firm employing him becomes the proprietor. On the same principle the purchaser of a photograph, i.e. the person commissioning it

becomes the owner of copyright in it, and in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, any one who pays for the taking of a photograph may reproduce it at will. The negative, however, is the property of the photographer. If, on the other hand, he reproduce the photograph without the consent of the siter he may be sued for breach of contract. Of photographs taken otherwise than for valuable consideration, that is, free to the siter, the author or proprietor is the owner of the copyright, and may reproduce it at will. Copyright in prints endures for twenty-eight years, and action for infringement must be taken within six months of the alleged offence. The print must be designed and executed in Great Britain (the nationality of the author is disregarded), and publication alone in this country is not sufficient. The name of the proprietor and the date of first publication must appear on each print. The exhibition of a piece of sculpture, whether private or not, is held to be publication. The right endures for fourteen years from the date of first publication, with an extension for another fourteen years if the sculptor be still living at the termination of the first period. Registration is not necessary.

Commercial copyright affords protection to the design of any article of manufacture, by any means applied, whether by printing, painting, embroidering, weaving, sewing, modelling, casting, embossing, engraving, staining, etc., whereby the pattern, shape, configuration, or ornamentation of the article is affected. A design must be registered before it is "published," or protection will be forfeited. Protection endures for a period of five years, renewable for two further periods of five years each. Any of the 13 forms of application for the registration of commercial designs may be obtained at Somerset House or at the General Post Offices of the chief towns in Great Britain and Ireland. See **Patents and Designs Act, 1907**, under **SESSION**.

Foreign.—By the International Act of 1886 a literary work first produced in any part of the British Possessions obtains the benefit of the English copyright laws in the same manner as if it had been first produced in the United Kingdom, subject to the copyright laws, if any, of the particular colony. (This does not apply to artistic works, the protection of which does not extend beyond the United Kingdom.) It follows that a work so produced obtains copyright in those foreign countries which are members of the **Berne Convention of '87** (Great Britain and the British Dominions, Germany, Prussia, Luxembourg, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, France, Hayti, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Monaco, Japan), and such foreign countries enjoy the reciprocal right in the British Colonies. The following **British Colonies have local copyright laws**: India, Ceylon, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, Natal, Hong Kong, Tasmania, Newfoundland. A literary work first published in any of these countries need not be registered in England if the local laws provide for such registration, and copies need not be delivered to the British Museum or the four British libraries.

Copyright in the United States of America endures for twenty-eight years from first publication, with an extension for a term of fourteen years on re-registration of the right

within six months of the termination of the first period, and compliance in other respects with the terms of the Act. Copyright of a British book is secured in the United States by its simultaneous publication in both countries; but the United States edition must be manufactured in the United States and of American materials, excepting dramatic and musical pieces, and maps and charts, which may be manufactured in England. On or before the day of first publication of a work in the United States, the author must deliver to the Librarian of Congress at Washington a printed copy of the title of the work to be protected and two copies of the work itself (and one copy of every subsequent edition wherein any substantial change shall have been made).

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Colombia on the south. Capital, **San José**, with a population of 25,000. It is governed by a **President** elected for four years and a **Chamber** of 32 representatives, elected for four years by the "respectable" inhabitants, half retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870, but frequently interrupted by pronunciamientos, and practically suspended from '70 to '82. Army 1000 strong, with militia of 5000; but every male between 18 and 50 may be required to serve in war time. Education compulsory and free. There were 386 primary schools, with 22,274 scholars, in 1905. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Chief exports coffee, cocoa, and bananas. Valuable metals exist in various parts of the country, and the gold mines are being steadily developed. Length of railways about 350 miles.

Area, 23,000 sq. m.; pop., 1906, 341,590. Revenue, 1906-7, £662,019; expenditure, £675,762. Foreign debt, reduced in 1885 to £2,000,000; interest in arrear to Oct. 1906, £750,000; internal debt, 1907, £318,296. Imports, 1904, £1,228,601; 1905, £1,076,970; 1906, £1,496,089; exports, 1904, £1,388,995; 1905, £1,672,796; 1906, £1,811,072.

President, Señor Cleto González Viquez; appointed April 1906.

Minister to France, Germany, Spain, and Belgium, Señor M. M. Peralta.

Consul-General in London, Wenceslao de la Guardia, 9, New Broad Street, E.C.

British Minister, Lionel Carden; resides at Guatemala. **Consul**, F. N. Cox, at San José.

County Councils Association. **Secretary**, G. M. Harris. **Office**, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

Crane, Walter, poet and painter, was b. 1845, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy '62. He was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours in '82, resigned later, and now belongs to the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours. He was the first and is the present President of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, and was chairman of the committee for organising the Exhibition of British Arts and Crafts in the Art section of the St. Louis Exhibition, 1904. He has published "The Claims of Decorative Art," "Decorative Illustration of Books," "The Basis of Design," "Line and Form," and "Ideals in Art" (1905), "An Artist's Reminiscences" (1907), "India Impressions" (1907), besides a number of

illustrated books. He was Art Director to the Manchester Municipal School of Art '93-6, Principal of the Royal College of Art '98-9, and was a member of the recent Advisory Council on Art to the Board of Education. The Albert gold medal of the Society of Arts was awarded to him in 1904 for his work in connection with art and industry. Address: 13, Holland Street, Kensington, W.

Cremation. Crematoria have been established in this country at Woking, Golders Green, Hendon, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull, Birmingham, Darlington, Leeds, Bradford, Ilford, and Sheffield. Others are in course of erection or in contemplation. Cremation societies have been instituted in every European country, and many of the States of America possess them also, and cremation in these States has become a regular practice. The cremation of an adult by either of the two processes employed is completed in about an hour and a half, and the ashes, which are perfectly white, weigh about 4 lb. The cost of reduction, were it to become common, would be less than 30s.; but at present it is more than treble this sum, owing to the necessity of heating the crematory every time for each cremation. The cost compares favourably with the average fees for burial in London, however. There were 743 cremations in Great Britain in 1906, and 4351 in the United States and Canada, during 1905. By the Cremation Act, 1902, burial authorities are enabled to establish crematoria, and regulations were made by the Home Secretary in 1903, providing that no cremation of human remains shall take place except in a crematorium of the opening of which notice has been given to the Home Secretary; that it shall be illegal to cremate the remains of a person who is known to have left a direction to the contrary; that no cremation shall be allowed until after due registration of the death of the deceased, or a coroner's certificate as to the cause of death, etc.; and that no cremation shall take place unless on application signed and a statutory declaration as to the particulars made by an executor or the nearest surviving relative, or, on satisfactory grounds, some other person. Further, in all cases a certificate by the deceased's medical man and by a medical referee, or a post-mortem certificate, or a coroner's certificate, is required. **Secretary of Cremation Society of England, Mr. G. A. Noble; Hon. Sec., J. C. Swinburne-Hanham, Esq., J. P. Office, 324, Regent Street, London, W.**

CRETE.

Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3300 sq. m.; pop. 310,185. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 22,331); Canea (pop. 24,537); and Retimo (pop. 9311). There are about 33,500 Moslems and 269,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them, and in '98 the Powers set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, Prince George of Greece being appointed High Commissioner. The Constitution of Feb. 1907, which superseded that of '99, provides for an Assembly of 64 deputies, elected biennially. The executive power rests in the High Commissioner and a Council of four members.

Since '90 systematic exploration has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest at Knossos and Phaestos. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. **Revenue and expenditure** about £200,000. **Imports, 1903, £580,174, 1904, £549,665**, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs and textiles; **exports, 1903, £439,167, 1904, £419,642**, largely olives and olive oil. **Public Debt, 4,000,000 fr.** On Aug. 6th, 1901, the Ottoman Public Debt renounced all rights and privileges in the island in return for 1,500,000 fr. and the concession of the salt monopoly for twenty years.

High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, formerly Prime Minister of Greece; b. Oct. 28th, 1855; appointed 1906.

British Consul-General at Canea, Esmé Howard, C.M.G., C.V.O.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS—UNITED KINGDOM.

1. England and Wales.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police, or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1905 was 94,654, or 277·15 per 100,000 of the population.

The annual average for 1901-1905 was 87,591, or 262 per 100,000 of the population. The figures for recent years are:

Year.	No. of crimes.	Proportion per 100,000.
1860-4	89,719	440·42
1865-9	95,936	442·56
1870-4	84,633	366·43
1875-9	88,264	357·35
1880-4	96,780	367·50
1885-9	86,903	312·29
1890-4	83,831	284·93
1895-9	79,459	255·02
1900-4	84,247	255·31

The number of persons tried, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and Summarily, for indictable offences in 1905 was 61,463, or 179·96 per 100,000 of the population. The annual averages for recent years are:

Year.	Persons tried.	Per 100,000 population.
1860-4	57,107	280·33
1865-9	60,133	277·40
1870-4	53,608	232·40
1875-9	53,351	216·00
1880-4	60,999	231·63
1885-9	56,987	204·78
1890-4	56,211	191·05
1895-9	51,050	163·84
1900-4	59,911	172·47

There has been a continuous growth since '99 in the number of persons tried for indictable offences, which number is usually regarded as the best index to the fluctuations of crime, and the figure for 1905 was the largest yet recorded. But it should be noted that the increase has not been exhibited in all classes of crime. Offences against the person have decreased both absolutely and relatively to the population. It is offences against property which have increased. Cases of burglary and housebreaking have increased steadily since '99, and so have cases of larceny and fraud, but not in so marked a degree. The latter accounted for 87·6 per cent. of the number of persons tried for indictable offences in 1905.

The different classes of crimes were as follows:—

	Offences reported.	Per 100,000 of pop.
Against the person	3,512	10'28
Against property with violence	11,082	32'45
Against property without violence	75,828	222'02
Malicious injuries to property	545	1'60
Forgery and Currency offences	580	1'70
Other offences	3,107	9'10
	<u>94,654</u>	<u>277'15</u>

In respect of the total number of 94,654 offences reported to the police, 68,747 persons were prosecuted, 14,457 were discharged, including 7959 who were tried summarily and acquitted; 40,791 were tried summarily and convicted; and 12,761 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences (assaults, cruelty cases, thefts, drunkenness, vagrancy, etc.), was 729,727, a decrease of 17,452 as compared with 1904, the proportion to population falling from 2213 to 2137 per 100,000. These non-indictable offences are divided into two classes—criminal and non-criminal. Criminal offences are assaults, brothel-keeping, cruelty to children, malicious damage, unlawful possession, stealing and receiving stolen goods, and offences under the Vagrancy Acts. These offences numbered 85,139 in 1905, and have greatly decreased in recent years. Non-criminal offences numbered 644,588 in 1905, and are mainly contraventions of municipal regulations not involving violence or gross dishonesty, drunkenness, breaches of the Education Act, begging, gambling, etc. Minor offences of dishonesty have increased, drunkenness (which accounts for nearly one-third of the total number of offences) is stationary, and offences of the vagrancy class are growing rapidly.

The following figures show the numbers of the two classes of non-indictable offences in recent years:—

	Criminal.	Non-Criminal.	Total.
1860-4	117,180	240,074	357,254
1870-4	134,146	373,725	507,871
1880-4	122,044	502,477	624,521
1890-4	111,618	530,404	642,022
1900-4	94,288	641,159	735,447
1905	85,139	644,588	729,727

Offences against the Highway Acts have risen from an average of 7406 in the period 1860-4 to 43,063 in 1900-4, 48,109 in 1904, and 47,871 in 1905. Offences under the heading Motor Cars nearly doubled, being 6777 in 1905 against 3879 in 1904.

The Coroners' Returns are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1905 there were 36,027 inquests held, and only 5,199 deaths were ascribed to criminal violence or culpable neglect. Of these, 3,515 were cases of suicide. The number of suicides in recent years is given in the following table:

Year.	No. of suicides.	Proportion per 100,000.
1863	1,385	6'71
1873	1,481	6'33
1883	1,944	7'30
1893	2,566	8'62
1903	3,480	10'43
1904	3,327	9'85

The Returns from the Prisons show that the number of convicted prisoners received into prisons in 1905 was—

187,195 from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.	
8,973 from Courts of Assize.	[tion.
603 from Courts Martial.	
<u>196,861.</u>	

The average daily population of local prisons in 1905-6 was 18,288 (15,377 males and 2911 females); of convict prisons 3135 (2994 males and 141 females).

There were 32 sentences of death and 951 sentences of penal servitude.

The number of persons other than convicted prisoners received in prisons in 1905 was over 37,000, including prisoners received on remand or committal for trial, and afterwards discharged or acquitted, 1236 persons imprisoned in default of finding sureties, and 20,290 debtors.

The number of debtor prisoners has greatly increased in the last 4 years. The percentage of persons sentenced to pay fines who go to prison in default of payment steadily declined from 18'91 in '93 to 14'73 in 1900, and has since increased to 19'55 in 1904.

The number of criminal lunatics received into Asylums was 196, and at the end of the year 1905 there were 913 such lunatics under detention.

There were 1186 children sent to Reformatory Schools and 5134 to Industrial Schools.

There were 443 persons sent to Inebriate Reformatories, of whom 352 were women.

2. Scotland.

The number of persons charged with offences by the police in 1905 was 164,804. The different classes of crimes were:—

Against the person	4,573
„ property with violence	1,934
„ without violence	14,832
Malicious injury to property	4,680
Forgery, etc.	70
Other crimes	387
Miscellaneous offences *	138,328
Total	<u>164,804</u>

* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

The corresponding figures since 1883 are:—

1883	141,374	1901	186,595
1888	137,920	1902	182,599
1893	149,813	1903	166,180
1898	165,903	1904	164,168

Compared with 1897, it appears that crimes against the person have fallen steadily, but crimes against property, housebreaking, robberies and theft, have increased steadily and considerably. Malicious injuries to property rose rapidly from '97 to 1900, and have since fallen as rapidly.

Of the total of 164,804 cases given above, 130,100 were disposed of by being tried summarily in the Police and Burgh Courts, Justice of Peace Courts and Sheriff Courts; 31,872 were discharged or the proceedings were dropped; and 2832 disposed of after full committal by trial in the Sheriff Courts and the High Court of Justiciary.

Of the 130,100 tried summarily, 121,871 were convicted and 8229 acquitted or otherwise disposed of.

Of the 2832 committed for trial 2314 were

convicted, 17 outlawed and bail forfeited, 4 declared insane, 89 acquitted as "not guilty," 132 acquitted as "not proven," and 276 were discharged.

The number of persons received into prisons and police cells during 1905 was 57,313. There was 1 death sentence, 87 sentences of penal servitude, and 14 prisoners were removed to Asylums and 45 to Inebriate Reformatories; 229 boys and girls were received into Reformatory Schools and 1611 into Industrial Schools.

3. Ireland.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police in 1906 was 9,465 or 215·7 per 100,000 of the population.

The figures for recent years as to the proportion of crimes reported to the police per 100,000 of the population are:—

Year.	No. of Crimes.	Proportion per 100,000.
1886-90	9,557	198·79
1891-5	8,459	183·34
1896-1900	9,273	205·52
1901-5	9,244	209·28

The number of non-indictable offences disposed of summarily was 169,656, or 3804·8 per 100,000 of the population.

The corresponding figures in recent years are:—

1887-91	224,061
1892-6	203,623
1897-1901	214,169
1902-1906	179,925

Analysing the various classes of offences, the figures for 1906 are:—

For offences against the person	526
Against property with violence	783
" without violence	7,152
Malicious injuries to property	533
Forgery, etc.	52
Other offences	419
*Miscellaneous offences	169,656
	<hr/>
	179,121

* Assaults, thefts, vagrancy, drunkenness, etc.

The number of persons committed to prison in 1906 was 28,386. There were 55 sentences of penal servitude; 97 criminal and dangerous lunatics were sent to Lunatic Asylums, 138 children were sent to Reformatory Schools, and 1310 children to Industrial Schools.

Crosby Hall, in Bishopsgate Street, London, "the ancient palace of Richard III.," was built soon after 1466 by High Sheriff Sir John Crosby, grocer and woolman, let to and occupied by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, subsequently Richard III., afterwards belonging to Sir Thomas More, and was used to lodge and entertain ambassadors in Elizabeth's reign. "Sidney's sister," the Countess of Pembroke, resided in it, and after the Civil War it was for nearly a century a Nonconformist meeting-house. In 1830 a public fund for its restoration was raised, and more recently it has been used as a restaurant. It was bought in 1907 by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and threatened with demolition, but a strong movement to save the banqueting-hall, which is in almost its original condition, was set on foot by Sir Vezey Strong, Alderman of the City of London, as an outcome of a meeting held at the Mansion House on Oct. 1st, and by Nov. 11th £50,000 had been subscribed for this purpose. If this scheme should prove

successful the Hall will be made the subject of a trust for the advantage and enjoyment of the public for ever.

CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902. A reciprocity treaty with the United States was signed (Dec. 12th, 1902), and is to continue in force for five years. It allowed 20 per cent. reduction on all Cuban products, with a 20-per cent. preference to Cuba if similar treaties were made by the United States with other countries. An average reduction of 30 per cent. was made on American products entering Cuba. An insurrection broke out in August 1906, and led to American intervention and the appointment of Mr. C. E. Magoon as Provisional Governor.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is Havana, a splendid city (pop. 275,000). Other towns are Santiago, 46,000; Matanzas, 45,000; and Cienfuegos, 59,000. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 1500 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population (1905) 1,786,207, of whom less than one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Revenue, 1902-3, £3,553,009; 1903-4, £3,458,000; expenditure, 1902-3, £3,067,990; 1903-4, £3,365,000; imports, 1903, £13,415,535; 1904, £16,567,130; 1905, £20,644,193; exports, 1903, £15,697,282; 1904, £17,095,628; 1905, £22,456,005. A loan of \$35,000,000, redeemable in 30 years, was authorised by the House of Representatives (Aug. 14th, 1902), the issue price being 90 and the rate of interest 5 per cent.

Provisional Governor (under United States), C. E. Magoon, appointed by President of the United States Oct. 13th, 1906.

British Minister and Consul-General, A. C. Grant Duff. Consul at Santiago, W. Mason.

Cuban Minister in London, Señor Rafael Montoro, 3, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Gulme-Seymour, Admiral Sir Michael, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., appointed Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof in July 1901, is the 3rd Bart., and was b. March 13th, 1836. Ed. at Harrow, he entered the Navy in '50, and has seen active service in Burma '52, the Baltic '54, Black Sea '54-5, and China '58. He was private sec. to First Lord '74-76, and was first and principal A.D.C. to H.M. Queen Victoria '09-1901. Appointed Rear Admiral '82, Vice-Admiral '88, and Admiral '93, he commanded the Pacific Squadron '85-7, the Channel Squadron '90-92, the Mediterranean Squadron '93-97, and was Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth '97-1901. Address: Wadenhoe House, Oundle.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The principal duties are:—
 Beer, 8s. to 37s. 6d. per barrel.
 Cards, 3s. 9d. per doz. packs.
 Chicory, raw, 13s. 3d. per cwt.
 " roasted, 2d. per lb.
 Cocoa and Cocoa Butter, 1d. per lb.
 Chocolate, 2d. per lb.
 Coffee, 14s. per cwt.
 " roasted or ground, 2d. per lb.
 Currants, 2s. per cwt.
 Figs, French Plumes, Prunes, and Raisins, 7s. per cwt.

Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, etc., 11s. 4d. and 11s. 5d. per proof gallon. 1s. extra if in bottle.
 Soap, Transparent, 3d. per lb.
 Sugar, 2s. to 4s. 2d. per cwt.
 Tea, 5d. per lb.
 Tobacco and Snuff manufactured, 3s. 7d. to 6s. per lb.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, 3s. to 3s. 4½d. per lb.
 Wine, 1s. to 3s. per gallon.

The Board of Customs, London, E.C., controls the collection of the duties at the various ports of the kingdom (for details of which see *FINANCE*, NATIONAL). Chairman, Sir Thomas J. Pittar, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, Esq., C.B.; Commissioner, Richard F. Crawford, Esq.; Secretary, Robert Henderson, Esq., C.B.; Assistant Sec., Herbert V. Reade, Esq.

Cyclists' Touring Club. Founded 1878, in incorporated '87. Membership of about 25,000. Secures for members reduced rates at hotels and restaurants at home and abroad, and the right to take cycles free of duty into nearly all foreign countries. Subscription 5s. per annum. Organ, *C.T.C. Gazette*. Secretary, W. A. Russell. Offices, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Telegraphic Address: "Cosmopolitan, London."

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of, 64, Chancery Lane. President, Viscount Tredegar; Sec., E. Vincent Evans.

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Dante Society, 38, Conduit Street, W. Hon. Sec., L. Ricci.

Danube International Commission. "La Commission Européenne du Danube" was constituted by the Treaty of Paris, 1856. By the Treaty of Berlin, '78, Roumania was given representation on the Commission, the other Powers represented being Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey. By the Treaty of London, '83, its jurisdiction was extended to Braila, and it was provided that it should exercise its powers for a period of 21 years from April 24th, 1883; and thereafter for successive terms of three years unless one of the contracting parties should notify one year before the expiration of the term the intention of proposing modifications in the constitution or in the powers of the Commission. The Commission regulates the navigation of the river as an international highway from Braila to the Black Sea, and has the right to prevent any works on the arms of the Danube which would interfere, directly or indirectly, with the navigation. The delegates meet twice a year in full session, an executive committee of the delegates present at Galatz transacting all current business. The income roughly averages £80,000 a year, derived entirely from taxes paid by shipping on leaving the river. No tax is paid on entry. The office of the Commission is at Galatz, in Roumania, and the British delegate is Mr. Hamilton Browne.

Darwin, Sir George Howard, K.C.B. (Civil, 1905), F.R.S., is the 2nd son of the late Charles Darwin, and was b. July 9th, 1845; ed. privately and at Trin. Coll., Camb.; was 2nd Wrangler and Smith's prizeman '68; Fellow of Trin. Coll. '68-78, and re-elected '84. He was called

to the Bar in '74, but his chief work has been done in the field of mathematical science; and he has been Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge since '83. In 1905 he was President of the British Association. Newham Grange, Cambridge.

Deaf and Dumb, Association for Oral Instruction of. Includes a Training College for Teachers and a School for Children. 11, Fitzroy Square. Director, William Van Praagh.

Deaf Training College for Teachers of the, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W., founded in 1878 by the "Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf and for the Diffusion of the 'German' System," for the purpose of supplying English teachers of the "German" or Pure Oral system of teaching the deaf. Principal and Secretary, Miss Hewett.

Deakin, Hon. Alfred, is a native of Victoria; was b. Aug. 3rd, 1856, ed. at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, and Melbourne University, called to the Victoria Bar in '77, and soon became a prominent politician. Elected as M.L.A. '79, he was Minister of Public Works in the Victoria Cabinet '83, Chief Secretary '86-90, Minister of Health '90, and afterwards Solicitor-General. He made a study of the irrigation question, and in '87 visited England as a Victorian representative at the Colonial Conference. He strongly advocated the Federation cause, and pursued his profession as a barrister with marked success. In 1900 he again visited England, representing Victoria during the passage of the Commonwealth Act, while he became Attorney-General in the first Commonwealth Ministry under Sir Edmund Barton as Premier. On the retirement of the latter to

become a Judge of the High Court in 1903 Mr. Deakin succeeded him. His administration was defeated in April 1904, but he again became Premier in July 1905, and represented the Commonwealth at the Imperial Conference 1907. Address: Llanarth, Walsh Street, South Yarra, Melbourne.

DEATH DUTIES.

Estate duty is payable on all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of any person as follows:—

Value of the Estate.	Rate per cent. of Estate Duty.
£101 to	£500
£501 „	£1,000
£1,001 „	£10,000
£10,001 „	£25,000
£25,001 „	£50,000
£50,001 „	£75,000
£75,001 „	£100,000
£100,001 „	£150,000
£150,001 „	£250,000
£250,001 „	£500,000
£500,001 „	£750,000
£750,001 „	£1,000,000
	£1.
	£2.
	£3.
	£4.
	£4 10s.
	£5.
	£5 10s.
	£6.
	£7.
	£8.
	£9.
	£10.

See FINANCE NATIONAL, p. 165, for new rates on sums over £1,000,000.

Legacy duty is payable on legacies and shares of residue under a will or intestacy, and is applicable to personal property, except leaseholds either within the United Kingdom or abroad of a person who died domiciled in the United Kingdom. The rate of this duty is as under viz. :—

Legacies to children, or father, mother, or lineal ancestors, £1 per cent. (but no legacy or succession duty is payable where the new estate duty is charged);

To brothers or sisters or their descendants, £3 per cent.;

To brothers and sisters of the father and mother of deceased, or any descendant of such brothers or sisters £5 per cent.;

To brothers and sisters of grandfather or grandmother, or any descendants of such brothers or sisters, £6 per cent.;

To persons of other degrees of consanguinity, or strangers in blood, £10 per cent.

Succession duty is payable on the interest that an individual takes as successor to a deceased person on real or leasehold property in the United Kingdom, or on legacies charged upon the proceeds of sale of real estate of a person who died domiciled in this country, irrespective of the situation of the property; also on personal property included in a settlement, whether that property was at home or abroad. The duty varies like the legacy duty.

See FINANCE, NATIONAL, for the produce of these duties in 1906-7.

Delcassé, Théophile, was b. at Pamiers, March 1st, 1852, educated at Paris, and began his career as a journalist. He was elected to the Chamber in '89 for Foix, in '93 became Under-Secretary for the Colonies under MM. Ribot and Dupuy, and Colonial Minister in the Dupuy Cabinet of May '94. He has always been a consistent advocate of colonial expansion. When M. Brisson formed his ministry in '98, he entrusted Foreign Affairs to M. Delcassé, and it fell to his lot to deal with

the difficult position at Fashoda. He retained his portfolio in M. Dupuy's ministry, after the defeat of the Brisson administration. In '99 he negotiated the agreement with Great Britain as to the Nile Valley and Central Africa, and still remained Foreign Minister when M. Waldeck-Rousseau succeeded M. Dupuy, and when M. Combes in 1902 succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau. He brought about the rapprochement with Italy, visited England with the President in 1903, and with Lord Lansdowne prepared the Anglo-French Agreement signed April 8th, 1904. The difficulty with Germany about Morocco caused his retirement in 1905.

DENMARK.

Ruler.

King Frederik VIII. was b. June 3rd, 1843, and succeeded his father King Christian IX. on the death of the latter, Jan. 29th, 1906. He married, July 28th, '60, Princess Louisa, daughter of King Carl XV. of Sweden and Norway, and has seven children. The heir apparent is Prince Christian, b. Sept. 26th, '70, and married April 26th, '98, to Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. The second son, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Great Britain, July 22nd, '96, and was in Nov. 1905 elected King of Norway as King Haakon VII. King Frederik is a brother of Queen Alexandra, of King George I. of Greece, and of the Dowager Empress of Russia. He has a Civil List of £55,555.

Government, Army, and Navy.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faeroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. Under the constitution of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66), the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills be submitted first to the Folkething.

For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

Military service is obligatory on all able-bodied men who have reached the age of 22. The service in the first line of the army is 8 years and in the second line 8 years. There are now about 830 officers and 13,000 men on a peace footing, and 1250 officers and 50,000 men on a war footing. It is estimated that by the year 1920 Denmark will be able to mobilise 83,000 men, of whom 58,500 will be infantry, 5000 cavalry, 6800 field artillery, and 8600 fortress artillery. The really effective force would be about 70,000. At present the peace strength is 31 battalions, 15 squadrons, and 12 field batteries, 12 fortress artillery companies, and 6 engineer

companies; but the number with the colours varies according to the period of the year, the men not being kept continuously under training.

The Navy numbers about 4000 of all ranks. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 38 commanders, 63 lieutenants, 33 sub-lieutenants, and 23 midshipmen. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1907, was: battleships, 2; coast-defence vessels, 3; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo boats, 16. Building, coast-defence vessel, the *Pedar Scram* (laid down 1904). The torpedo boat *Ormem* completed her trials during the year, developing a speed of 26 knots. At Copenhagen there are three small docks.

Industries, etc.

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all others are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. The chief newspapers are the *Radical Aftenbladet*, the Conservative *National Tidende*, the Independent *Berlingske Tidende*, the *Politiken* and the *Dannebrog*. Recent agricultural returns show that the foreign demand for Danish agricultural produce continues to increase. Cattle breeding is at the same time taking more and more the place of arable farming. Above all, dairy farming is being pursued with unparalleled skill and success. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110. The export of butter and other dairy produce is now the main source of the wealth of Denmark. The 1906 figures were: bacon, £4,560,000; butter, £8,988,000; eggs, £1,416,000. Length of railways 1993 miles.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 15,388 sq. m.; estimated pop. (1906), 2,589,919. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, with suburbs, 525,000 in 1906. Revenue, 1901-2, £3,718,755; 1904-5, £5,405,433; 1906-7, £7,056,599; expenditure, 1901-2, £4,162,417; 1904-5, £5,503,825; 1906-7, £6,324,083; public debt, 1906, £14,329,544. Imports, 1903, £24,655,555; 1904, £25,872,222; 1905, £26,805,555; 1906, £31,092,778; exports, 1903, £19,566,666; 1904, £19,922,222; 1905, £21,716,666; 1906, £21,825,111.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of War and Marine, M. Christensen.—Justice, M. Alberti.—Finance, M. Lassen.—Agriculture, M. Hansen.—Foreign Affairs, Count Raben-Levetzau.—Public Works, M. Högsbro.—Interior, M. Berg.—Public Instruction, M. Sørensen.

British Minister at Copenhagen, Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, K.C.V.O.—1st Sec., J. C. T. Vaughan.—Attaché, Hon. Lionel St. Aubyn.—Consuls: Copenhagen, Lionel C. Liddell; Vice-Consul, C. H. Funch, M.V.O.; Thorshavn, A. W. W. Woodhouse; Aarhus, G. F. Stark.

Danish Minister in London, M. de Bille, 24, Pont Street, S.W.

Colonies.

Greenland is an extensive region or island lying north-east of America, extending into

the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. Area of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. Area, 39,756 sq. m.; pop. 80,000. Capital, Reykjavik (pop. 9000). The Legislature, called the *Althing*, consists of 34 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Under laws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland, nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for the administration. The King visited Reykjavik in 1907 and appointed a Joint Committee to prepare proposals for new legislation as to Iceland's constitutional place in the Danish Kingdom. Exports: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures domestic. Imports: 1902, £596,193; 1903, £670,443; 1904, £651,601; exports: 1902, £511,083; 1903, £627,332; 1904, £588,205.

Minister for Iceland, M. Hannes Hafstein (appointed Feb. 1st, 1904).

Santa Cruz or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, Christianstadt. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Area, 118 sq. m.; pop. 35,156.

British Consul, H. McDougal, St. Thomas.

Devon and Cornwall Record Society. President, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Hon. Sec., H. Tapley-Soper, Royal Albert Memorial College, Exeter.

Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S., Fullerman Professor of Chemistry, Royal Institution, London, was b. at Kincardine, Sept. 20th, 1842; and ed. at Dollar Academy, and Edinburgh Univ.; M.A. and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow, St. Andrews, Aberdeen and Edinburgh; D.Sc. Oxford, Victoria, and Dublin; is Professorial Fellow of St. Peter's Coll., Camb., F.I.C., F.C.S., a Vice-President of the Royal Society and a Director of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution. With Sir Frederick Abel he invented cordite, and he has distinguished himself by his researches into the properties of matter at low temperatures, and into the nature and properties of atmospheric air. He was the first to liquefy and solidify hydrogen. Received French Academy's Lavoisier Gold Medal '94, and Matteucci Medal of Italian Society of Science 1906; elected Foreign Member of National Academy of Sciences, Washington, 1907, and Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences 1907. Knighted June 24th, 1904. 21, Albemarle Street, W.; 21, Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.

Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C., D.C.L., Dean and Official Principal of the Court of Arches, was b. in 1852, being a son of the late Rev. R. W. Dibdin, of London. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in '74 as senior optime in the Mathematical Tripos, afterwards going to the Bar. He gained a large Chancery practice, and was appointed official counsel to the Attorney-General in charity matters in '95. In 1901 he took silk. In '86 he

was appointed Chancellor of Rochester, of Exeter in '88, and of Durham in 1891; and he has made himself known as one of the ablest ecclesiastical lawyers of the day. On the resignation of Sir Arthur Charles in 1903 he was appointed **Dean of Arches**, Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, Judge under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and Master of the Faculties, and afterwards knighted. First Church Estates Commissioner and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1905. Address, Nobles, Dormansland, E. Grinstead.

Directors, Institute of. Founded 1903; Royal Charter 1906; membership over 1300. Directors or of Trustees for Companies are eligible as Fellows (F.I.D.). President, The Duke of Argyll, K.T.; Chairman of Council, Judge Bompas, K.C., J.P.; Sec., W. Arthur Addinsell, F.C.A.

DISESTABLISHMENT.

"Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, Society for the," exists for the purpose of securing the freedom of all Churches. The objects of the Society are: The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability or confer privilege on ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from public funds, and of all compulsory exactions, for religious purposes. After an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, the application of the national property now held in trust by the Established Churches of England and Wales and of Scotland to other and strictly national purposes; and, concurrently therewith, the liberation of those Churches from State control. The Society's present operations are educational, parliamentary, electoral, and legal. It holds numerous meetings, and by lantern-slide and other lectures carries on a vigorous propaganda in all parts of the country. It circulates large numbers of publications. Its monthly organ is *The Liberator*. The Liberation Society's chief office is 16, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. Secretary, Mr. Sydney Robjohns.

The Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction is the organisation on the other side. Its object is to give instruction to the people in town and country in all matters connected with the history of the Church; to combine men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance and support of the Established Church; and generally to encourage the co-operation of the clergy and laity for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. No question touching doctrine is entertained at its meetings. Secretary, Mr. T. Martin Tilby, Church House, Westminster.

The Church of England in Wales.

The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in a letter to Mr. S. T. Evans, M.P., March 12th, 1906, said: "I adhere to the statement made by me before the election to the Welsh members through Alfred Thomas and Lloyd-George, that Welsh disestablishment remains an integral part of the legislative programme of the Liberal party and will be dealt with at the first available opportunity."

In June 1906 a Royal Commission, under Lord Justice Vaughan Williams as chairman, was appointed, "To inquire into the origin, nature, amount, and application of the temporalities, endowments, and other properties of the

Church of England in Wales and Monmouthshire, and into the provision made and work done by the churches of all denominations in Wales and Monmouthshire for the spiritual welfare of the people, and the extent to which the people avail themselves of such provision, and to report thereon." Secretary, Mr. R. M. Thomas, Town Clerk, Carmarthen.

Distilleries, United Kingdom. In the year ended Sept. 30th, 1906, there were 186 distilleries at work in the United Kingdom—8 in England, 150 in Scotland, and 28 in Ireland. There were 50,317,908 proof gallons of home-made spirits distilled in 1906-7—13,424,854 in England, 24,839,870 in Scotland, and 12,053,184 in Ireland. Of these 32,511,316 proof gallons were retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, and 7,341,077 proof gallons were exported; while 8,129,503 proof gallons of Colonial and foreign spirits were imported, of which 1,305,307 gallons were re-exported. The consumption per head of the population in 1906-7 was '91 proof gallons. The materials used in distilleries in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1906, were 1,151,199 qrs. of malt; 1,090,286 qrs. of unmalted grain; 982,569 cwt. of molasses; 2903 cwt. of glucose; 345 cwt. of sugar; and 8059 cwt. of other materials. The spirit duty paid in 1906-7 was £17,745,125. The rate of duty has been 11s. per gallon since March 6th, 1900.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association. The work of this Association was begun in the year 1866 by Dr. Barnardo, at that time a young medical student attached to the London Hospital. Dr. Barnardo died on Sept. 10th, 1905, at the age of 60, leaving the Homes to the management of a Council, by whom Mr. William Baker, M.A., LL.B., was subsequently elected as Honorary Director. From the first the central principle of the Institutions has been, as it is now: No destitute child, boy or girl, ever refused admission, irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical defects. There are 8 Mission Branches, and 117 distinct Homes, 3 in Canada, 1 in Jersey, 94 in the English counties, and the remainder in London. Industrial training is imparted to the older boys and girls, 900 young people being at all time under training in well-equipped workshops, etc. An Emigration agency furnishes an important adjunct to the work. 19,727 trained boys and girls have so far been emigrated, with a success-record of 98 per cent. About 8000 boys and girls are always under the care of the Institutions, and 64,413 young people, of all ages, from infancy to the threshold of adult age, have passed through the Homes. The daily cost for food alone amounts to £240. The Homes were incorporated in April '99. Head Offices, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. Hon. Secretary, George Code, Esq.

Dog Licences. There were 1,609,431 dog licences issued in England in 1906-7 and 118,433 in Scotland. The numbers of certificates of exemption issued were 238,903 in England, and 68,471 in Scotland. No licence is required in Ireland.

Douglas, Lieut-Gen. Sir Charles W., K.C.B. Second Military Member of the Army Council and Adjutant-General to the Forces, was b. in 1850. He joined the 92nd Highlanders in '69, and served with them in the Afghan and Boer wars, taking part in the action of Charasiah and the march to Kandahar. He was D.A.A. and Q.M.G. during the Suakin expedition in '84.

and then served at Aldershot, as brigade-major, '93-5, and as Assistant Adjutant-General '95-8. A.D.C. to the Queen '95. He went out to South Africa on Sir R. Buller's staff as A.A.G., and was Chief Staff Officer to Lord Methuen, being mentioned in despatches for his part in the battle of Magersfontein. He was then given the command of the 9th Infantry Brigade, and subsequently commanded a column and was promoted major-general. Appointed to the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot in 1901, of the 2nd Division of the Aldershot Army Corps 1902, and Adjutant-General Feb. 13th, 1904. Address: Lennox House, Ovington Square, London, S.W.

Doumer, Paul, French politician, was b. at Aurillac, March 22nd, 1857. First a metal-worker, then an assistant-teacher, he drifted into journalism, took his degree of *licencié en droit*, and eventually made his début in politics in '88. As *chef de cabinet* to M. Floquet, when the latter was President of the Chamber, M. Doumer studied in a good school. His first office was Minister of Finance in the Bourgeois Cabinet ('90), when he introduced an income-tax scheme, which, however, failed. When the Cabinet fell he accepted the governorship of Indo-China from M. Méline. His good work in the French Asiatic colonies (on which he published an exhaustive book in 1904) is now admitted on all hands. He resigned to return to political life, and in 1902 was elected Deputy for the Aisne, became President of the Budget Commission, and was elected President of the Chamber in 1905. He was a candidate for the Presidency against M. Fallières in 1906. After his defeat he declined to stand for re-election as President of the Chamber.

Dowden, Edward, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Litt.D., Professor of English Literature at Dublin University. He was b. at Cork in 1843, and ed. privately and at Dublin Univ., and in '67 was appointed to the chair he now fills at that University. He was Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, '93-'6, Commissioner of National Education for Ireland '96-'1901, and is a Trustee of the National Library of Ireland. His contributions to literature are numerous, and include "Shakespeare: his Mind and Art," an "Introduction to Shakespeare," "Studies in Literature," lives of Shelley and Southey, a "History of French Literature," and editions of many of the English classics. Highfield House, Rathgar, co. Dublin.

Doyle, Sir A. Conan, the grandson of John Doyle, the famous political caricaturist "H. B.," was b. at Edinburgh in 1859, and ed. at Stonyhurst and in Germany. In '76 he commenced to study medicine at the Edinburgh University, and remained there for five years. From '82 till '90 he practised his profession at Southsea, writing all the while various short stories, some of which have been since published under the title of "The Captain of the Polestar." After "A Study in Scarlet," "Micah Clarke," and "The Sign of Four," came "The White Company," which led to the final abandonment of medicine for literature. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," and "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," formed a brilliant series of detective stories. In '94 he wrote a short play, "A Story of Waterloo," successfully produced by Sir Henry Irving. "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard," and "Rodney Stone," in '96, "Uncle Bernac" in '97, "The Tragedy of the Korosko," a volume of poems

("Songs of Action") in '98, "A Duet" in '99, "The Hound of the Baskervilles" in 1902, "The Adventures of Gerard" in 1903, "Return of Sherlock Holmes," 1904, "Sir Nigel," 1906, and "Through the Magic Door," 1907. He volunteered for service in the Transvaal War, and in 1900 gave his medical services for some months in the hospitals there, afterwards publishing a history of the war, entitled "The Great Boer War." Knighted June 26th, 1902. Hon. LL.D. Edin. 1905. Address: Windlesham, Crowborough, Sussex.

Drago Doctrine is a proposition which the South American Republics seek to establish as a part of international law. It is to the effect that no monetary claim due to the subject of a foreign Power shall be collected by force employed by that Power. The doctrine was formulated in the Argentine Republic by Señor Carlos Calvo, a well-known jurist, and enunciated by Dr. Luis Drago, Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the time when Great Britain, Italy and Germany, with the concurrence of the United States Government, were blockading a Venezuelan port for the purpose of collecting certain debts.

DRAMA, THE, 1907.

No epoch-making plays were produced, and few dramatic successes can be recorded. The best constructed piece of the year was **Hubert Henry Davies's** "The Mollusc," in which only four characters were employed, and the whole of the dialogue of the three acts was spoken in one room boasting one door. **Henry Arthur Jones's** comedy "The Hypocrites" did not prove so attractive to London audiences as had been anticipated from its popularity in America, the run at the Hicks Theatre being limited to 46 performances. On Sept. 30th his latest piece, "a tragi-comedy of religious life in England," entitled "The Evangelist," was brought out in New York, but did not enjoy any marked success. Neither **Pinero** nor **Sydney Grundy** brought forward any new play during the year; the former's brilliant comedy "His House in Order" ran at the St. James's until Feb. 27th, being withdrawn after the 428th representation. **William J. Locke** was responsible for two pieces which met with public favour, one being an adaptation of his novel "The Beloved Vagabond," which **Beerbohm Tree** produced at Dublin on Oct. 10th.

One picturesque Shakespearean revival, **Oscar Asche's** production at His Majesty's of "As you Like it," marked the year. During the birthday festival week **Mr. Tree** provided interesting performances at this theatre of "The Tempest," "A Winter's Tale," "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar," "Twelfth Night," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

The **Queen's**, in Shaftesbury Avenue, was a welcome addition to the numerous theatres in the West End. **Cyril Maude** reopened what used to be known as the Avenue under the title of **The Playhouse**; and **Lena Ashwell**, on taking over the Great Queen Street house, renamed it the **Kingsway**.

In the spring and late autumn **Gaston Mayer** directed French seasons at the Royalty, many notable Parisian actresses and actors, among them **Sarah Bernhardt** and **Felix Galipaux**, assisting in the performances. There was a series of German plays presented at the Great Queen Street house early in the year.

There was a strike of music-hall artists in

consequence of differences between themselves and the managements of various syndicates. On Jan. 21st several of the leading London halls were closed. Both sides eventually agreed to lay the questions in dispute before an arbitrator, Mr. J. R. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, and on Feb. 25th "Peace Night" was celebrated.

New Plays and Notable Revivals.

Adelphi.

- Jan. 5. "The Bondman" (Hall Caine). Edith Wynne-Matthison, Lionel Brough, Henry Neville.
 Feb. 26. "The Prodigal Son" (Hall Caine). Lily Caine, Oscar Adye, Frank Cooper, Henry Neville.
 June 3. "The Breed of the Treshams." Martin Harvey.
 June 10. "Great Possessions" (Karl Rössler). Suzanne Sheldon, Martin Harvey.

Aldwych.

- May 8. "Strongheart" (William de Mille).

Apollo.

- Jan. 22. "The Stronger Sex" (John Valentine). Lilian Braithwaite, Nina Boucicault, Marie Illington, Paul Arthur, Leonard Boyne.
 Oct. 19. "The Education of Elizabeth" (Roy Horniman).

Comedy.

- April 6. "The Truth" (Clyde Fitch). Marie Tempest, Rosina Filippi, Sybil Carlisle, Grace Lane, Dawson Millward, Allan Aynesworth, Dion Boucicault.
 Oct. 10. "The Barrier" (Alfred Sutro). Marie Tempest, Lillah McCarthy, Dawson Millward, A. E. Matthews, Allan Aynesworth.

Court.

- Jan. 8. "The Reformer" (Cyril Harcourt). Eva Moore, Sydney Brough, Allen Aynesworth.
 Feb. 5. "The Philanderer" (G. B. Shaw). Edith Wynne-Matthison, Mary Barton, Ben Webster, Luigi Lablache, Eric Lewis.
 April 9. "Votes for Women" (Elizabeth Robins). Maud Milton, Frances Ivor, Dorothy Minto, Agnes Thomas, Holman Clark, Edmund Gwenn, Aubrey Smith.
 May 27. "Man and Superman" (G. B. Shaw). Lillah McCarthy, Florence Haydon, Lewis Casson, James Hearne.
 June 4. "Don Juan in Hell" (G. B. Shaw). Lillah McCarthy, Norman McKinnel, Robert Loraine.
 Sept. 25. "Barry Doyle's Rest Cure" (W. Gayer Mackay, Robert Ord).
 Oct. 26. "Lady Frederick" (W. Somerset Maugham). Ethel Irving, Beatrice Terry, Florence Wood, C. M. Lowne.

Criterion.

- Feb. 14. "Three Blind Mice" (Arthur Law). May Palfrey, Kate Serjeantson, O. B. Clarence, Frederick Kerr.
 April 13. "The Liars" (H. A. Jones). Mary Moore, Charles Wyndham.
 July 30. "A Night Out" (Charles Klein).
 Oct. 15. "The Mollusc" (H. H. Davies). Mary Moore, Charles Wyndham.

Drury Lane.

- May 18. "The Last of his Race" (Donald Maclaren, Arthur Farwell).
 Sept. 12. "The Sins of Society" (Cecil Raleigh, Henry Hamilton). Constance Collier,

Fanny Brough, Adrienne Augarde, Oscar Adye, Lyn Harding, Julian L'Estrange, Austin Melford, Albert Chevalier.

Duke of York's.

- March 4. "The Great Conspiracy" (adaptation of Pierre Berton's "La Belle Marseillaise" by Madeleine Ryley). Irene Vanbrugh, Margaret Fraser, Henry Ainley, Lyall Swete, Aubrey Smith, John Hare.
 May 4. "A Royal Family" (Robert Marshall). Alexandra Carlisle, Dolores Drummond, C. M. Lowne, Henry Ainley.
 June 12. "Divorçons" (adaptation of Sardou's drama by Margaret Mayo). Grace George, Sadie Jerome, Richard Bennett, J. D. Beveridge, Frank Worthing.
 Oct. 26. "Miquette" (adaptation from the French by Gordon Lennox). Pauline Chase, Rosina Filippi, Kenneth Douglas, Dion Boucicault.

Garrick.

- March 6. "Mr. Sheridan" (Gladys Unger). Nancy Price, Alexandra Carlisle, Sydney Valentine, Arthur Bourchier.
 April 23. "The Duel" (Henri Lavedan). Violet Vanbrugh, Cyril Keightley, Sydney Valentine, Arthur Bourchier.
 Aug. 28. "Fiander's Widow" (Sydney Valentine, M. E. Francis). Miriam Clements, Sydney Valentine, H. Nye Chart, Leonard Calvert.
 Nov. 13. "Simple Simon" (Murray Carson, Norah Keith). Violet Vanbrugh, Arthur Bourchier.

Great Queen Street.

- April 5. "Die Condottieri" (Rudolf Herzog). Clara Rabbitow, Hans Stock, Albert Heine, Hans Andresen.
 April 15. "Der Biberpelz" (Gerhardt Hauptmann). Ida Müller-Bardon, Elsa Gademann, Carl Winter, Hans Stock, Hans Andresen.
 June 1. "Troilus and Cressida." Olive Kennett, Cressida; Winifred Rae, Cassandra; Annie Williams, Andromache; Arthur Steed, Paris; William Anning, Achilles; H. A. Rourke, Priam; Charles Fry, Thersites; Lewis Casson, Troilus.
 June 10. "The Playboy of the Western World" (J. M. Synge). Maire O'Neill, Sara Allgood, W. G. Fay.

Haymarket.

- Jan. 12. "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" (R. C. Carton). Dagmar Wiehe, Katherine Compton, Pollie Emery, Weedon Grossmith, Charles Hawtrej.
 April 2. "The Palace of Puck" (W. J. Locke). Marion Terry, Miriam Clements, Frederick Kerr, H. V. Esmond.
 May 23. "My Wife" (adaptation by Michael Morton of Paul Gavault and Robert Charnay's "Mlle. Josette, ma Femme"). Millie Legarde, Marie Lohr, Holman Clark, A. E. Matthews, Aubrey Smith.
 Oct. 5. "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" (David Belasco's adaptation of Egerton Castle's novel "The Bath Comedy"). Eva Moore, Evelyn Beaumont, Louis Calvert, Henry Neville.

Hicks.

- May 1. "Brewster's Millions" (Winchell Smith, Byron Ongley). Mollie Lowell, Jane May, Beatrice Agnew, Edward Sass, George Lestocq, Gerald du Maurier.

Aug. 27. "The Hypocrites" (H. A. Jones). Marion Terry, Doris Keene, Henrietta Watson, Leslie Faber, J. H. Barnes, Alfred Bishop.

His Majesty's.

March 16. "The Red Lamp" (Outram Tristram) and "The Van Dyck" (Gordon Lennox). Kate Cutler, Constance Collier, Alice Crawford, Basil Gill, Weedon Gro-smith, Beerbohm Tree.

May 22. "A Woman of no Importance" (Oscar Wilde). Marion Terry, Kate Bishop, Viola Tree, Charles Allan, Fisher White, Beer-bohm Tree.

Sept. 4. "Attila" (Laurence Binyon). Lily Brayton, Mary Rorke, Oscar Asche.

Oct. 7. "As you Like it" Lily Brayton, Rosalind; Marianne Caldwell, Audrey; Henry Ainley, Orlando; Courtice Pounds, Touchstone; Oscar Asche, Jacques.

Imperial.

Feb. 10. "The Cassilis Engagement" (St. John Rankin). Florence Haydon, Maud Darrell, Ralph Hutton, Sam Sothern.

March 24. "Les Hanneçons" (Eugene Brieux, trans. by H. M. Clark). Mabel Hackney, Dora Barton, Edmund Gwenn, Charles France.

May 26. "Clothes and the Woman" (George Paston). Edith Wynne-Mathison, Muriel Ashwyne, Florence Haydon, Charles Maude, Wilfred Draycott.

Kingsway.

Oct. 9. Reopened by Lena Ashwell with "Irene Wycherley" (Anthony Wharton). Lena Ashwell, Frances Ivor, Muriel Wylford, Henry Vibart, Norman McKinnel.

Lyceum.

March 30. "Her Love against the World" (Walter Howard).

June 15. "The Midnight Wedding" (Walter Howard). Nora Kerin, Norman Partridge.

Aug. 31. "The Christian" (Hall Caine). Alice Crawford, Matheson Lang.

Lyric.

March 9. "The little Admiral" (Horace Hodges, T. W. Percival). Evelyn Millard, Lewis Waller.

April 16. "Clancarty" (Tom Taylor). Evelyn Millard, Adrienne Augarde, Lewis Waller.

Sept. 10. "Under the Greenwood Tree" (H. V. Esmond).

New.

Jan. 12. "The Scarlet Pimpernel" (Orczy-Barstow). Julia Neilson, Fred Terry.

Sept. 2. "Her Son" (Horace Vachell). Winifred Emery, Suzanne Sheldon, Edith Wynne-Mathison, Kenneth Douglas.

Nov. 5. "Mrs. Ellison's Answer" (Rowan Orme). Charlotte Granville, Claudia Lasell, John Beauchamp, Jerrold Robertshaw.

Playhouse.

Jan. 28. Reopened by Cyril Maude with "Toddles."

April 31. "The Finding of the Sword" (Countess of Cromartie). Edyth Olive, Matheson Lang.

June 25. "The Earl of Pawtucket" (Augustus Thomas). Alexandra Carlisle, Cyril Maude.

Queen's.

Oct. 8. Opened with "The Sugar Bowl" (Madeleine Ryley).

Royalty.

Jan. 21. "Le Marquis de Priola" (Henri Lavedan).

Jan. 28. "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" (Molière).

Feb. 11. "Education de Prince" (Maurice Donnay).

Feb. 18. "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

March 1. "Blanchette" (Eugene Brieux).

June 10. "The Daughter of Herodias" (Granville Barker). Mabilia Daniell, Robert Hilton, Philip Desborough.

June 28. "The Pocket Miss Hercules" (J. Storer Clouston). Esmé Hubbard, Daisy Atherton, Edward Sass, Fred Wright jun., Charles Goodheart.

Oct. 2. "Le Duel" (Henri Lavedar).

Oct. 7. "Le Contrôleur de Wagons-lit" (Alexandre Bisson).

Oct. 25. "Le Réveil" (Paul Hervieu).

Savoy.

Sept. 24. "Joy" (John Galsworthy).

Oct. 14. "The Devil's Disciple" (G. B. Shaw).

Scala.

Feb. 10. "A Night with the Stars" (Max Goldberg). Variety show.

April 20. "The Judgment of Pharaoh" (Alfred Calmour).

Oct. 26. "Stemming the Stream."

St. James's.

March 8. "John Gladye's Honour" (Alfred Sutro). Eva Moore, George Alexander.

July 29. "The Eighteenth Century." Suzanne Sheldon, Marion Ashworth, Edward Compton.

Nov. 12. "The Thief" (adaptation by Gordon Lennox of Henry Bernstein's "Le Voleur"). Irene Vanbrugh, George Alexander.

Terry's.

Feb. 6. "Mr. Gull's Fortune" (H. Chance Newton).

March 9. "The Last of the Legends" (Gilbert à Beckett).

April 27. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" (Alice Rice, Annie Flexner).

Vaudeville.

April 25. "Mr. George" (L. N. Parker). Charles Hawtrey.

June 18. "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" (F. C. Burnand). Charles Hawtrey.

Waldorf.

April 22. "The Sunken Bell" (Charles Meltzer's adaptation of Hauptmann's play). Julia Marlowe, E. A. Sothern.

April 24. "Jeanne d'Arc" (Percy McKaye). Julia Marlowe, Freda Green, Henry Vibart, E. A. Sothern.

April 26. "Twelfth Night." Julia Marlowe, E. A. Sothern.

April 29. "As you Like it." Julia Marlowe, Rosalind; Henry Vibart, Touchstone.

May 1. "Hamlet." Julia Marlowe, Ophelia; E. A. Sothern, Hamlet.

May 2. "Romeo and Juliet." Julia Marlowe, Juliet; E. A. Sothern, Romeo.

May 13. "When Knighthood was in Flower" (Paul Kester, Charles Major).

June 24. "In the Bishop's Carriage" (Channing Pollock). Fannie Ward, Agnes Hewitt, Charles Cartwright, Henry Vibart, Charles Collette, Frank Cooper.

Wyndham's.

Jan. 29. "When Knights were Bold" (Charles Marlowe).

Miscellaneous.

- Jan. 12. "Othello," Queen's, Manchester. Margaret Halstan, Desdemona; Clifton Alderson, Iago; Norman Partridge, Cassio; Matheson Lang, Othello.
- Feb. 11. "Major Jennings" (F. A. Besant Rice), Camden.
- Feb. 28. "Othello," Kennington. Lily Brayton, Desdemona; Alfred Brydone, Iago; Oscar Asche, Othello.
- May 6. "Cleopatra in Judæa" (Arthur Symons), Bijou, Bayswater. Esmé Beringer, Ina Royle, Fredk. Morland, Arthur Goodsall.
- May 7. "Sir Roger de Coverley" (Adrian Ross, Osmond Carr), Empire. Adeline Genée, Dorothy Craske, Fred Farren.
- June 25. "The Phoenix" (Laurence Irving), Coronet. Winifred Emery, Florence Adale, Nigel Playfair, Laurence Irving.
- Aug. 12. "As you Like it," Royal, Manchester. Fay Davis, Rosalind; Harry Paulton, Touchstone; James Hearne, Jaques; Gerald Lawrence, Orlando.
- Oct. 7. "Les Cloches de Corneville," ballet, Alhambra.

Musical Pieces.

Several musical comedies and comic operas enjoyed great success. At the Gaiety "The New Aladdin" was withdrawn on April 27th, after a run of 203 performances, and was followed by "The Girls of Gottenberg," which promised to become even more popular. The same evening "Nelly Neil," at the Aldwych, was presented for the last time, owing to Edna May's marriage and her definite retirement from the stage. "The Beauty of Bath," one of Seymour Hicks's bright productions, ran for 342 performances, and was followed by his equally attractive "The Gay Gordons." "The Belle of Mayfair," at the Vaudeville, was played 432 times; but the entertainment at this house was then restored to comedy—without music. "My Darling," which was a comparative failure in London, being performed on only 61 occasions, achieved success in the provinces. There were a few interesting revivals of Gilbert-Sullivan operas at the Savoy early in the year; but in April considerable consternation was caused by the Lord Chamberlain temporarily declining to allow "The Mikado" to be presented, in consequence of the visit to England of Prince Fushimi. This theatre subsequently came under the management of Granville Barker and J. E. Vedrenne, who then severed their connection with the Court, where they had won the esteem of all earnest playgoers on account of their enterprise. "The Lady Dandies," at Daly's, previously called "Les Merveilleuses," ran for 196 performances.

Adelphi.

- April 17. "Hoffmann's Erzählungen" (Offenbach). Hedwig Franzillo - Kaufmann, Stella; Jean Nadolovitch, Hoffmann.

Aldwych.

- Jan. 10. "Nelly Neil" (C. McLellan, Ivan Caryl).
- Sept. 11. "The Gay Gordons" (Seymour Hicks, Henry Hamilton, Guy Jones).

Apollo.

- April 17. "Tom Jones" (A. M. Thompson, Charles Taylor, Edward German).
- Aug. 21. "The Three Kisses" (Percy Greenbank, Needham Bantock, Howard Talbot).

Daly's.

- June 8. "The Merry Widow" (Victor Leon, Leo Stein, Franz Lehar).

Gaiety.

- May 15. "The Girls of Gottenberg" (George Grossmith, jun., Adrian Ross, Basil Hood, Lionel Monckton, Ivan Caryl).

Hicks.

- March 2. "My Darling" (Seymour Hicks, Charles Taylor, Evelyn Baker, Herbert Haynes).

Prince of Wales's.

- Jan. 31. "Miss Hook of Holland" (Paul Rubens).

Shaftesbury.

- May 1. "Lady Tatters" (Herbert Leonard, Roland Carse, Walter Slaughter).

Waldorf.

- March 22. "The Gipsy Girl" (Claude Arundale).

[Details of the three opera seasons at Covent Garden will be found under Music.]

Dublin, The Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke, Archbishop of, is the son of Mr. George Peacocke, M.D., and was b. in 1835. He was ed. at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. (Senior Moderator in History and English Literature) in '58, won the Regius Professor of Divinity's first premium, proceeded M.A. in '63, B.D. '77, and D.D. '83, and was ordained deacon '58 and priest '59. After holding several curacies he was appointed canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in '75. He was incumbent of St. George, Dublin, '73-'78, and rector of Monkstown from '78 to '94. In '93 he was appointed Professor of Pastoral Theology in Trinity College, Dublin, and in the next year he was consecrated Bishop of Meath. On the death of Lord Plunket, in '97, he was elected by the Bench of Bishops to succeed him as Archbishop. The Palace, Dublin.

Dubost, Antonin, President of the French Senate, succeeded M. Fallières in that position in 1906, as M. Fallières formerly succeeded M. Loubet. B. at Abresle (Rhône), April 6th, 1844, he began his political career as a Republican journalist under the Second Empire. Since '71 he has occupied various official and political posts. Member of the Chamber of Deputies from '80-'97, M. Dubost then entered the Senate. He was Minister of Justice in the Casimir-Perier Cabinet '93-'4. For many years he was *rapporteur* of the Finance Commission of the Senate, in which position he fought unceasingly for economy. M. Dubost, who in politics is a member of the Republican Union, was Vice-President of the Senate when the presidency of that assembly was vacated by M. Fallières.

Duse, Eleonora, Italian actress of the first rank, was b. at Vigevano Oct. 3rd, 1859. She appeared about '80 on the Italian, chiefly Roman stage, as leading lady in the plays of Dumas and Sardou, but afterwards played parts of greater depth. She earned golden opinions by her combined force and gracefulness, in '92 appearing at Vienna and Berlin, in '93 at New York, and her recent visits to England have, by an unanimous accord, re-affirmed her triumphs. Although she appears chiefly in grave parts ("Magda," "Nora," "Adrienne Lecouvreur"), her versatility has also allowed her to please in the lighter vein of Dumas' "Francillon," and as the hostess in Goldoni's "Locandiera." More recently she has produced d'Annunzio's "Gioconda" and "Francesca da Rimini."

E

Earl Marshal, The, is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. See p. 16. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Early Closing Association and Traders' Parliamentary Alliance. Secretary, James A. Stacey; Offices, 21, New Bridge St., E.C.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners, The, owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, and First Lord of the Treasury for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the sovereign, with three others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the common fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 6000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,138,350 per annum. The income for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1906, amounted to £1,632,000. The expenditure and outgoings in respect of rental and estates amounted to £290,000. The net rental of £1,311,000, together with the income of £321,000 from invested funds, made the total net revenue carried to the Common Fund £1,632,000. The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Fund:—

Annual payments to about 6000 benefices	£ 790,000
Payments to the Bishops in mass- of incomes from Bishops' estates	103,000
Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.	152,000
New buildings at Westminster, offices, etc.	46,000
Grants to meet benefactions and erect parsonage houses	110,000
Capital set aside to meet new annual charges	346,000

£1,547,000

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1907 was £325,000.

A scheme for the administration of a Pension Fund for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907. Besides those named above the Commissioners are: Earls Brownlow, Egerton of Tatton and Cawdor, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., J. G. Talbot, M.P., and H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis Dibdin, D.C.L., Jas. Tomkinson, M.P., and A. H. A. Morton. Secretary, Sir A. De Bock Porter, K.C.B. Office, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

Economics and Political Science, The London School of, was established in 1895 to provide special courses of training suited to the needs of business men, civil and municipal servants, journalists, etc.; it also makes provision, in connection with the British Library of Political Science, for research in economics and political science, by the provision of courses of lectures on methods of investigation, and by the award of studentships varying in value from £25 to £200. The School prepares students for the degrees of B.Sc. and D.Sc. London. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the School, Clare Market, W.C.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '97, it is governed by a President elected for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil (pop. 51,000). The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country. Panama hats are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs opening up. Army about 4350 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000. Between Ecuador, Peru, and Colombia there have been for some time boundary disputes, at present unsettled. But by a treaty between Ecuador and Colombia signed in Nov. 1904 the Ecuador-Colombia boundary is submitted to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

Area (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,280,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. Capital, Quito, pop. 80,000; Guayaquil has a pop. of 70,000. Revenue, 1900, £813,716; 1904, £855,977; 1905, £1,153,806; expenditure, 1900, £737,513; 1904, £1,052,624; 1905, £1,015,596; foreign debt (purchased by the Guayaquil and Quito Railway Co., amount outstanding Dec. 31st, 1906, \$10,869,000); imports, 1902, £1,444,300; 1903, £1,106,981; 1904, £1,533,817; 1905, £1,573,453; exports, 1902,

£1,810,600; 1903, £1,862,635; 1904, £2,328,419; 1905, £1,856,566.

President: General Eloy Alfaro, proclaimed Jan. 1906.

Ministry: *Premier*, Señor García.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Charles Tovar.—*Interior*, Señor Gonzalo Cordova.—*Public Instruction*, Señor Anjel Espinoza.—*Finance*, Señor Juan Francisco Game.—*War*, Señor Tomas Larrea.

Minister in London, General Terán, 26, Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.

Consul General in London, Celso Nevares, 120, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

British Minister and Consul-General, W. N. Beauchlerk, Esq. (resident at Lima, Peru).—*Consul at Quito*, L. Söderström.—*Consul at Guayaquil*, Alfred Cartwright.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

II. SCOTLAND.

III. IRELAND.

IV. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Since April 1st, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and concerns itself with the organisation of both Primary and Secondary Education. The Board also exercise certain educational powers of the Charity Commissioners and of the Board of Agriculture. The Board consists of a President, the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure.

The Board in 1907 decided to establish a Medical Department to advise and assist them in the discharge of the new duties imposed on the Board by sect. 13 of the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907 (see SESSION, sect. 38), in regard to the Medical Inspection of School Children which local education authorities are required by that Act to carry out in England and Wales. The Board will advise and supervise local education authorities as to the manner and degree in which those authorities carry out this medical inspection.

In 1907 a Welsh Department of the Board was established to deal with all grades of Education in Wales and Monmouthshire, and a permanent Secretary of this Welsh Department, and a Chief Inspector for Welsh Education were appointed, both of whom are directly responsible to the President. The code drawn up by the new Department gave a definite place to the Welsh language and literature, and allowed any of the subjects of the curriculum to be taught in Welsh.

The cost of administration, including inspection and examination of schools, was during the financial year 1906-7, £416,792.

The principal officers of the Board are:

President, The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, T. Lough, Esq., M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Robert L. Morant, K.C.B.

Accountant-General, John Bromley, Esq., C.B.

Advising Counsel, H. M. Lindsell, C.B.

Chief Medical Officer, G. Newman, M.D., F.R.S.E., D.P.H.

Chief Inspector, Training of Teachers, P. A. Barnett.

Inspector of Physical Training, Col. G. Malcolm Fox.

Inspector of Music, A. Somervell.

Principal Assistant-Secretaries:—Elementary Education Branch, H. M. Lindsell, Esq., C.B.; Secondary Schools Branch, Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B.; Technology and Higher Education in Science and Art, F. G. Ogilvie, Esq., C.B.

Director of Special Inquiries and Reports, H. F. Heath, B.A., Ph.D.

Chief Inspector Elementary Schools, E. G. A. Holmes, Esq.

Chief Inspector Secondary Schools, W. C. Fletcher, Esq.

Chief Inspector Technical Institutes and Evening Schools, C. A. Buckmaster, Esq.

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence.

Welsh Department. Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies; Chief Inspector, O. Edwards.

Under the Board are the 327 local education authorities which the 1902 Education Act set up in the place of 800 school attendance committees and 2500 school boards. A separate Act provided for London. See LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

1. Primary Education.

The Code for 1905 extended the grants to all scholars who, at the close of the school year, shall not be more than 16 years of age; and it also gave the Local Education Authorities discretion as to admitting or excluding children between the ages of three and five.

According to the latest published statistics there were, in 1906, in England and Wales, under inspection—

13,713 Non-provided (formerly voluntary) and 6,800 Provided (formerly board) schools—

Total, 20,513; the former with accommodation for 3,559,160, and the latter for 3,445,881 scholars—total, 7,005,041.

The average attendance was 5,249,485, or a percentage of 86·3 of the number on the register.

Grants to meet expenditure in respect of elementary education in the year ended March 31st, 1906, £10,830,512. For education and training of pupil-teachers, £175,688. For training of teachers, £312,748. Allowances and pensions for teachers, £83,178.

Higher Elementary Schools.—In 1905 the Board issued a minute providing for a new type of Higher Elementary Schools intended to replace the schools founded under the minute first issued on April 6th, 1900. Seven schools were first recognised in this year as Higher Elementary Schools; but against these, 6 formerly so recognised were withdrawn, 5 becoming Secondary Schools and 1 resuming its former status as an Elementary School. Altogether in 1905, 30 schools were recognised in this class. The number on the registers was 8693, the average attendance 8230. The total number

of teachers was 392: viz., 364 certificated (of whom 76 were graduates), 8 uncertificated (but graduates), and 20 other teachers. **New Regulations** were set out in the 1905 Code. The Board advised that scholars should not be removed from the Elementary School to the Higher Elementary before the age of 12, and that the course in the latter should be 3, or in special cases 4 years.

Other Schools.—Of elementary schools certified as efficient which do not claim grants, 78 were examined, the average attendance at which was 4171, with 61 certificated and 108 uncertificated teachers. Examinations in drawing and manual instruction were held by the Board of Education in a number of elementary schools not aided by grants.

Poor Law Schools.—The inspection of the educational work in these schools was transferred on April 1st, 1904, from the Local Government Board to the Board of Education. On March 31st, 1906, there were 72 of these schools, with 377 teachers, 261 industrial trainers, and 13,467 scholars under inspection.

Physical training for both boys and girls is now an integral part of the curriculum. A Syllabus of Physical Exercises has been drawn up in place of the Model Course issued in September 1902.

Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.—Under the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, there were 39 schools and institutions for blind and 54 for deaf children, with accommodation for 1909 blind and 3828 deaf children. The numbers on the books were 1713 and 3526 respectively. Under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, '99, there were 145 day schools and institutions, with accommodation for 8772 children, and 7958 children on the books. In London, Bristol, Birmingham, and Nottingham, voluntary after-care committees have been established, the members of which take over the blind, deaf, and defective children as they leave school, find them work, and generally supervise their welfare.

Teachers and Training Colleges.

Teaching Staff.—In 1905, in the schools under inspection, there were at work 78,734 certificated teachers (one to every 66·67 children in average attendance), 42,346 uncertificated teachers, 24,853 pupil-teachers, and 19,136 supplementary and provisional assistant teachers.

Training Colleges.—There are 69 training colleges for elementary school teachers under inspection by the Board of Education and in receipt of Government grants: viz., 20 for men, 35 for women, and 14 for both men and women; 49 colleges are residential, and 20 day training colleges. Of the 49 residential colleges 32 are connected with the Church of England; 10 (including one for blind students) un denominational, 2 Wesleyan, and 5 Roman Catholic. The number of resident students was 4814, and of day students 2708. The grant paid for training of teachers was £312,748.

National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. **Objects:** (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional

organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The thirty-eighth annual conference was held at Oxford, April 1st to 4th, 1907, the President being Mr. A. R. Pickles, M.A. There are now 489 local associations in England and Wales, with 60,938 members. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a **Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes** in connection with the Union. Over £20,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. **Sec., J. H. Yoxall, M.P. Offices, 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.**

Societies.

National Education Association, established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. Its constitution and policy are controlled by a council of 300 members, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. **President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley; Chairman of Executive Committee, Mr. J. Massie, M.P.; Secretaries, Mr. A. J. Mundella and Mr. T. E. Minshall. Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.**

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, instituted in 1811 and incorporated in 1817. The income for 1906 was £22,733. **President, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Secretary, Mr. Talbot Baines. Offices, 19 and 21, Great Peter Street, Westminster.**

British and Foreign School Society, instituted in 1808. The income for 1906 was £44,559. **President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; Secretary, Mr. Alfred Bourne, B.A. Offices, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.**

2. Secondary Education.

See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, and WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

The 1907 Regulations for Secondary Schools provide that, to be recognised by the Board, such schools must offer an education of a wider scope and higher grade than that of an elementary school, with a progressive course of instruction suitable for scholars from 12 to 16 or 17. Provision made for scholars below the age of 12 must be similarly suitable, and in proper relation to the work done in the main portion of the school. The curriculum and time-table for the whole school must be approved by the Board. No catechism or distinctive religious formula may be taught in the school except on the written request of parents or guardians. The number of scholars taught together at one time must not exceed 35. The scale of fees must be approved by the Board, and arrangements must be made to the Board's satisfaction for making 25 per cent. of the school places open without payment of fee to scholars from public elementary schools who pass a satisfactory entrance examination. The proportion of 25 per cent. may be reduced by the

Board on sufficient grounds in the case of any particular school. Grants are paid as follows: £2 for each scholar between 10 and 12 on the first day of the school year who had been for at least 2 years under instruction in a public elementary school previously; £5 on account of each scholar between 12 and 18 on the first day of the school year. The Board are establishing a list of Secondary Schools recognised by them as efficient, whether in receipt of grant or not, after inspection by the Board.

The number of schools recognised and in receipt of grant as Secondary Schools in 1905-6 was 689, as compared with 575 in the preceding year. The latest returns (June 1905) show the number of scholars in grant-aided Secondary Schools to be 94,698, of whom 51,779 earned grant. The total grant given was £219,272, including £8,018 for art instruction.

Associations and Societies.

Head Masters' Conference (1870), representing about 105 of the chief endowed schools of the country—Sec., W. A. Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Incorporated Association of Head Masters—Assist. Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools—Sec., J. G. Lamb, M.A., 27, Great James Street, W.C.

Association of Head Mistresses (incorporated '06)—Sec., Miss Ruth Young, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools ('84)—Sec., Miss M. A. Haig-Brown, 23, Berners Street, W.

Teachers' Guild ('85)—Gen. Sec., H. B. Garrod, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.

Private Schools Association, Incorporated—Gen. Sec., H. R. Beasley, 9, Bedford Court Mansions, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

Association of University Women Teachers—Sec., Miss Gruner, 66, Blandford Street, Portman Square, W.; and other similar associations.

Froebel Society—Sec., Miss Temple Orme, LL.D., 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions—Hon. Sec., J. Wilson, M.Sc., 37, Park Mansions, Battersea, S.W.

Workers' Educational Association (founded August 1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. Gen. Sec., Albert Mansbridge, 24, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, 8, Barnard Inn, Holborn, E.C. For Governesses, "Maison des Institutrices Françaises," 18, Lancaster Gate, W. Directrice, Mlle. Lauraint.

3. Technical Institutions, Schools of Art, Evening Schools.

Under this head are comprised:—

(i) Technical Institutions, giving organised classes of instruction in day classes, including advanced instruction in Science (and Art), adequately staffed and equipped. Provision must be made for at least a two years' course in Science (and Art), either alone or in con-

junction with subjects of general, commercial, manual or technological instruction.

(ii) Schools of Art, giving organised courses of instruction in ornamental and decorative art.

(iii) Day Technical Classes.

(iv) Day Art Classes.

Latest returns show that 23 Technical Institutions were recognised. They had 2509 scholars, and the total grant earned was £10,049. There were 407 men and 9 women teachers. There were 231 Schools of Art recognised, with 45,562 students, and 1088 teachers earning £55,008 grant. Day Technical Classes were recognised in 21 schools, and 97 art classes were recognised. Science Examinations were held at 1101 centres, and 18,366 candidates passed first class, 30,273 second class, and 611 pass. Art Examinations were held in 1229 centres; 43,002 candidates were successful, out of 73,285. Ten Royal Exhibitions (Art), 7 ditto (Science), 6 National Scholarships (Art), 4 Whitworth Scholarships, 30 Whitworth Exhibitions, 11 Royal College of Art Scholarships, 22 National Scholarships (Science), 6 (Art), 4 Studentships in Training (Art), 51 ditto (Science), 15 Free Studentships (Art), 6 ditto (Science), and 2 Princess of Wales Scholarships, were awarded.

There were 231 Schools of Art, in which 45,562 students were under instruction; and the number of students attending the annual examinations was 17,613. The total grants to Schools of Art amounted to £55,008.

Evening Schools.

According to the latest report published, the Evening Schools (inspected under the minute of July 1901), which earned a grant in 1905, numbered 5,706; masters, 19,149; mistresses, 7,439—total, 26,588; boys and men, 441,432; girls and women, 277,130—total, 718,562, of whom 300,294 males and 187,405 females received grants. The number who obtained free instruction was 169,476. The subjects taught were very numerous, including all kinds of manual training, elementary science, French and German, political and domestic economy, horticulture, agriculture, etc., etc. A large number of the scholars took only one subject each, and others only two or three subjects. Of the students more than half were between the ages of 15 and 21. The total grant paid by the Board was £320,762, or an average of 13s. 1d. per scholar.

Museums, Colleges, etc.

Short courses of instruction are given in July and August, at the Royal College of Science and Arts, to a limited number of selected students and teachers, who receive grants towards their railway fare and expenses. During 1906 143 such students attended the Royal College of Science, 183 the Royal College of Art, 34 received aid to attend University Colleges, 54 were selected to visit National Collections and Exhibitions, and 9 were given grants to visit foreign towns and galleries. There were 3546 teachers and students attending the Victoria and Albert Museum for purposes of special study.

II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education consisting of—

The Lord President of the Council.

The Right Hon. John Sinclair, M.P., Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President).
The First Lord of the Treasury.
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
The Secretary of State for War.
The Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate).
The Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Secretary, J. Struthers, Esq., C.B., LL.D.
Assistant Secretaries, G. Todd, I.S.O., and G. Macdonald, LL.D. (in Edinburgh), Esqs.
Senior Chief Inspector, A. E. Scougal, Esq.
Offices, Dover House, Whitehall, London; and Chambers Street, Edinburgh.

1. Elementary and Higher Grade Schools.

During the year ending August 31st, 1906, in the Elementary and Higher Grade Schools there were 806,737 scholars on the register, being a percentage of 17·08 to the population. The number of day schools receiving grants was 3262, of which 2903 were public schools, 18 Church of Scotland, 6 Free Church, 62 Episcopal, 208 Roman Catholic, and 65 undenominational and other schools. Of the scholars on the register 14,476 were between 14 and 15, and 8753 above 15. These figures include 17,098 scholars in 137 Higher Grade Schools or Departments, of whom 10,818 were under 15 and 5060 between 15 and 17, while 1220 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 87·52 per cent., and for the Higher Grade Schools taken separately, 88·77. The Higher Grade Schools provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 8664, at second year's course 5086, and at courses beyond second year 3400. Instruction supplementary to the day school is now provided under the Continuation Class Code. (see below, Secondary Education).

The amount of Parliamentary grants to day schools under inspection was £874,807; and the total cost of maintenance per child in average attendance was £3 5s. 7½d. in public schools, and £2 12s. 4½d. in voluntary schools. Savings banks exist in 118 schools, and school libraries in 1278.

The staff employed in teaching the 706,062 children in the ordinary day schools consisted of 14,084 certificated teachers, 202 male and 2740 female assistant and 4323 pupil-teachers, and 2 monitors, besides 102 provisionally certified teachers—total 21,453. The supply of teachers is drawn mainly from 8 Training Colleges, 3 of which are connected with the Church of Scotland, 3 United Free Church, 1 Episcopal and 1 Roman Catholic. In these training colleges there were 1534 students, of whom 409 were taking advantage of the arrangement by which they might—at the expense of the colleges—attend certain university classes as a part of their curriculum. There is also provision made for a class of students called "King's Students," who receive the chief part of their instruction at the universities. The total number of King's Students in 1906 was 661.

Under the Education of Blind and Deaf-mute Children (Scotland) Act, '90, the school boards pay from £10 to £20 each for the instruction of deaf-mute, blind, and both blind and deaf-

mute children. Fourteen institutions not otherwise on the grant list, and 15 ordinary annual-grant schools, with special provision for the instruction of such children, are under inspection in various parts of Scotland. Grants were paid at the rate of £3 3s. in each case for 867 ordinary scholars, and a further grant of £2 2s. each for 865 scholars who had made satisfactory progress in manual instruction. Grants paid for blind and deaf-mute children, £4569 10s. Grants were also paid, amounting to £1193 19s. 6d., for 307 defective and epileptic children in 10 schools.

On account of the difficulties in the administration of the Education Acts in the Highlands and the Islands, extra grants, amounting to £11,070, have been paid to 664 out of 700 schools inspected.

2. Secondary and Technical Education.

The number of secondary schools now under inspection is 109, of which 32 are Higher-class Public Schools, 24 Endowed Schools, and 53 schools under voluntary managers who have invited the inspection of the Department. In connection with the inspection of higher schools an important feature is the Leaving Certificate Examination, which is accepted by a large number of university and professional authorities, and also by the Army Council, in lieu of preliminary examinations held under their directions. During 1906 examinations were held in nearly 300 centres. Important modifications were made in the examination scheme, and greater stress was laid on the Intermediate Certificate, which is intended to mark "the successful completion of a definite well-balanced course of general education," and to serve as "the natural passport to the various specialised courses." There were granted 1750 such certificates. The cost of inspection of higher-class schools and of the Leaving Certificate Examination is mainly met from the money available under the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Acts, from which also large grants are made to Higher-class Secondary and Technical Schools, and to Agricultural Education.

The Continuation Class Code now supersedes the Code for Evening Continuation Schools and the Science and Art Directory, and takes cognisance of all forms of specialised instruction. The separate centres were 748 in 1905-6, and 772 in 1906-7. One-fourth of the expenditure for Continuation Classes has to be provided locally, and is derived from the residue allotted to town and county councils under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Acts.

Increasing use for purpose of systematic study is made of the Royal Scottish Museum at Edinburgh, and suitable accommodation for the students is urgently called for. During 1906 nearly 10,000 additions were made to the Natural History Department, and 380 volumes added to the Museum Library.

III. IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of twenty Commissioners of National Education, with an office in Marlborough Street, Dublin. Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., is Resident Commissioner, Messrs. F. E. Lemass, I.S.O., and W. J. Dilworth are Secretaries, and Mr. R. Naish is Accountant. Chief Inspectors, Messrs. A. Purser and J. J. Hynes.

For secondary education there are the Intermediate Education Board and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

1. Elementary Education.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the 73rd report, state that in 1906 there were 8602 schools in operation, with an average of 739,009 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 493,558, of whom 12,205 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 66·8 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 541,638, or 74·4 per cent.; the late Established Church, 87,914, or 12·1 per cent.; Presbyterians, 82,434, or 11·3 per cent.; Methodists, 9387, or 1·3 per cent.; other denominations, 6794, or 0·9 per cent. In 1881 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 5 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 779 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 8·6 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in 44 schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 59·4 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 40·6 per cent. Protestants. There are 5892 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4318 schools with 382,473 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1574 schools with 123,926 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7572 under clerical management and 822 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 9320 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 6951. Convent and Monastery Schools number 384, with an average of 112,451 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 80,712 or 71·8 per cent. of the number on the rolls. 134 Workhouse Schools were in operation, with 4127 on the rolls and an average attendance of 3384. Grants were made to 472 Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 14,401, of whom 8152 were principals, 4446 assistants, and the rest junior assistant mistresses, work mistresses, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers to the total was 61·9. There are 7 Training Colleges receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,399,432 3s. 11d., giving an average of £2 17s. 3½d. for each child in attendance. Of this amount, £121,647 19s. 2d. was received from local sources. The grants to training colleges amounted to £74,808.

The Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50) created a Department which takes the place of the Science and Art Department, as far as Ireland is concerned, both in administering the grant for Science and for Art, and more especially in taking charge of technical instruction.

2. Secondary Education.

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments producing a total annual revenue of £7888. This sum is variously apportioned to eleven secondary

schools, with a total accommodation of 1292 and a total number on the rolls of 679—a decrease of 2 on that of the previous year.

The Intermediate Education Board is an examination Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. The Assistant Commissioners are T. J. Bellingham Brady, M.A., LL.D., and S. Paine Johnston, M.A. Offices: 1, Hume Street, Dublin. During 1906, 7790 boys and 3177 girls—total 10,967—presented themselves for examination held at 259 centres. There passed 4906 boys and 2000 girls—total 6906: a percentage of 63·0 boys, 63·5 girls, 63·0 boys and girls. The cost of administration was £4773 12s., of examinations £15,390 19s. 4d., rewards £9,645, school grant £53,305 1s. 3d.

IV. REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Great Britain.

There are, according to the 50th annual report, for 1906, of H.M. Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for Great Britain, 211 such schools—viz., 44 reformatory, 133 industrial, 13 truant and 21 day industrial schools, of which 2 are reformatory, and 7 industrial school ships. Of the industrial schools, 17 are managed by county or borough authorities. The rest, as well as the reformatories, except the Glasgow Girls' Reformatory, are under voluntary management. The truant and all the day industrial schools are under the new education authorities. There were 25,967 (21,138 boys and 4829 girls) under sentence of detention in reformatories and industrial schools at the close of 1906, or an increase of 66 boys and of 68 girls as compared with 1905. In addition there were 3284 children—21 fewer than in 1905—attending day industrial schools, and 227 children on licence from those schools. The amount expended on day industrial schools in 1906 was £38,153, as against £38,920 in 1905; on reformatory schools £120,962, as against £128,779 in 1905; and on industrial schools (including truant schools) £459,879, as against £440,951 in 1905. The amount recovered from parents, and in Scotland from parents and parochial boards, during the year for reformatory schools was £7820, an increase of £478 on previous year, and for industrial schools £21,279, a decrease of £87 on previous year. The figures show that the number of children in ordinary industrial schools remains almost stationary, but the number of children in truant schools shows a downward tendency.

Ireland.

In Ireland there are 2 reformatory schools for Roman Catholic boys, 2 for Roman Catholic girls, and 1 for Protestant boys (none for girls). There were under detention in these schools, at the end of 1905, 572, showing an increase of 13 boys and a decrease of 3 girls, as compared with 1904. Of these 408 were Roman Catholic boys, 39 Roman Catholic girls, and 125 Protestant boys. The number committed to reformatory schools during the year was 171, an increase of 42 over the previous year. The total cost, covered by Treasury grants, local rates, other sources, and industrial profits, was £14,391, an increase of £117. There are in Ireland 68 industrial schools, with a total number of children in detention of 8323, of whom 3293

are Roman Catholic boys, 4099 Roman Catholic girls, 562 Protestant boys, and 369 Protestant girls. The cost of these industrial schools during 1905 was £159,518, a decrease of £3691. The income is derived from Treasury grants, local rates, other sources, and industrial profits. Among "other sources" were contributions from parents, £484 to reformatory and £1139 to industrial schools.

EDWARD VII.

Edward VII., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," was b. at Buckingham Palace, Nov. 9th, 1841; created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on Dec. 4th, 1841; baptised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, Jan. 25th, '42. Ed. at Christ Church, Oxford (D.C.L. '68), and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.D.), and Edin. Univ. (LL.D.); also LL.D. Dublin ('68), and Calcutta ('74). Admitted to the Middle Temple, called to the bar and to the bench of that Society (Oct. 31st, '61). His Majesty was an Elder Brother of Trinity House; also Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England ('74-1901); President of the Society of Arts and of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

He married (March 10th, '63) H.R.H. the Princess Alexandra Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, eldest daughter of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and sister of the ex-Empress of Russia and the King of Greece, who was born at Copenhagen Dec. 1st, 1844. On her marriage the House of Commons voted her an annual allowance of £10,000, and £30,000 in the event of her surviving the King. The King and Queen celebrated their silver wedding, '88. There have been six children born of the marriage—the Duke of Clarence and Prince Alexander, who have both died, the Duke of Cornwall and York, now Prince of Wales, who is the heir-apparent to the throne, Princess Louise, Duchess of Fife (who was given the title of Princess Royal in 1905), Princess Victoria, and Princess Maud, married in '96 to Prince Karl of Denmark (now King of Norway).

In the winter of '71, while staying with his family at his country seat, Sandringham, Norfolk, His Majesty was attacked with typhoid fever, which it was feared would prove fatal, but after several weeks' prostration he recovered, and on Feb. 27th, '72, he attended a public thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral. He visited Canada and the United States in '60, and the Holy Land in '62, and went on a tour through India in '75-6. In company with the Queen he made a tour through Ireland ('85), and met with a cordial reception. He evinced an active interest in the promotion of the series of Exhibitions held at South Kensington, and succeeded in establishing the Imperial Institute. In '93 he became a member of the Poor Law Commission; and in '94 did important service to his country at St. Petersburg, whither he went on the death of the Czar in November. During '96 His Majesty won the Derby and the St. Leger, the former victory exciting a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm at Epsom. In the Jubilee Celebrations of '97 His Majesty took a prominent part, especially in regard to the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London. A young man named Sipido shot at His Majesty

as he was leaving the Nord Station at Brussels (April 4th, 1900), *en route* for Denmark. Fortunately the bullet missed the King.

On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), His Majesty ascended the throne as King Edward VII., took the oath (23rd), and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (24th). The Coronation Service was fixed for June 26th, 1902, but on Tuesday, June 24th, it was announced that the King was suffering from perityphlitis, and an operation was immediately performed. On his recovery the Coronation Service took place on Aug. 9th in Westminster Abbey. A Royal Progress through London on Oct. 25th was followed by a Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's on the 28th.

The King's Civil List was settled by the Civil List Act, 1901. The details of the Civil List and of the annuities paid to members of the Royal Family are given under FINANCE, NATIONAL, on p. 158. The Queen receives £33,000 as her share of the Privy Purse. The contingent annuity of £30,000 formerly provided for Her Majesty the Queen Consort in the event of her surviving His present Majesty was increased to £70,000; and a contingent annuity of £30,000 was provided for H.R.H. the Princess of Wales in the event of her surviving H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The King, in addition to his Civil List, receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster (£63,000 in 1906), and the heir apparent those of the Duchy of Cornwall (£80,331 in 1906). Balmoral and Osborne were bequeathed to the King by the late Queen, and His Majesty owns Sandringham. Balmoral and Sandringham are maintained out of the Privy Purse, but Osborne (Osborne House was given by the King to the nation in 1902) is charged upon the Civil List. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse, as did the late Queen.

Edward Medal. In October 1907 H.M. King Edward VII. instituted this medal to be awarded to those who endanger their own lives in saving, or attempting to save, the lives of others from perils in mines or quarries within the British Dominions. There are two classes, the first of silver and the second of bronze, and the awards are only to be made on the recommendation of the Home Secretary.

Efficiency League, founded 1903, "to raise the standard of duty among public servants." President, Mr. Arnold White; Hon. Sec., Mr. W. H. Charnley; Office, Board-room, Lancaster Avenue, Manchester.

EGYPT.

Ruler.

Abbas Hilmi, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1892. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounem, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son. His brother, Mohamed Ali, was born in '75. He has an annual allowance of £100,000. Received the "Royal Victorian Chain," June 14th, 1905.

Government.

Egypt is nominally dependent on Turkey. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual

control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the **Anglo-French Agreement** (signed April 8th, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a **British Agent at Cairo**, who has a seat in the **Council of Ministers**, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial boards for local affairs, and a General Assembly and Legislative Council for national affairs, but with limited powers. The General Assembly consists of the Ministry, the Legislative Council, and 46 popularly elected members; its consent is required to new taxes, and it must be summoned every two years. The **Legislative Council** consists of 30 members, of whom 14 are nominated, and its powers are chiefly consultative. The **judicial system** is somewhat complex. The **Consular Courts** try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality; the **Native Courts**, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mahometans. The **Mixed Tribunals** were instituted in '75 as a substitute for the Capitulations, under which each country transacted its legal business in its own Consulate. They deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and ever since have been renewed periodically for periods of five years, the present term ending in 1910. In his Annual Report issued in 1906 Lord Cromer set out important proposals for dealing with the question of the Capitulations, and for providing effective legislative machinery with the necessary safeguards for the protection of the interests of foreigners in Egypt. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering nearly 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In '97 only 5.8 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 the Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established. There are many Government Coptic and Mahometan schools.

Egyptian Irrigation.

The history and description of the great Assiout barrage and Assouan dam and of the Zifteh barrage have been given in previous editions. Lord Cromer's report for 1905, issued in 1906, stated that the province of Keneh had benefited less than the others, and it had been decided

to erect a barrage at Esueh at an estimated cost of £1,000,000. The contract was let to Messrs. Aird, and work was commenced in December. On March 21st, 1907, the Council of Ministers sanctioned another great development—the raising of the height of the Assouan dam so that the water level will be 23 ft. higher. The cost was estimated at £1,500,000, including land compensation, but with a water storage $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater, about 950,000 acres will come under cultivation, bringing about an estimated increase in the cotton crop worth £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 annually. Steps are to be taken to strengthen and preserve the Philæ Temple and other Nubian antiquities. The work will occupy about six years. The scheme was dealt with at length in a report from Lord Cromer published in April.

Suez Canal.

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an **Administrative Council** of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. At a meeting of the Company at Paris on June 4th, 1907, the report, which was adopted, showed that the profits allowed of the distribution of a dividend of £5 1s. 4d. for each share. The dividend, with interest of £1, represented a gross revenue of £6 1s. 4d. and a net revenue of £5 13s. The sum of £2263 was carried forward. The receipts showed a decrease of £212,763 from those of the previous year, and the total expenditure an increase of £51,811, largely due to maintenance expenses. During 1906 3975 steamers, with a tonnage of 13,445,504, passed through the Canal, or 141 ships fewer than in 1905, with an increased tonnage of 311,399 tons. The number of passengers amounted to 353,881, of whom 127,533 were Russian soldiers. The British net tonnage amounted to 8,209,931, the German to 2,155,552, and the French to 856,311 tons. In a printed reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton on June 27th, Sir Edward Grey said the cost of the construction of the Canal to the end of 1906 was £24,304,928, and the capital account of shares and loans was £18,769,817. The net dividend in 1876 was 26 fr. (£1 os. 10d.), and in 1906 it was 141 fr. (£5 13s.). Sir W. E. Garstin was appointed a British director in succession to the late Sir J. Ardagh.

Army.

All the inhabitants are liable for service in the Egyptian army—6 years in the army, 5 in the police, and 4 in the reserve, and there are always about 150,000 young men on the rolls for conscription; but the burden is very light, and the men are all selected. The peace strength is about 9000 officers and men. The cavalry are recruited from the fellaheen of the Delta. The arm is the Martini-Henry. In the Soudanese battalions the service is voluntary. The artillery is the force that shows most markedly the impress of the European training. The horse battery has Syrian horses and light

Krupp guns. The field batteries have Krupp mountain guns carried by mules; with a second line of camels. There is also a battalion of garrison artillery. The command of all the troops is vested in Major-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, with the title of Sirdar. The Intelligence Department reports the strength to be 18,273, including: cavalry, 789; camel corps, 690; Arab battalions, 206; artillery, 1253; infantry, 10,280.

The British forces in Egypt on the estimates of 1907-8 number 655 cavalry, 1 horse and 1 garrison battery, 1 company Royal Engineers, 3 infantry battalions augmented, the 3rd battalion Coldstream Guards (marked for disbandment), and other details—total number of officers and men 5726. Owing to the frontier difficulty and internal dangers the garrison was increased. The Egyptian Government contributed £150,000 towards the maintenance of the British troops in 1907-8, an increase of £50,000 compared with the previous year.

Industries, etc.

Length of railways in Egypt proper 2183 miles. Principal products, cotton, sugar, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellahen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the Agricultural Bank up to £307 10s., or in a few cases to £512 10s., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), 400,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. Pop. (1907) 11,206,359. According to the 1897 census there were about 113,000 foreigners—38,000 Greeks, 24,000 Italians, 20,000 British, and 14,000 French. Cairo has a population of 570,000, and Alexandria of 320,000.

Revenue, 1905, £E14,813,346; 1906, £E15,337,294; expenditure, 1905, £E12,124,822; 1906, £E13,161,863. Exports, 1905, £E20,360,285; 1906, £E24,877,280; imports, 1905, £E21,564,076; 1906, £E24,010,795; exports to United Kingdom, 1906, £E13,408,986; imports from United Kingdom, £E7,856,655; public debt, £E95,890,960 (£E1 = £1 os. 6½d.). The United Kingdom's share of the import trade was in 1902 36·7 per cent., in 1903 35·3 per cent., in 1904 34 per cent., in 1905 32·4 per cent., and in 1906 32·7 per cent.

Ministry: *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Mustapha Fahmy Pasha, G.C.M.G.—*Foreign Affairs*, Boutros Pasha Ghaly, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—*Finance*, Mazloum Pasha.—*Public Works*, Fakhry Pasha, K.C.M.G.—*Instruction*, Saad Bey Zaghloul.—*War*, Abani Pasha.—*Justice*, Ibrahim Fuad Pasha.

Advisers to H.H. the Khedive: *Financial*, H. P. Harvey, C.B.; *Interior*, P. Machell, C.M.G.—*Judicial*, Sir M. McLlwraith, K.C.M.G.;

Public Works, Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G.; *Public Instruction*, D. Dunlop.

Under-Secretaries of State: Finance, A. Mitchell-Innes and Lieut.-Col. Lord E. Cecil.—*Irrigation*, A. L. Webb, C.M.G.—*State Buildings*, Mr. Perry.—*Postmaster-General*, N. T. Borton.—*Director-General of Customs*, A. King-Lewis.—*President of Railway Administration*, Major Macaulay, R.E., C.M.G.—*Director-General of Sanitary Department*, W. P. G. Graham, M.D.

British Commissioners: Caisse de la Dette, Mr. H. de la Rosa Burrard Farnall, C.B., C.M.G.; *Domains Administration*, J. Gibson.

H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General, Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B.—*Councillor of Embassy*, R. G. Graham.—*Consuls*, A. D. Alban, Cairo; E. B. Gould, I.S.O., Alexandria; D. A. Cameron, Port Said.

General Commanding Army of Occupation, Major-Gen. Bullock, C.B.

Sirdar of Egyptian Army and Governor of the Soudan, Major-Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

History, 1907.

The General Assembly resolved, with very few dissentients, to demand the grant of full Parliamentary institutions as soon as possible, with a wide extension meanwhile of the administrative powers of the Legislative Council and the General Assembly. This, and other resolutions in favour of free education, and the immediate and general adoption of Arabic as the medium of instruction in Government schools, was the work of the Nationalist party, led by Sheikh Ali Yussef, editor of the *Moqayyad*, and backed, so it was stated, by the Khedive. The Assembly was dissolved early in March. In April appeared the last Annual Report of Earl Cromer on the Finances and Administration of Egypt, and in this he dealt at length with the Nationalist movement, which he said was deeply tinged with Pan-Islamism. He denied the right of the Nationalist agitators to claim that they represented the wishes of the mass of the people, and declared that the creation of a responsible Ministry with complete control over the finances of the country would lead to administrative chaos and corruption and to national bankruptcy. He favoured, however, the creation of a local International Legislative Council, which would create a community of interest amongst all classes in Egypt, and which would enable the international arrangements under the Capitulations to be modified with safety and advantage.

The announcement of Lord Cromer's resignation was received with the utmost regret, except by the Nationalists (April 11th). Sir Eldon Gorst was appointed to succeed him, but the Nationalist movement undoubtedly flourished because of the change, and bitter attacks were made on all who sympathised with or in any way supported Lord Cromer's policy. His lordship delivered a farewell speech (May 4th), in which he paid a tribute to the part played in Egyptian affairs by the late Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, by Nubar Pasha, Riaz Pasha, and the Prime Minister, Fahmy Pasha. He declared that his political aim had been to restore, and then to maintain, a good understanding between France and England on Egyptian affairs. His administrative aim had been to instil a liberal spirit into a system of government which of necessity was bureau.

cratic. Forced labour and slavery had ceased to exist; equality before the law was now the rule for all; thrift was encouraged; "baksheesh" had been dethroned from high places; the Nile had been made to fertilise the land of prince and peasant alike; and the taxation, much reduced in amount, was not now spent on useless palaces, etc, but devoted to purposes which were a real benefit to the country. He welcomed a recent declaration of the Khedive's, that he had no more serious pre-occupation than the intellectual and moral requirements of the people, and indicated directions in which he could use his influence to encourage true reforms—e.g. the reform of the Wakis' administration, and of the Mahomedan law courts, and the repression of self-seeking and irresponsible advisers of the Court. The British occupation, he said, would continue for an indefinite period, and the British Government would be responsible for the main lines on which the administration was conducted. He had the utmost confidence in his successor, Sir Eldon Gorst, and would urge that "this wholly spurious manufactured movement in favour of the rapid development of Parliamentary institutions should be treated for what it is worth"—which was very little. Sir Eldon Gorst presented his credentials as Agent and Consul-General to the Khedive (16th), and assumed office.

The Egyptian Soudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Soudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Soudan, was signed (Jan. 19th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The importation and exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is paid to the enforcement of the Brussels Act of '90 as to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms and distilled or spirituous liquors. Import duties on entering the Soudan are not payable on goods coming from Egyptian territory, and the duties on goods coming from other countries must not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Soudan has been divided into thirteen provinces—viz., Khartoum, Blue Nile, Dongola, Berber, Senaar, Kassala, Kordofan, White Nile, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Wady Halfa, Suakin, Upper Nile, and Mongalla—each under a Governor who is a British officer of the Egyptian Army. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers. Darfur is left under the rule of its Sultan. The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India, and a Judicial Commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, Suakin, and Rufaa. The Nile-Red Sea Railway, 331 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, to the mouth of the Atbara River about twenty miles south of Berber, on the Nile. The Ka-ima-Abu Hamed Railway, 113 miles in

length, runs east from the Nile to Abu Hamed, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 2,000,000, including 3104 Europeans, and 9815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. Khartoum has a population of 14,023 and Omdurman of 40,000.

Egypt Exploration Fund, The. Founded 1882. After the claims of the National Museum of Egypt have been satisfied, the portable antiquities found are divided between the British Museum and various public collections in Great Britain, America, and the Colonies. The distribution depends mainly on the amount of support contributed by the several districts represented by the museums. Annual illustrated volumes are published, giving the results of each season's work. During the season 1906-7 M. Naville completed the excavation of the Temple of Mentu-hotep at Deir el Bahri. Early in 1906 the discovery of a Shrine of Hathor was announced. Mr. N. de G. Davies continued his task of copying sculptures and paintings at El Amarna; while Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt again went out to Behnesa to search for Greek papyri. In '97 the Society started a *Græco-Roman Branch*, for the discovery and publication of the remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt. There has since appeared the first volume of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, including a third-century fragment of St. Matthew's Gospel, a poem by Sappho, considerable portions of known and unknown Greek literature, and a long series of official and private documents. A second volume contains historical documents of the first century A.D.; and a third volume deals with the *Fayoum Towns* and their papyri. Four further volumes have been issued—one on the Tebtunis papyri, two more volumes of the *Oxyrhynchus papyri*, and one on the Hibeh papyri. In addition to its work of exploration, the Society commenced in '90 an *Archæological Survey of Egypt*. The object of this survey is to map, plan, photograph, and copy all the most important sites, sculptures, paintings, and inscriptions in the valley of the Nile between Cairo and Assouan. Up to the present time its work has been devoted to the celebrated XIIth-Dynasty tombs of Beni Hasan and El Bersheh, to the Old Kingdom tombs at Sheikh Said and El Gebrawi, and to the XVIIIth-dynasty tombs of El Amarna. Sixteen memoirs—viz. *Beni Hasan I., II., III. and IV., El Bersheh I. and II., Hieroglyphs, and the Mastaba of Ptah-hotep I. and II., Sheikh Said, and Deir el Gebrawi I. and II., and El Amarna I., II., III., and IV.* have been issued to annual subscribers to the Survey. For the last fourteen years the Fund has also published, under the editorship of Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, an annual *Archæological Report* on Egypt and Egyptology, containing not only an account of the progress of Egyptology and reports by the Society's explorers, but also papers by experts on Coptic and Græco-Roman research, and full bibliographies. The Report is illustrated, and contains maps and plans. A volume of Coptic Ostraca by Mr. W. E. Crum, and the "Logia Jesou," or Sayings of Christ, and "New Sayings," have also been issued. The *Offices of the Fund* are at 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. (opposite the British Museum). There is also an office at Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.,

U.S.A. President, F. G. Hilton Price, Esq.; Secretary, Miss Emily Paterson.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the poetry, music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. Its origin is lost in antiquity, but it is certain that three such congresses were held in the reign of Edward III., one of them being under the patronage of Earl Mortimer. For history see ed. '88. A **Gorsedd** (this word means throne, but in an Eisteddfodic sense it signifies the four-and-twenty stones of the Druidic circle, whence a year and a day beforehand the Eisteddfod is proclaimed "in the face of the sun, the eye of light," and where bardic and musical degrees are conferred), is held at the opening of each Eisteddfod, and the place of the next festival is announced. The 1907 festival was held at Swansea. That for 1908 will be held at Llangollen, and in 1909 the Eisteddfod and the bards will visit London). Secretary to the National Eisteddfod Association, Mr. E. Vincent Evans, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Elgar, Sir Edward, hon. Mus.D. Cantab., Durham, Oxford and Yale; hon. LL.D. (Leeds, Aberdeen, and W. University, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.), M.A. Birmingham, hon. R.A.M., etc., hon. Freeman City of Worcester; is a son of the late W. H. Elgar, organist, and was b. 1857 at Broadheath, Worcestershire. He was ed. privately, and after some months in a solicitor's office he followed his true bent and devoted himself to music, becoming organist of St. George's Catholic Church, Worcester. He began his work as a composer with "The Black Knight" in '92; in '96 he produced "Lux Christi" and "King Olaf"; "The Banner of St. George" in '97, "Caractacus" in '98; in 1900 "The Dream of Gerontius," and in 1903 "The Apostles." This work and "The Dream of Gerontius" were performed at the Lower Rhine Festivals in 1902 and 1904. His oratorio, "The Kingdom," was produced at the Birmingham Festival Oct. 1906. In '89 he married the only daughter of the late Gen. Sir Henry Roberts, K.C.B. An "Elgar Festival" was held at Covent Garden in March 1904. Knighted June 24th, 1904. Address: Plas Gwyn, Hereford.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in 1886 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British colonies, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the colonies are generally farm labourers and others connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with £200 capital, and, to a limited extent, competent mechanics and miners with a little money. New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony give assisted or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants to a limited extent. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at more than 1100 public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars and penny and other handbooks of all the principal colonies, and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or

on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. Letters to the office need not be stamped. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, teachers, nurses, railway men, etc. A monthly report is also compiled by this Office for the *Labour Gazette*, published by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade. Editor of Publications, Mr. Walter Paton, M.A.

Self-Help Emigration Society, for benefiting the underpaid and unemployed in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. During twenty-two years ending 1906 9650 persons have been thus located, at a cost of £57,162 for ocean and rail fares. A large proportion of this cost has been contributed by the emigrants and their friends. In 1906 the emigrants assisted numbered 847. The income of the Society was £6698. Secretary, Mr. Edward Clason Gates. Office, Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Emigration Statistics.

The following statistics relate to emigration from the United Kingdom during ten years:—

	Total, including Foreigners.	Emigrants of British and Irish Origin only.
No. of emigrants in 1906	557,737	325,137
" " 1905	459,662	262,077
" " 1904	453,877	271,435
" " 1903	449,006	259,950
" " 1902	386,779	205,662
" " 1901	302,575	171,717
" " 1900	298,561	163,825
" " '99	240,696	146,362
" " '98	205,171	140,644
" " '97	213,280	146,460

The following details as to emigration and immigration appeared in a Parliamentary Paper issued by the Board of Trade during 1907:—

	1906.	1905.	1904.
To and from countries out of Europe:	No.	No.	No.
Outward . . .	557,737	459,662	453,877
Inward . . .	230,165	205,193	241,896
Balance Outward	327,572	254,469	211,981
To and from European countries:—			
Outward . . .	798,141	742,830	718,560
Inward . . .	932,340	850,563	802,949
Balance Inward . .	134,199	107,733	84,389
Net Balance Outward	193,373	146,736	127,592

These figures include both emigrants and immigrants, in the strict sense of the words, and travellers.

Of the 557,737 emigrants to countries out of Europe, 203,357 or 36·4 per cent. went to places within the British Empire, and 354,380 or 63·6 per cent. went to foreign countries, including 338,612 to the United States.

The gross number of outgoing passengers from the United Kingdom in 1906 was the greatest recorded for any year for which statistics exist; it showed an increase of 98,000 or 21 per cent., as compared with 1905, which was itself a record year. The number of actual emigrants was estimated at 327,572, a total only once exceeded—in 1882.

Alien Immigration.

Full details of the Aliens Act 1905 were given in the 1906 edition. It provided for the exclusion of *undesirable immigrants*, an immigrant being considered such—(a) if he cannot show that he has in his possession, or is in a position to obtain, the means of decently supporting himself and his dependants (if any); or (b) if he is a lunatic or idiot, or owing to any disease or infirmity appears likely to become a charge upon the rates or otherwise a detriment to the public; or (c) if he has been sentenced in a foreign country with which there is an extradition treaty for a crime, not being an offence of a political character, which is, as respects that country, an extradition crime within the meaning of the Extradition Act, 1870; or (d) if an expulsion order under this Act has been made in his case. There was a proviso as to political and religious refugees, who may not be refused on the ground merely of want of means, or the probability of their becoming a charge on the rates. The Act empowers the Secretary of State, if he thinks fit, to make an expulsion order requiring an alien, convicted of crime or without means of subsistence, to leave the United Kingdom within a fixed time, and thereafter to remain out of the kingdom. The Act makes a distinction between “non-immigrant” ships which are not liable to inspection and “immigrant ships”—i.e. those landing more than twenty alien steerage passengers.

According to the 1901 Census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 219,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6740. The percentage of aliens to the total population is 69 per cent., as compared with 1·38 per cent. in Germany, and 2·66 in France.

The following table shows for 1906 and the two previous years the nationalities of alien immigrants (other than seamen) not described in the Alien Lists to be *en route* to other countries:—

Nationalities.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Russians and Poles .	12,832	37,922	46,095
Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes	1,295	4,925	4,827
Germans	3,186	6,932	7,084
Dutch	798	4,787	4,082
French	10,116	6,261	6,564
Austrians and Hungarians	1,223	2,262	2,199
Italians	5,360	6,955	6,300
Roumanians	—	411	513
Other nationalities .	3,717	4,831	5,181
Total	38,527	74,386	82,845

The returns prior to 1906 took no account of subsequent emigration of aliens and other reductions in the totals, which would have placed the maximum of aliens intending to settle in the United Kingdom and who arrived in 1906 at about 32,000.

Of those who entered in 1906, 27,639 arrived on immigrant ships, and were subject to inspection. Newhaven with 10,615 passengers, and London with 10,289, were the principal ports of arrival. Of the 38,527, 22,986 were males, 11,049 females, and 4,492 children. Of the Russians and Poles, considerably over one-half (7,626) arrived at London. The great majority of French and Italians landed at cross-channel ports. Of the Russians and Poles 3938, of the French 2313, of the Italians 458, and of the Germans 1464 arrived on non-immigration ships, and were consequently not subject to inspection.

Leave to land was refused to 935 persons; to 733 on the ground of want of means, and to 202 on medical grounds. There were 796 appeals, and of these 442 were successful. The total finally refused was 493, of whom 262 were Russians and Poles, 63 Italians, and 54 French.

Two masters of ships were prosecuted for allowing refused immigrants to land.

Expulsion orders were made against 287 aliens convicted of various offences during 1906.

The total number of alien passengers landed in the United Kingdom from ports in Europe and the Mediterranean Sea during 1906 was 465,500. There were 215 expulsion orders during the same period.

The number of aliens naturalised in the United Kingdom in recent years is—

'96	736	1902	788
'97	606	1903	890
'98	634	1904	974
'99	608	1905	684
1900	581	1906	841
1901	542		

The number of aliens relieved by Poor Law Authorities in London was 3234 in 1902, 3681 in 1903, 4162 in 1904, 4595 in 1905, and 6050 in 1906.

Empire Day Movement. Although “Empire Day” had been observed for a few years in some of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, May 24th, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria, was first kept as an Imperial celebration, outside Canada, on May 24th, 1904. In 1902 and 1903 the Earl of Meath inaugurated a movement for the annual celebration of the day throughout the British Empire, with a view to the introduction into all schools of a moral form of training which should have for its aim the inculcation of the virtues which conduce to the creation of good citizens. The movement has spread with marvellous rapidity. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and dependencies; and on May 24th, 1907, Empire Day was observed in 48,000 schools throughout the Empire and by some 10,000,000 of the subjects of King Edward VII. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by 145 education committees, including that of London, 12 training schools, 208 secondary schools, and over 670 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above,—in all, about 13,000 schools, exclusive of those

in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Empire Educational League. Instituted 1901; reorganised 1906. Objects: To help maintain and increase the pre-eminence of the British Empire; and to promote its political, economic, and commercial development by popularising knowledge concerning the Empire. Trustees of "The Lord Norton Memorial and British Dominions Lecture Fund." Hon. Gen. Sec., F. E. Tillemont-Thomson, Parliament Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Engineering Standards Committee. The Committee is supported by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 12 sectional committees, and under these 27 sub-committees. Standard rolled sections for constructional work, a standard specification for steel used in the hulls of ships, a specification for marine boiler steel, a specification for steel used in bridges and in general building construction, standard specifications for locomotive and rolling-stock material, standard screw threads, standard pipe threads, standard series of limits for running fits, standard pipe flanges, specifications for cast-iron pipes, standard rail-sections for railways, tramways, standards for carbon filament glow lamps, electricity supply meters, steel conduits for electrical wiring, standards for electrical pressure and frequency, speeds of generators, etc., have been or are being prepared by the committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S. Secretary, Mr. Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. Offices, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

ENGINEERING SCHEMES.

Below will be found, arranged in alphabetical order, descriptions of the chief industrial engineering schemes recently completed or in progress in this country and abroad.

African Transcontinental Telegraph.—We have given accounts of the progress of this line in previous editions. The report of the Company covering the period from May 1898, and a balance sheet down to March 31st, 1906, was issued in Feb. 1907. The outlay from the incorporation of the Company amounted to £300,000; the shares met £226,850, and the balance was a debt to the British South Africa Co., which worked the line. There were 73,150 shares not issued. At the meeting of the Company on Feb. 25th, Mr. Rochfort Maguire regretted that a deficiency in working had so far been shown, amounting in 1903 to £3392, in 1904 to £4112, in 1905 to £1710, and in 1906 to £1425; these deficits were advanced by the British South Africa Co. As to the future, the line was completed to Ujiji in German East Africa, but there were certain gaps between the Cape and Cairo. There was a gap of 320 miles to complete the line through German East Africa; and thence to Wadelai, in British East Africa, north of Lake Victoria Nyanza, was a distance of 250 miles. At Wadelai there

was already connection by a line with Mombasa on the coast. If these 570 miles were constructed the line from Cape Town to Mombasa would be completed. There was a further gap from Wadelai to Gondokoro of 220 miles, and then a point was reached where the line was already built—that was from Gondokoro to Bor. Then there was a final gap of 230 miles from Bor to Tampika. When the whole distance of 1020 miles was built, Mr. Rhodes's scheme would be realised. Mr. Maguire, who mentioned incidentally that the onerous cable rate of 8s. 11d. had of recent years been reduced to 2s. 6d., said the directors had no commercial scheme to lay before the shareholders. They would, however, bring the undertaking before the trustees of the late Mr. Beit, who had bequeathed at least £1,200,000 for the improvement of Cape to Cairo communications.

Antwerp Port Improvement.—The Port of Antwerp Bill, including both commercial and the military sections, was voted by the Chamber on Jan. 24th, 1906, and became law subject to examination by two technical commissions. The Port scheme includes the cutting of a new and straighter bed for the river Scheldt (called the Grande Coupure), and the provision of a huge canal dock and nine subsidiary docks. The canal dock is to be 5 miles long and 273½ yards wide, increasing in width in certain places to 437 yards. The depth will be 40 ft. The length of seven of the subsidiary docks will be about three-quarters of a mile each, the other two being rather less, but all will be 40 ft. deep. The British Consul-General, in a report published in April 1907, stated that the Military Commission had already reported. Later in the year it was announced that the second commission, whose duty it was to inquire into the question of the Grande Coupure, in which certain international questions were involved, had been appointed.

Bagdad Railway.—In previous editions we have given an account of the revival of the idea to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, and the diplomatic success of the Germans, who control the Anatolian system, including the line to Konieh. The first section, the Konieh-Eregli-Bugurlu line, 200 kilometres in length, was opened on Oct. 25th, 1904, the total cost yielding a handsome profit to the underwriters. A *Times* Constantinople telegram of Dec. 11th, 1906, reported "that the promoters of the scheme had resolved to tackle the next (Eregli-Adana) section as soon as possible; that they would be able to obtain the revenues, less than £T150,000, necessary for this, no matter whether the 3 per cents. were guaranteed or not; and that in view of the state of the Turkish finances there was no intention to press for guarantees for any further sections." It was pointed out that the securing of an outlet to the sea would greatly increase the value of both sections. The inevitable international side of the question was again raised by the *Paris Temps* of Jan. 17th, 1907, when it was urged that in view of the *entente cordiale* it would be neither wise nor prudent for France to act independently, while on the other hand it would be both unwise and imprudent for Great Britain to adopt an attitude of systematic hostility to the scheme. A Constantinople telegram of May 12th contained the following suggestive passage: "The recent advance by the Ottoman Bank to the Government of £T200,000, guaranteed on the surplus

of the old revenues assigned to the service of the Ottoman Public Debt, by which that source for borrowing purposes has been tied up to June 30th, 1910, has caused considerable annoyance in German financial and diplomatic circles, as nothing is now available in that quarter for the continuation of the Bagdad Railway during the next three years." The question of the guarantees, it was believed, would be again raised by Germany.

Behring Strait Tunnel.—A scheme to connect Alaska with the extreme north-eastern portion of Russian Asia by a tunnel under Behring Strait, which had fallen into the background during the war with Japan, was revived in the spring of 1906. M. Loicq de Lobel, who originated the project, laid the views of an American syndicate before a representative audience at the Naval and Military Club at St. Petersburg. It was shown, as the result of a close examination, that the strait is about 38½ miles in width and 167 ft. in depth, and that, as there are two islands in the strait, it would be possible to divide the tunnel into three sections each about 12½ miles in length, which corresponds with the length of the Simplon Tunnel (*q.v.*). Among the proposals of M. de Lobel were the following: The syndicate demands no guarantee of interest from the Russian Government, and this would mean a yearly saving to Russia of £2,000,000. The Government are to have the option of buying the railway after 30 years, when any lands acquired by the syndicate would be handed over. The syndicate also undertakes to construct a telegraph line which would be under Russian control, and to establish a Siberian Land Bank to encourage settlers. **In return a grant was demanded.** According to a statement in the *Neue Freie Presse* the cost of the enterprise was estimated at £47,000,000 sterling; the Asiatic end of the line would be at Kansk, on the Trans-Siberian Railway (see *Russia, q.v.*), and the American portion would eventually link with the Canadian Pacific line. A telegram from Trenton, New Jersey (Oct. 25th), stated that a Company had been incorporated with a capital of £1,200,000. A Reuter's telegram, dated St. Petersburg, April 3rd, 1907, reported that on the previous day the Cabinet had rejected the proposal of M. Loicq de Lobel. It was stated in June, however, that the Czar had approved a decision of the Council of Ministers granting a concession for a line of railway from Kansk to Behring Strait.

Berlin Underground Railway.—See *ed. 1907.*

Blackfriars Bridge Widening.—On Dec. 17th, 1906, the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of London accepted the tender of Sir W. Arrol & Co. for the widening of this bridge, for the accommodation of the London County Council tramway line to link up the Thames Embankment route. The amount of the tender was £203,000, and the contractors were allowed three years in which to complete the work, there being a premium of £20 for each day less employed and a corresponding penalty. The bridge at present is 75 ft. wide from parapet to parapet, having a roadway of 45 ft. and two footways of 15 ft. each. When completed, the widening will give a roadway of 73 ft. and two footways of 16 ft. each, the bridge from parapet to parapet being 105 ft. wide. The whole of the improvement, which was begun early in 1907, is being carried on

upon the western side, and it is on this side that the double line of tramway will be placed.

Black Sea and Baltic Ship Canal.—On April 28th, 1905, the Russian Minister of Finance obtained the sanction of the Czar for the appointment of a special commission to consider this scheme. Several projects, some of which have been dealt with in previous editions, have been brought forward from time to time. Writing under date Feb. 14th, 1907, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* said that the idea of constructing a canal large enough to allow of the passage of warships had been definitely abandoned, but that a more practical scheme on a commercial basis was being elaborated. It was proposed to dam the Dwina and Dnieper and to construct lateral and intermediate canals so as to enable vessels not exceeding 800 to 1000 tons displacement to ply between Riga and Kherson. These rivers drain fertile and industrial regions, which would assure a large and increasing traffic and substantial tolls. The interest upon the initial outlay of approximately £30,000,000 could be further assured by utilising the rapids on the lower courses of the Dnieper and Dwina. It was estimated that these rapids would yield 200,000 horse-power, which could be easily transferred in the form of electricity to industrial districts distant only a few score miles from the rapids.

Bombay Dock Scheme.—In Feb. 1903 particulars were published of a scheme of dock improvement, including a new dock, with a water area of about 49½ acres, between Ballard Pier and the existing docks, having a depth of 33½ ft. and an entrance lock 600 ft. long; a dry dock of 800 ft. to 850 ft. length; and a dock-head pier, 1250 ft. long, where mail boats can moor, the passengers stepping from the vessel to the train. In 1904 the tender of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves was accepted for Rs.18,561,015, the date for completion being June 1st, 1911. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation-stone Nov. 13th, 1905. In a report of progress published at the beginning of 1906 it was stated that the new dock was being made of 35½ ft. depth.

Bristol Port Improvement.—The foreign tonnage dealt with at the existing docks in 1906 exceeded all records in quantity. The comparative figures were: 1905, 992,950 tons; 1906, 1,073,223 tons; increase, 80,273 tons. Coast traffic rather fell off. The combined revenue from dock and city dues showed an increase of £5744, the figures being: 1905, £132,188; 1906, £137,932. The new and extensive works at Avonmouth, including the Royal Edward Dock, locks, passages, etc., it is expected will be completed early in 1908.

Brennan Mono-Rail Train.—Mr. Louis Brennan, C.B., the inventor of the torpedo that bears his name, exhibited this remarkable new departure in railway practice before the Royal Society at Burlington House on May 8th, 1907. By means of an ingenious application of the well-known gyroscope a railway vehicle is made to run on a single rail apparently without the slightest danger of toppling over, and with such stability as to "take" sharp curves or remain upright when not propelled. An engineering correspondent of the *Times* of May 7th, in the course of a description of the mono-rail vehicle, said: "The gyroscopic action of heavy rotating masses is the principle employed. A single gyroscope with freedom of

motion of the axle in a plane at right angles to that of the rotating disc would not suffice, but by the coupling of two gyroscopes together by means of gearing, so that any angular deflection of one is communicated to the other in the reverse direction, the sustaining force is developed for inclinations on both sides of the vertical. Each gyroscope is separately driven by an electric motor, and the current is supplied to the motors by the cells, which also furnish the propelling energy. In the full-sized vehicle which the inventor contemplates, the cells of the model will, of course, be superseded by current supplied from a trolley or other means in the ordinary way." Mr. Brennan, who had long been engaged in completing his experiments in his own grounds at Chatham, was able there to exhibit the stability and usefulness of the model to greater advantage—across a single cable bridge and round the short curves of a wire rope, for example. The "car" has two wheels, placed "fore and aft," of course, at each end. It was announced in October that the Indian Government had voted the inventor £6000, and it was understood that they were prepared to construct 200 miles of lines when he was in a position to go on with the work. It was reported previously that a grant had been made by the War Office, who further allowed the use of the Brennan torpedo factory and stores for the experiments.

Bruges Ship Canal.—The new harbour of Zeebrugge, which includes the entrance to the Bruges Ship Canal, was formally opened by King Leopold on July 23rd, 1907. The ceremony marked the completion of a work which had been in progress for nearly ten years, carried out by Messrs. Coiseau & Cousin at a cost of over £2,000,000, the object being to convert Bruges into a seaport, and at the same time to establish on the Belgian coast, north of Ostend, a new port of call for ocean-going steamers. The outer harbour is formed by a curved breakwater 7337 ft. in length, enclosing an area of about 272 acres. Extensive wharves, jetties, etc., have been constructed here, and admission to the canal is gained by a channel and a sea-lock, the latter being 282 yards long and 66 ft. wide. The ship canal is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 73 ft. wide at the bottom and 230 ft. at the water line, the depth $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft. At the Bruges end it opens out into a basin from which entrance is gained into two docks, separated by a mole 130 ft. wide. The eastern dock has a depth of $26\frac{1}{2}$ ft., its sides forming 880 yards of quays. The western dock, 504 yards in length, has a depth of $21\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; 680 yards of its sides consist of quays. At the end of this dock there is a lock, 37 ft. wide, with a chamber 321 ft. long and $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, which connects the harbour with the Bruges-Ostend Canal, and through it with the inland waterways. The canal was informally inaugurated on May 29th, 1905, by the Continental fleet of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway running from Goole and Hull. During the first three months of 1907 there were evidences of increasing traffic in the harbour, 146 ships carrying 72,994 tons having entered, while 148 ships carrying 14,570 tons left.

Cairo New Bridges.—The three new bridges across the Nile at Cairo are the joint work of Messrs. W. Arrol & Co. and Messrs. Head, Wrightson & Co. They replace the well-known bridge road which, beginning opposite the Boulevard de Koubry, crosses to the island

of Boulak and continues by the Pont des Anglais to the western shore. The new bridges are in a more southerly position. The one lesser bridge crosses from near the Hospital Kasr-el-Din, opposite the northern end of Rodah, to the island, and is 67 mètres long. The second structure crosses from the Old Cairo Road, opposite the southern end of Rodah, to the island, and is 83 mètres long. The chief structure is 535 mètres (1760 ft.) in length, and spans the Nile from Rodah to Ghizeh, being, in fact, a continuation of the second bridge. At Ghizeh the new roadway leads on to join the tramways westward, and on to the Pyramids. The largest bridge is 65 ft. 7 in. wide, carries a double tramway line, and has a swinging portion, allowing two clear waterways of 65 ft. each. The work was completed in the autumn of 1907. It was then reported that the Egyptian Government proposed to throw still another road bridge across the river, about a mile to the north of the Kasr-el-Nil bridge. The total length is to be 900 ft. (between quay walls), with seven spans, including an opening span, and the superstructure will be of steel.

Cape to Cairo Railway.—The progress of the Cape to Cairo line, with its growing network of feeders, was fully described and illustrated by a specially drawn map in our 1903 edition. As the crow flies, the distance between Cairo and Cape Town is about 5700 miles; and while from the north, and allowing for the river gap between Assouan and Wady Halfa, railhead has reached Khartoum, roughly 1400 miles, from the south the iron road on June 11th, 1906, had reached Broken Hill, 2016 miles from Cape Town. The later portion of the work involved the construction of a bridge of 13 spans, each of 100 ft., across the Kafue River, the structure being the longest in South Africa. In an interview in December, Sir C. Metcalfe, engineer of the scheme, said it would only take four months to carry the line to the Congo border when the survey had been completed. During 1907 he proceeded to Chindé to inspect the work on the new line which is to link up Port Herald on the Zambesi with Blantyre. Another great railway enterprise, which is intended to form a junction with the Cape to Cairo system, is the Benguela-Katanga railway. Beginning at Lobito, in Portuguese Angola, it is to form the junction, eventually, at Katanga (Congo), the whole length being 800 miles. In August it was reported that 50 miles had been opened, 200 were under construction, and that contract plans were drawn for 250 miles more. The great Victoria Falls Bridge, over the Zambesi, was linked up on April 1st, 1905. It is described as the highest bridge in the world. It was designed by Mr. G. A. Hobson, M.Inst.C.E., partner of Sir Douglas Fox, and is 2875 ft. above sea level. The bridge, which will take two lines of rails, is 650 ft. long, with a central span of 500 ft. in the form of a great arch of light girder work having a rise of 90 ft.; the spans on the sides are $87\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and $62\frac{1}{2}$ ft. respectively. The height above water level is 400 ft.

Chamonix-Argentiére Railway.—The extension of the St. Gervais Le Fayet to Chamonix electric line from the latter place to Argentiére was officially declared open during the summer of 1906. It forms another link in the connection that is ultimately to be made between the ordinary P.L.M. system,

which terminates at St. Gervais Le-Fayet, and the Jura-Simplon line in the Rhone Valley. There are two stations on the new line—namely, Les Praz, about a mile and a half from Chamonix, and Les Tines, at the foot of the Mer de Glace, about halfway between Les Praz and Argentière. Argentière is 4100 ft. above sea-level, and over 600 ft. higher than Chamonix. See *Mont Blanc*.

Channel Ferry Scheme.—The Parliamentary Bill to establish a ferry route between Dover and Calais, which was thrown out in 1905, was reintroduced for the 1906 Session, and passed third reading in the Lords on May 21st. On this occasion Lord Tweedmouth (First Lord of the Admiralty) said that they were not opposing any legitimate improvement in Channel traffic between this country and France. At the same time the Admiralty reserved to themselves most complete powers over Dover Harbour. Speaking at the first general meeting of the company on Feb. 25th, 1907, Lord Weardale gave a historical summary of the scheme. Referring to the current discussion as to the projected Channel Tunnel (*q.v.*), he said that that scheme would cost more than the £15,000,000 sterling suggested, whereas their own enterprise would cost only £1,000,000, would be completed in three years, and would be almost equally effective. It was proposed to adopt the system already working between the German mainland and Denmark. In reply to a deputation on Oct. 24th, the President of the Board of Trade expressed his sympathy with the scheme. The deputation waited on the French Premier (M. Clémenceau) on Oct. 30th, and received a similar reply. On the same day, as the result of a consultation between the deputation, Baron Edouard de Rothschild and representatives of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, it was decided to present to the French Government a *demande en concession* for the postal service between Calais and Dover.

Channel Tunnel.—Considerable public interest was exhibited in this project during the early portion of 1907. The Company deposited a new Parliamentary Bill in December 1906, and an active public discussion was immediately inaugurated, in which the old question of "national danger" was revived. Presiding at a meeting of the Company on March 4th, 1907, Baron Emile D'Erlanger said that by a liberal estimate the work could be done for £16,000,000, including interest during construction; he expressed his confidence in the financial prospects. The Bill passed the Standing Orders Committee of the Commons on March 12th. On March 22nd Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman announced to the House of Commons that the Government were opposed to the project. He said that even supposing the military dangers involved were to be amply guarded against, there would, if the tunnel were made, exist throughout the country a feeling of insecurity which might lead to demands for increased naval and military expenditure, and there would be a continual risk of unrest and possibly alarm, and this would be most injurious in its effects, political and commercial. Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the Opposition, expressed satisfaction with the announcement. In the House of Lords on the same day, Lord Crewe, replying to Lord Rosebery, made a similar statement, whereupon Lord Lansdowne said he did not think that the people of the country would tolerate

the scheme. In consequence of this announcement, the Channel Tunnel Company, on March 25th, intimated the withdrawal of the Bill. They expressed their great regret that they had not had an opportunity of fully stating their case, either after second reading had been allowed or before a Royal Commission, and added: "They are convinced that a thorough investigation of the scheme would have proved that the Channel Tunnel could in no way constitute a danger to the nation, whilst its construction would be the only true solution of the question how to provide more rapid and direct communication between the United Kingdom and the Continent, with great commercial advantage to England. Strong in this belief, they are resolved not to relax their efforts in the promotion of the scheme."

Cardiff (New South) Dock.—On July 13th, 1907, the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the latest addition to the great Cardiff Docks. The New South Dock, as it is called, is 2550 ft. in length, 80 ft. in width, and 50 ft. in depth, from the coping to the dock bottom, the depth of water being 41 ft. 6 in. The first dock constructed by the then Lord Bute, namely, the West Bute Dock, was completed in 1839, at a cost of £400,000, and since then over £4,000,000 sterling have been spent on similar works by him and his successors. The first dock had a water area of 19½ acres; in 1859 the total area of the docks was nearly 66 acres; in 1874, 78 acres; in 1887, on the completion of the Roath Dock, the water area was 111 acres; and now, with the New South Dock added, it is about 162 acres, with a total quayside of 45,840 lineal feet.

Clydebank (Rothsay) Dock.—The Prince and Princess of Wales formally opened this dock, which had been in course of construction some four years, on April 25th, 1907. It is situated on the north bank of the Clyde, has an entrance of 200 ft. in width, while the combined length of the inner and outer basins is over 2300 ft. The width varies from 600 ft. at the west end to 230 ft. at the eastern end. There is a riverside quay. The quayside space has a combined length of 2040 yds. The depth at low water is 25 ft., and at high water of average spring tides it will reach 36½ ft.

Derwent Valley Water Scheme.—This project (referred to in previous editions under the heading "Midland"), which formed one of the features of Private Bill legislation in '99, brought into existence the Derwent Valley Water Board. The scheme is for the supply of water to the towns of Leicester, Derby, Sheffield, and Nottingham, and to the counties of Derby and Notts. It includes the construction of (1) five reservoirs for impounding the rivers Derwent and Ashop; (2) about 100 miles of aqueduct for distributing the water to various authorities; (3) about 20 acres of filter-beds at Bamford; and (4) a service reservoir at Ambergate. There will be three reservoirs on the river Derwent, called the Howden, Derwent, and Bamford reservoirs, and two on the river Ashop—the Haglee and Ashopton reservoirs. The main aqueduct extends from Howden to Ambergate reservoir, 30 miles. The ultimate supply of water to each authority will be approximately as follows:—Leicester, 9·8 million gallons per day, Derby 6·8, Sheffield 6·8, Nottingham 3·9, Derby County 5·0, Notts County—until 1930—1·0: total, 33·3 million

gallons per day. It was announced in the spring of 1907 that a contract for extensive works in connection with the construction of the Ambergate covered reservoir and the Whatstandwell to Belper section of the aqueduct had been let; the work elsewhere was proceeding rapidly. The Board reported that the total expenditure on works to June 14th was £1,458,317.

Detroit River Tunnel.—In the autumn of 1906 it was announced that the contract for this considerable undertaking had been let to a New York firm, and it is to be completed by the middle of 1909. There are to be two parallel tubes resting on the bottom of the river, 65 ft. below the surface, which will provide for the traffic of the Michigan Central and Canadian Southern railways. The tunnels will be of 20 ft. internal diameter, and the under-river portion will be 2625 ft. long. The work will be completed by 3200 ft. of tunnel and 3500 ft. of approach on the east side, and on the west by 2135 ft. of tunnel and 1540 ft. of approach. The steel tubes will rest on concrete beds and steel girders, and will be protected by concrete flanking-walls and filling. The plan was to float sections of the tubes into position, sink them, and rivet them together under water. The tubes are of $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. plate steel, stiffened with webs on the outside, 12 ft. apart and placed in position in lengths of 263 ft. The section to be operated by electricity will be over 4 miles in length.

Devonport Dockyard Extension.—This great national undertaking (which has been noticed in previous editions under the heading *Keyham*) was practically completed on Feb. 21st, 1907, when there was a formal opening by the Prince of Wales. It was commenced in Feb. 1896, the contractors being Sir John Jackson, Ltd., and about £4,000,000 sterling have been expended upon it. The total area covered is 120 acres, about two-thirds of which were formerly tidal spaces. The main features of the undertaking are a closed basin $35\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, a tidal basin with an area of 10 acres, and three dry docks each capable of containing the largest vessel afloat, as well as a lock communicating between the two basins, which can if necessary be also used for docking ships. The sea wall on its other side is 3000 ft. long, with a minimum depth of water of 33 ft., so that there is good berthing accommodation here also. The depth of water in the two basins is 55 ft., while the dry docks and the entrance lock have a depth ranging from 48 ft. in the shallowest of them to 59 ft., their length ranging from 670 ft. to 745 ft. According to the estimate under the Act of 1905, the total cost, including buildings, etc., will be £4,500,000; the expected date of completion of the entire work is 1909-10.

Dover Harbour.—Work on the great National Harbour at Dover was actually commenced at the end of '97. The plan consisted of (1) an extension of the existing Admiralty Pier in an east-south-east direction for a distance of 2000 ft.; (2) the erection of an east arm extending seaward in a south-westerly direction for a length of 3320 ft. from the foot of the headland; (3) the construction of a break-water 4200 ft. long, which, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, will form on the south the outer sheltering arm of the harbour; and (4) the building of a sea-wall, 3850 ft. in length, extending from

the Castle Jetty at the eastern end of East Cliff Terrace to the root of the proposed east arm. The total area inclosed will be 685 acres. On Jan. 10th, 1901, the first block of the eastern arm was laid. At that date the sea wall was reported complete. According to the Naval Works statement issued in 1907 the total cost of the National Harbour was given at £3,500,000, and it was expected to be completed in 1909-10. The expenditure to March 31st was about £3,059,000. It was then reported that good progress was being made with the Admiralty Pier extension, the east arm, the east reclamation, and the south breakwater. During September the construction of the great piers was virtually completed. In the western corner of the National Harbour is inclosed the Commercial Harbour, the memorial stone of which was laid in July '93. It was originally intended that this harbour should inclose 56 acres, but the area will now be increased to about 75 acres. The Prince of Wales's Pier, the shore end of which consists of an open-work iron viaduct 1200 ft. long, forms the eastern arm of this harbour. On July 1st, 1904, this pier was used for the first time for transatlantic traffic. At special meetings of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Companies on July 17th, 1906, it was agreed to approve a Bill of the Dover Harbour Board to widen the Admiralty Pier, to reclaim land from the Commercial Harbour, and to make landing-stages on the pier extension, the widening of the pier at the land end to be used for a new marine station. All these works were necessary for the ocean and passenger traffic. On Nov. 7th the Companies' Bill passed a Commons Committee after amendment. Referring to the Act at the meeting of the S.E. Company, Jan. 29th, 1907, Mr. H. Cosmo Bonsor, the chairman, said it would be necessary to approach the Board of Trade in reference to raising the poll-tax on passengers before giving their interest guarantee on the money to be raised. A public inquiry was held in April, and in August the Board of Trade authorised the raising of the tax from 1s. 6d. to 2s. Complaints as to this increase were at once raised by those interested in the Dover-Ostend service, but it was pointed out that while the number of passengers by that route numbered 143,913 in 1906, those going by the Calais route numbered 322,397. There is a standing arrangement, too, by which only half the poll-tax is levied on third-class or excursion traffic. On Nov. 2nd a meeting of the Harbour Board and directors of the S. E. & C. R. Co. was held, when plans were approved for widening the Admiralty Pier and constructing the new marine station; the cost was estimated at about £500,000.

Fishguard Route to Ireland.—Great developments are still being carried out at Fishguard Bay, on the Pembrokeshire coast, by the Great Western Railway Company in connection with their new route to Ireland. The bay is surrounded on three sides by hills, six miles separating the two headlands. Between these has been created an entirely new port on an area of 27 acres, while a sea-wall 2500 ft. in length affords shelter for an area of several hundred acres. The Irish port is Rosslare, on the Wexford coast, where similar work has been done. From here a new line 38 miles long has been constructed to Waterford, and in its course crosses the River Barrow by a bridge 2131 ft. long between abutments, con-

sisting of 13 fixed spans, with a swing span giving a passage of 80 ft. clear on each side of the centre dolphin. From Paddington to the new Fishguard station the distance is 262 miles, and the channel journey is given at 54 nautical miles; turbine steamers have been built for the service. The cost of the undertaking has been estimated at £2,000,000 sterling. The new route was inaugurated on Aug. 30th, 1906.

Florida Keys Railway.—This extraordinary enterprise is a continuation of the Florida East Coast Railway, which is owned by Mr. H. M. Flagler (Standard Oil Company), who finances the new scheme. The idea is to connect the chain of islets, or most of them, by railway, beginning at Miami on the mainland and ending at Key West, covering a distance of 124 miles. Between these two points the line will span 41 islands, some several square miles in area, others a few square rods. The construction work comprises nearly six miles of concrete viaducts over the intervening channels, 80 miles of embankments across the islands, 28 miles along the swampy edge of the mainland, which the line skirts on its way to the keys, and 40 miles of earthwork. The distances and the depths of water between the islands vary. Along the surveyed line of the track the maximum depth is 30 ft., the average depth is 6½ ft., and for long distances between some of the keys it is only a few inches. At one point the line will run over water for almost three miles. The track itself will be 31 ft. over water the whole length. Up to April 1907 about one-third of the work had been done. The cost of the six miles of viaduct alone was put at £100,000 a mile, and the land grading over the many islets at £1200 a mile.

Galveston's Reclamation.—Following the swamping of this port by the sea in 1900, it was decided to erect a sea wall, and to accept the proposal of Mr. Lindon Bates, of New York, to raise about one-fourth of the entire city. In the annual report of the British Consul, dated April 20th, 1906, it was stated that, while the portion of the sea-wall constructed by the county was finished in July 1904, a continuation erected for the protection of Government property had now been completed. The total length of the wall is 4.37 miles, and it extends all round the town facing the Gulf of Mexico. It measures 16 ft. thick at the base, 5 ft. at the top, and is 17 ft. high, there is an apron of rip-rap stone 27 ft. wide, besides a row of sheet piling driven to a depth of 24 ft. The raising of the level of the protected district included the lifting of about 2156 buildings, mostly residences. Later on it was stated that a project for the construction of a causeway to the mainland was under consideration. In the spring of 1907 it was reported that the Railroad Commission of the State of Texas had ordered all the railway companies entering the city to submit plans and specifications. In September it was stated that the new structure will consist of a causeway about 8000 ft. long, with a total width of 100 ft. for a railway, an electric road, and a highway; and also a bridge 2000 ft. long and 63 ft. wide, with a drawspan of 100 ft.

Grimsby (Immingham) New Dock.—The first sod of this undertaking was cut by Lady Henderson, the wife of the chairman of the Great Central Railway, on July 12th, 1906.

The site is five miles from Grimsby, and the following are the dimensions of the new works: The dock is to be 1100 ft. square, with an arm 1250 ft. long by 375 ft. wide. The main dock and south-west arm will have a deep-water area of 38½ acres. The land acquired is 616 acres, and there is to be 6760 ft. of quays. The dock is to have a depth of 35½ ft. below high-water ordinary spring tides, or 32 ft. below high-water ordinary neap tides. The entrance lock is to be 850 ft. long by 90 ft. wide, and 47½ ft. deep at high-water ordinary spring tides. In June 1907 it was stated that the work would occupy several years, the estimated cost being about £2,000,000.

Ganges New Bridge.—In Dec. 1906 the Indian Government appointed a special committee to consider three rival schemes for a new railway bridge across the Ganges, the proposed crossings being at Godagiri, Isabpur, and Raita. The Commission reported on April 11th, 1907, in favour of a double-track broad-gauge bridge at Raita, which will dispense with the expensive and difficult ferry service at Sara. The cost, with the transhipment station and approaches, was estimated at about £1,415,000.

Ghent Port Improvement.—In Sept. 1907 it was reported that the improvement works on the Terneuzen Canal which connects Ghent with the sea were well advanced. All the bridges are to have openings of 85 ft., and those at Langerbrugge, Terdonck, and Selzaete will have four openings, two for ocean-going vessels and two for barges and inland traffic. There will be three locks at the Ghent Sas, and the largest of these, which was completed, is 656 ft. long, 85 ft. wide, and 31 ft. deep. Vessels drawing 26 ft. to 27 ft. will be able to pass through all the bridges and locks. The canal will be lighted throughout with electric arc lamps at a distance of 164 yards between each on the straight, and 82 yards on the bends. The new docks at Ghent will cover an area of 214 acres, making the total acreage of the docks 289 acres. All the works referred to are to be finished by the summer of 1908.

Gibraltar Naval Works (see former editions). The Naval Works statement issued in 1907 gave as the total estimate for the dockyard extension, under the Act of 1905, £2,809,000; but by the omission of certain buildings, etc., this had been reduced to about £2,770,000, of which sum £2,064,000 had been expended by March 31st. The date of completion was to be in the financial year 1907-8; but it was not expected that the entire undertaking would be finished till 1908-9; three graving docks were already in use. The estimate for the Harbour Works was £1,199,000, and the undertaking had been practically completed for about £1,206,000. The estimate for the commercial mole was £669,000, but it had been found possible to reduce this to £659,000, the mole being now in use.

Hudson River Tunnels.—On Sept. 12th, 1906, one of the two tubes for the tunnel under the North River was so far completed that a party of engineers passed through it; the longer section, under the East River, it was stated, would not be completed for another two years. The whole undertaking, which is being carried out by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., and known as the New York Connecting Line, at an estimated cost of £20,000,000, is to connect New Jersey with New York City and Long

Island. The work under the North River is let to American contractors, and that of the East River (comprising four tubes) to Messrs. Pearson & Son. In former editions some account has been given of previous attempts to tunnel the river. The northern end of the Connecting Line will have to be carried on a viaduct, so as to clear three arms of the East River. The most important part of this viaduct will be a bridge over Hell Gate, which will have a span of 1000 ft. between the abutments, which in themselves will be monumental stone towers, 200 ft. high, with granite bases. Four tracks will be carried, which are to be imbedded in stone ballast, with a view to rendering the structure noiseless. The permanent way will be 140 ft. above the water, and the top of the arches will be 160 ft. higher. Some 80,000 tons of steel will be used in the construction of the viaduct. Its total length, including the approaches, will be three miles. See *Manhattan Bridge* and *New York Rapid Transit*.

Indian Irrigation.—Another great scheme of irrigation in North-West India was sanctioned in 1906, and was estimated to cost about £1,186,000. It is proposed to tap the Swat River higher up than the feeding point of the existing Swat Canal, and the plans include the piercing of the Malakand range with a tunnel 5000 ft. long. In all, 382,000 acres of land will be irrigated. In the United Provinces the construction of the new Dhukwa Dam was practically completed by June 1907. It is situated about twenty miles from Jhansi, on the Betwa River, is 3975 ft. long, and cost about £76,000. In Mysore the work on the Mari Kanave Dam was also practically finished. The construction was begun in 1898. The dam is situated on the Vedavati River, has a capacity of 30,000 millions of cubic feet, and is 1330 ft. long across the top and 142 ft. high. The surface area of the water held up is about 34 sq. miles. The water will be conveyed through a system of canals, the main channels of which are 30 miles long.

Jungfrau Railway.—It was stated in Sept. 1907 that, in consequence of the success of this undertaking, the construction of the extension of the line to the Jungfrau-Joch, at a height of 11,150 ft., would be put in hand forthwith. The new station will be on the opposite side of the Mönch, about 2½ miles from the existing station at Mer de Glace (10,363 ft.). The gradient will therefore be light, but it was estimated that the work would occupy four years.

Kiel Canal Enlargement.—This great undertaking is estimated to cost £11,050,000, and in the German estimates for the financial year 1907 the sum of £750,000 was set down as a first instalment. At a meeting of German architects and engineers at Kiel in August, Herr Scholer, of the Imperial Canal Office, said the widening had been rendered necessary by the fact that even the battleships of the 13,200-ton Braunschweig class, with a beam of 73 ft., were nearly a quarter of a metre (9·8 in.) broader than the sill of the canal, which would thus be totally impracticable for the new 18,000-ton battleships now under construction. The depth of the canal is to be increased from 29 ft. 6 in. to 36 ft., and the width of the sill from 72 ft. to 141 ft., which will give a sectional water area of 8880 sq. ft., instead of the present area of about half that extent. The work will

occupy a long period, variously estimated from seven to ten years.

Kom-Ombo (Egypt) Steel Canal.—This unique undertaking, which was completed in 1907, is for the conveyance of water from the Nile, at a point about 40 miles above the Assouan Dam, across the Eastern Desert to Kom-Ombo, for irrigation purposes. It is nearly a mile long and six metres wide, being made up of seventeen sections, all in steel plates, the sections being coupled together with masonry basins. The aqueduct is above ground level, resting on a sand foundation, backed up on either side with earth. By working night and day the canal was finished in five months, by Messrs. T. Pigott & Co., of Birmingham, who employed Arab labour.

Loetschberg Tunnel.—At a meeting of the Grand Preliminary Committee, appointed to consider the question of the piercing of the Alps, held at Berne on June 4th, 1906, it was decided by 54 votes to 3 to recommend the cantonal authorities to adopt this scheme as advocated by a select committee. A contract was signed between a syndicate of French financiers and the contractors on Aug. 15th, 1906, the cost being reported at 37,000,000 fr. (£1,480,000). The work of boring was begun at once. At the north side the progress up to the beginning of March 1907 was 128 metres, with an advance heading of 2·60 metres high by 2·80 wide, or section of 7·3 sq. metres. At the south side the heading had reached 161 metres, with an advance heading of 6·2 sq. metres in loose rock, and of 6·1 sq. metres in the solid crystalline schist. The Loetschberg tunnel will have a length between portals of 13,735 metres (about 8 miles), and, it is claimed, will eventually be the shortest and, in every probability, the quickest of any routes that can be made through France or through Switzerland between Boulogne or Calais and Brindisi, in conjunction with the Simplon Tunnel and the central artery of the Italian railway system, which it will join at Piacenza. It is the natural outlet of the Simplon Tunnel (*q.v.*) to the north, connecting the Swiss federal railways direct with the railway system of the French Eastern Company near Delle, and with the Northern of France line at Laon.

London Electric Lines.—See article under LONDON.

Manchester Ship Canal. (See previous eds.)—This great undertaking, the first of its kind completed in this country, is 35½ miles long, average width 172 ft., and at bottom 120 ft. (but much wider between Barton and Manchester), depth 26 ft., which has now been increased to 28 ft. There are four locks between the entrance at Eastham (opposite Garston, on the Mersey estuary) and the city, the total rise of the four steps being about 60 ft. The canal is mainly tidal up to the first locks, a distance of 21 miles; but the entrance itself is through locks, so that the necessary depth of water is always retained in the whole canal. The works were commenced at Eastham in Nov. '87, and the waterway was opened to public traffic from Eastham to Manchester on Jan. 1st, '94. Queen Victoria declared it open on May 21st. On July 15th, 1905, the King and Queen opened the new dock (No. 9), constructed on the old racecourse. The area is 15½ acres, and the depth 28 ft. For the half-year ending Dec. 1906 the balance of net revenue was £151,687, and after paying interest

on the first and second mortgage debentures and other charges, £71,814 was handed over to the City Corporation for debenture interest (making £125,974 for 1906 out of the £160,000 due for the year). The accounts for the half-year ending June 1907 showed an available profit of £131,033, and the sum paid to the Corporation was £66,025.

Manhattan Suspension Bridge.—The plans of this new bridge, to be constructed across the East River between Brooklyn and Manhattan Island, were issued on April 10th, 1906. The length of the bridge from anchorage to anchorage, and excluding the approaches, is to be 2920 ft., the central span being 1470 ft. between the masonry piers already in position in the river. The width of the bridge from rail to rail is 120 ft. The central roadway is 40 ft. wide, and on each side are railway tracks and a 12-ft. pathway. The railway tracks are on two decks, there being eight lines in all, designed for either overhead or underground electric traction. The height of the two steel towers is 291 ft. above the masonry. The lower deck is 95½ ft. above the piers, which are themselves 31 ft. above the high-water datum. The work is to be completed within 3½ years. The first piece of steel was placed in position on the Manhattan anchorage on June 26th, 1907. See Hudson River and New York Rapid Transit.

Matterhorn Railway.—From Geneva, on Jan. 9th, 1907, it was announced that two Swiss engineers, Messrs. Imfeld and Gollier, had obtained a concession to construct a railway from the Zermatt Valley to the summit of the Matterhorn, 14,780 ft. high. The line is divided into two sections. The first is from Viège station over the Zmuttbach plateau of Lac Noir to the Matterhorn hut, about 10,000 ft. high. A tunnel, which will be almost perpendicular and nearly 5000 ft. long, will then be driven into the side of the mountain from the hut to the summit of the Matterhorn. The scheme will cost £400,000, and will take four years to complete. A petition against the project was prepared by the "Ligue pour la Conservation de la Suisse Pittoresque," and a meeting in support of the League was held at the Society of Arts, London, on Oct. 30th, Sir Martin Conway presiding.

Mecca, Railway to.—In the spring of 1900 it was reported that the Sultan had decided to construct a railway from Damascus to Mecca, chiefly for the benefit of pilgrims, and now known as the Hedjaz Railway. By September 1904 the line had reached Ma'an, a distance of 514 kilometres. The *Times* correspondent at Paris (Aug. 12th, 1906) reported that the main line had reached Thabouk station, making 692 kilometres in all. It was reported in March 1907 that Herr Meissner, chief engineer of the railway, had received instructions to construct a harbour at Haifa, and to commence operations at once. The *Times* Cairo correspondent (Aug. 29th) stated that it was expected that nearly 1000 kilometres would be laid by the anniversary of the Sultan's accession (Sept. 1st), and that Medina would be reached within the year. Gen. Auler Pasha, who attended the formal opening of the Medain-Saleh-Zemreh section and the branch from Haifa to Dera on that date, was ordered to make a journey of inspection to Medina: the works were begun at the latter place in February.

Mont Blanc Railway.—In August 1904 a concession was granted by the Department of the Haute Savoie to Messrs. Couvreaux & Durand for a rack electric railway from Le Fayet, on the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean line, to the summit, 11½ miles. In June 1907 the permanent way had been carried halfway.

Mont Blanc Tunnel.—This is a proposal for a railway uniting Aosta and Chamonix and passing under Mont Blanc. The new line, on leaving Aosta at a height of 1246 ft. above sea-level, would pass along the Dore as far as Pré-Saint Didier at a height of 3268 ft., and cross Mont Blanc by a tunnel 11½ miles in length, issuing on the other side at Chamonix. The total distance traversed would be 36 miles. As the railway would carry a very heavy traffic, the maximum gradient on the Italian side is fixed at 12½ per 1000.

New York Rapid Transit.—The first portion of this underground system was opened on Oct. 27th, 1904, the trains running as far as 154th Street. The section in question is 9 miles long. It is intended to continue the system under the Harlem River in one direction and to Long Island in the other. From New York, Feb. 14th, 1906, it was stated that work on new subways to cost about £40,000,000 would be begun towards the end of the year. It was reported from Washington, April 17th, 1907, that the New York Rapid Transit Commission had awarded a contract for a section of what is called the "bridge subway loop" (one of three sections) to the Degnon Contracting Company, whose tender in all amounted to £607,000. The subway loop is a line which is to run through the business centre of Manhattan, parallel with the existing subway, and link up the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg bridges. The section let is the centre portion of the line between Pearl and Canal Streets. See Hudson River.

New York Water Supply.—It was announced early in 1906 that the great Croton reservoir for the supply of water to New York was practically finished, the cost, exclusive of land and the laying out of some 15 miles of highways, being estimated at £1,600,000. The dam is 297 ft. high from the lowest point in the foundations to the crest. It forms a reservoir 18 miles long, and impounds about 32,000,000,000 gallons of water. It was reported in the spring of 1907 that steps had already been taken to bring to the city and to Brooklyn an entirely independent supply mainly from the Catskill Mountains. The ultimate cost of this enterprise was estimated at over £32,000,000, and the chief impounding reservoir, to be known as the Ashokan, will be built in the Esopus Valley. A contract worth £825,000 had already been let for a portion of the aqueduct. On the estimates the yield of the various watersheds will enable storage reservoirs to be built with a combined capacity of 165,000,000,000 gallons, or an aggregate daily supply of 660,000,000 gallons.

Newfoundland Mail Service.—According to the *Daily Chronicle* of April 23rd, 1907, the Newfoundland Government had granted a contract to Mr. H. C. Thomson and Messrs. Ochs Brothers, of London and Paris, for the construction of a railway, 85 miles in length, across the country from east to west. The terms of the concession included the provision of an accelerated mail service by land and sea, part of the project being the boring of a tunnel

(9 miles in length) under Belle Isle Strait, to connect Newfoundland with the Labrador coast. By this route Atlantic steamers could cross from an English port to Green Bay to join the railway for most of the year, or in the winter would touch at St. John's. In either case there would be a considerable saving in the transit time for Canadian and American mails and passengers, and, by means of a railway through Labrador, a connection would be looped up with the Canadian system to the Pacific coast.

Niagara Utilisation.—This great work has been described in our previous editions. The total energy of the Falls is calculated at 1,000,000 horse-power. Professor Unwin, in the course of a technical account of the work done and projected on both the American and Canadian shores, in the *Times* Supplement of April 26th, 1905, said the mean flow of the Niagara River was 222,000 cubic ft. per second. If 650,000 horse-power were utilised, the demand would be $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the mean or 30 per cent. of the minimum flow, and the alteration in the appearance of the Falls would be very perceptible. From Toronto, May 4th, 1906, it was reported that a Joint International Commission had come to an agreement regarding the Niagara Falls and the rapids on the Sault St. Marie, subject to a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. As the result legislation limited the amount of water to be diverted on the Canadian side to 36,000 cubic ft. per second, and on the American side to 18,500 cubic ft., to which must be added 10,000 cubic ft. for the Chicago drainage canal. A Washington telegram of Jan. 18th, 1907, gave a decision of Mr. Secretary Taft to the effect that 15,600 cubic ft. of water might be diverted on the American side, and that 160,000 h.-p. might be imported from the Canadian side. Later on, it was announced that he had refused an application to turn the Calumet River into the Chicago drainage canal. With regard to developments, electric power from the Falls reached Toronto on Dec. 13th, 1906, the installation being 40,000 h.-p. During the summer some fifty searchlights, electrically driven, were utilised to illuminate the Falls, with a total of 1,115,000,000 candle-power.

Panama Canal.—In former editions the recent history of this scheme was traced and that of its rival, the proposed ship canal through Nicaragua. On Nov. 3rd, 1903, a revolution broke out, and Panama separated from Colombia. On Nov. 18th the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty was signed at Washington, providing for the construction and control of the canal. Panama granted the use in perpetuity of a zone 10 miles wide, and the exclusive control for police, judicial, and other purposes; ceded territory for subsidiary canals and the coast-line within the zone; while as to the cities of Panama and Colon, if police and other matters prove unsatisfactory, the United States may undertake them. The canal is to be neutral, and open to the world's commerce. For these grants the United States were to pay \$10,000,000 on the ratification of the treaty, and \$250,000 yearly, beginning after nine years. The sovereignty of Panama over all her territory was recognised. The treaty was signed at Panama on Dec. 2nd, and President Roosevelt dealt with the matter in his Message to Congress on Dec. 7th. Previously the United States had agreed to pay the existing company

£8,000,000 for all their works and rights, and a warrant for that sum was signed May 8th, 1904. A Washington telegram of June 21st, 1906, announced the final decision in favour of a lock-type canal, and in October the further decision was announced that the canal should be completed by contract. (For other proceedings in 1906 see last ed.) Several important changes in personnel and programme were made in 1907. Early in the year the retirement of Mr. Shonts, chairman of the Commission, was announced. On Feb. 26th an official statement was issued to the effect that all contracts had been rejected, that Mr. Stevens, the chief engineer, had resigned, and that the work on the canal would be transferred for the present to the army engineers. On March 23rd Mr. Secretary Taft left for Panama, to superintend the introduction of the new régime under Col. Goethals on April 1st. A *Times* telegram (Washington, Sept. 6th), stated: "Since the beginning of the new régime work has been progressing with ever-increasing speed, and in spite of the wetness of the season the amount of material excavated in August surpassed that of any previous month. It is estimated that of the total excavation necessary to dig the canal one-tenth is now completed. Nor has the maximum rate of progress yet been reached, for only about two-thirds of the steam shovels which will eventually be used are at present in operation. The health and morals of the 30,000 labourers on the Isthmus are reported to be excellent. The President is highly gratified with the success of the plan, of which he was to a great extent the author, and he has forwarded a telegram of congratulation to Col. Goethals." Speaking at St. Louis, on Oct. 2nd, the President referred in enthusiastic terms to the progress of the work.

Portsmouth Great Lock.—The announcement was made at Portsmouth on Aug. 20th, 1907, that the Lords of the Admiralty had approved plans for the construction of a new lock at the dockyard, which it was estimated would cost about £1,000,000. It will be 850 ft. long and 110 ft. wide, and entering at what is now the coaling point, will take in part of No. 3 basin, and so run direct into No. 5 basin. A large mudbank opposite the proposed entrance is to be dredged. The undertaking, which will occupy two or three years, has been rendered necessary by the huge size of the ships of the *Dreadnought* class.

Prussian Canal Scheme.—This project was finally passed by the Prussian Diet in April 1905, and is a considerable modification of the great Rhine-Elbe scheme of 1901. From the Rhine, below Ruhrort, a new canal is to go east for about 25 miles along the Emscher valley to the neighbourhood of Herne, on the completed Dortmund-Ems Canal; a canal feeder, bringing water from the Lippe, is to enter this latter canal at Datteln, and the Lippe is to be regularised. At Bevergern the new canal is to branch off the Dortmund-Ems Canal and go east, across the Weser, as far as Hanover, a distance of 173 kilometres (108 miles), there to stop. In the eastern section Berlin is to be joined by a canal, 66 miles in length, to Hohen Saathen, on the Oder, which is to be regularised; the Warthe and Netze, and the new improvements of the old Bromberg Canal, will then continue the waterway over to the Vistula. The great canals will probably be constructed for vessels of 1000 tons. The

estimated cost of the whole work is about £17,000,000. During 1905 the weight carried on the Dortmund-Ems Canal came to about 1,600,000 tons, an increase of eightfold in seven years. On June 9th, 1906, the German Emperor opened the Teltow Canal, connecting the Spree and the Havel, which had been constructed at a cost of £2,000,000.

Rotherhithe - Ratcliff Tunnel.—On April 25th, '99, the London County Council decided to adopt a recommendation of the Bridges Committee to construct a tunnel under the Thames between Rotherhithe and Ratcliff. The total length of the tunnel and approaches, from Union Road on the south to Commercial Road East on the north, will be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and the dimensions will be slightly larger than the Blackwall Tunnel—30 ft. diameter external measurement, sufficient to obtain a carriage-way of 16 or 17 ft. and two footways of over 4 ft. each. During the session of 1900 Committees of both Houses passed the bill. At the meeting on Feb. 9th, 1904, the contract was let at £1,088,484, and the work is proceeding, the engineer-in-chief being Mr. M. Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E.

Sahara Telegraph Lines.—It was announced in Sept. 1905 that M. Etiennot, inspector of posts and telegraphs in Algeria, had completed his surveys for the Trans-Saharan telegraph. The project is the outcome of an arrangement between the Governors-General of Algeria and French West Africa. According to a statement published in the spring of 1907, the telegraph will strike the river Niger at Burrem, which is not at present connected with the West African system. A new line is therefore to be constructed from Timbuktu to Burrem, and thence to Niamey and Zinder, so as not only to be in a position to utilise the trans-Saharan line when it is made, but immediately to place the Zinder-Lake Chad region in telegraphic communication. The line will have a total length of 1075 miles, and is estimated to cost £80,000. Later in the year the French Government voted this sum for the new line.

St. Gothard Tunnel.—After prolonged negotiation, the Swiss Confederation, early in 1907, concluded an arrangement with the Canton of Ticino, to last for 40 years, whereby hydraulic power will be obtained to work this railway by electricity. The Confederation agreed to pay the Canton £12,000 and an annual rental of £3800, and for this they obtain the whole of the water power of the Levantine Valley, comprising Lake Ritom, the Ticino at Monte Piottino, and the Lakes of Tremorgin and Piumotta. The electricity to be generated must only be used for the St. Gothard tunnel and on the Cantonal railway lines, and must not be exported to other States, except by special arrangement.

St. Lawrence (Quebec) Bridge.—The length of this bridge as originally designed will be 3240 ft., and the width 80 ft., there being provision for two railway tracks, two tramways, two roadways, and two side-walks. The chief feature is the great central span of 1800 ft. There are also two approach spans of 210 ft. each, and two shore arms of 500 ft. each. Good progress had been made from both sides of the river by the summer of 1907, and it is estimated that the two arms stretching across to meet each other must have almost reached

the condition when a girder bridge 675 ft. long would have joined them, when a terrible disaster occurred. On Aug. 29th part of the structure on the southern side, where the work had mainly proceeded, suddenly collapsed, carrying a number of men with it. About 800 ft. of the southern cantilever was wrecked, the general opinion being that the supports were not strong enough to bear the strain of the long projecting arm in its unfinished state, though every care appears to have been taken as to the quality of the material. At the annual meeting of the Quebec Bridge Co., at Ottawa, on Sept. 4th, it was announced that the bridge would be completed by the Dominion Government.

Simplon Tunnel. (See former eds.) The actual piercing of this great tunnel was completed on Feb. 24th, 1905—that is to say the two headings from north and south met. The official inauguration by the King of Italy took place on May 19th, 1906, at Brieg, in the presence of the President of the Swiss Confederation. The formal opening was celebrated on May 30th. Electrification had by that time been decided upon, and some of the installation had been put in. In April 1907 it was reported that the experts had decided in favour of the immediate completion of the second, or ventilation, tunnel, laying it down that the adit could not be left in its existing condition. It was announced in August that the work was to be undertaken forthwith, the estimated cost being £774,840, to which about as much more must be added for administration, interest, and other expenses. The Simplon tunnel is about 124 miles in length, and is the longest in the world, the next being the St. Gothard, about 93, Mont Cenis 73, and the Arlberg 63 miles. It was constructed as two parallel tunnels, each for a single line of rails placed some 52 ft. apart from centre to centre; only one of these was arched at first, the other (see above) being only intended for ventilation purposes. One terminus is at Brieg, in the Rhône valley. The Italian end is at Iselle. The Canton of Valais, it was stated in May 1907, granted a concession for the construction of a line, 31 miles long, between Brieg and the Rhône glacier, joining the Simplon and the St. Gothard (q.v.).

Southampton New Dock.—By arrangement with the local authorities, and to meet the increasing demands of the Atlantic traffic, the L. & S. W. Railway Co. commenced in the summer of 1907 the construction of a new dock at Southampton. It is to be 16 acres in extent, and 40 ft. deep at low water. Situated alongside the Trafalgar graving dock, vessels coming up from Southampton Water can enter without turning, and four large liners can be accommodated at the same time. The cost was estimated at about £500,000, and the contract was let to Messrs. Topham, Jones & Railton, Westminster.

Swansea's New Dock.—On July 20th, 1904, the King laid the foundation stone of "The King's Dock" at Swansea. The dock was designed with an area of 66 acres, which may be easily increased when required to 104 acres. The entrance for vessels will be through a lock situated near the end of the east pier. This lock will be made 875 ft. long between the sills of the inner and outer gates, and the width at the coping level will be 90 ft. The depth of water on the outer sill will be 40 ft. at high water of ordinary spring tides. To protect the

entrance the west pier will be extended 1400 ft., and a new east pier will be built with an approach jetty extending from it to the lock, and alongside of this vessels will be brought to rest before entering the lock. The cost, with equipments, was estimated at £1,750,000. It was announced in Aug. 1907 that extensions were to be made involving an outlay of £115,000.

Tauern (Alpine) Tunnel.—The junction of the headings, by drills, in this tunnel was effected in July 1907. The tunnel, which is 9324 yards long and carries two lines of rails, affords a new Alpine connection with Trieste. The northern entrance, 3840 ft. above sea-level, is in the valley of the Anlauf, about 2½ miles from the baths of Gastein Station; and the southern entrance, 3998 ft. above sea-level, is not far from Mallnitz, in Carinthia. Work was commenced about the middle of 1901, and is being carried out by the Austrian Government.

Tehuantepec Railway.—The opening of this reconstructed line, which is nearly 192 miles long, took place on Jan. 23rd, 1907, when the two new terminal ports of Coatzacoalcas and Salina Cruz were practically ready for the isthmian traffic. This great undertaking, carried out by Messrs. S. Pearson & Son for the Mexican Government at an enormous outlay, has been referred to in previous editions; it is expected to establish a new era in trans-American trade.

Trans-Andine Railway.—A feature of this line is a spiral tunnel made for the purpose of carrying the railway through the summit on the Andes range. It will have a very steep gradient—viz. 1 in 12½—and traffic will be worked on the Abt rack system. To insure additional security, the rack will be trebled. The distance covered by the tunnel will be about 5 miles, but its actual length will be nearly double. The Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P., at the ordinary meeting of the Company, on Dec. 13th, 1906, said that since the last annual report the construction work had been going on well on both sides of the Andes, and only about 14 miles were now traversed by coach or mule. The distance between Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso could be covered in about 38½ hours.

Transcaspiian Railways.—See RUSSIA.

Trans-Pyrenean Railways.—In Aug. 1904 it was announced that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Ambassador to France had signed an important railway convention affecting the two countries. It was for the construction of three lines of railway across the Pyrenees, to run from Ax-les-Thermes to Ripoli, from Oloron to Zuera, and from St. Girons to Lerida. All three routes—two of which involve long tunnelling—will affect Toulouse as a centre. It was proposed to take them all in hand simultaneously. On March 8th, 1905, an additional protocol was signed at Paris, by which the Spanish Government bound itself to construct within the next ten years the Spanish section of the line between Lerida and St. Girons. The decree and protocol were published by the French Government in the spring of 1907. In May a delegation from France visited Madrid in connection with the scheme. The result of their conferences with the Spanish Ministers and delegates was that on both sides the conclusion was come to that a Bill must be first presented to the Cortes to get authorisation for the

Ax les Thermes line to Ripoli and Lerida, not included in past legislative authorisations.

Walton (Thames) Reservoirs.—These reservoirs, for the service of the Metropolitan Water Board, were formally opened by Sir Melvill Beachcroft, the chairman of that body, on April 13th, 1907. The western reservoir, named "Knight," after Sir Henry Knight, has a capacity of 480,000,000 gallons, and a water area of 51½ acres, while the eastern reservoir, called "Bessborough," after Lord Bessborough, has a capacity of 718,000,000 gallons, and a water area of 74 acres. The contract was let to Messrs. John Aird & Sons, and the cost was about £419,000.

Zuyder Zee Reclamation.—See former editions. It was reported from the Hague, Nov. 6th, 1907, that the Government had presented to the States-General a Bill for a portion of the reclamation. The cost of the work, which is to be completed in seven years, was estimated at £2,333,333, and for this about 40,000 acres of fertile land will be secured.

Engineers, Junior Institution of. Sec., W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S., 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The area of England and Wales is 58,315 sq. m., and the population at the 1901 census was 32,527,843. The separate figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and as estimated to the middle of 1907 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1907.
England . . .	50,939	30,811,420	—
Wales . . .	7,376	1,716,423	—
	58,315	32,527,843	34,945,600

In 1801 the population was 8,892,536; the increase to 32,527,843 in 1901 was an increase of 265·8 per cent., or 1·3 per cent. per annum.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Population. per sq. mile.
1801	8,892,536	153
1811	10,164,256	175
1821	12,000,236	206
1831	13,896,797	239
1841	15,914,148	273
1851	17,927,609	308
1861	20,066,224	344
1871	22,712,266	390
1881	25,974,439	446
1891	29,002,525	498
1901	32,527,843	558

The proportion of males and females in 1901 was 15,728,613 males to 16,799,230 females, showing an excess of 1,070,617 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In '91 the excess was 896,723. The proportion of females has steadily increased since '51, having been successively 104·2, 105·3, 105·4, 105·5, 106·4, and 106·8 to 100 males. The number of separate families in 1901 was 7,036,868, as compared with 6,131,001 in '91,

an increase of 14·80 per cent. as compared with 8·8 per cent. in the previous decade; and the average number of persons in a family fell from 4·73 per cent. in '91 to 4·62 per cent. in 1901. The birth rate declined from 37·89 per cent. in 71-81 and 34·24 per cent. in '81-91 to 31·57 per cent. in '91-01. The death rate also declined from 22·80 per cent. in '71-81 and 20·27 per cent. in '81-91 to 19·18 per cent. in '91-01. The number of inhabited houses increased from 5,451,497 in '91 to 6,260,852 in 1901, an increase of 14·87 per cent. as compared with 12·8 per cent. The average number of occupants to each inhabited house fell from 5·32 per cent. in '91 to 5·20 per cent. in 1901. The increase in population was distributed over the country very unequally. The counties with the highest rates of increase were generally those near London, as Essex, Kent, and Surrey, and the mining and manufacturing counties; whilst the rural counties show lower rates of increase, or even actual decreases. In urban districts there dwelt 25,058,355 persons, or 77 per cent. of the population, in 1901, as against 21,745,286, or 75 per cent., in '91. In rural districts there dwelt 7,469,488 persons, or 23 per cent. of the population, as against 7,257,239, or 25 per cent., in '91. It will be seen, therefore, that the urban population still continues to increase more rapidly than the rural, the rates being approximately 15·2 per cent. in urban districts and 2·9 per cent. in rural districts. The Administrative County of London had a population in 1901 of 4,536,541, as against 4,228,317 in '91, an increase of 308,224, or 7·28 per cent. Most of the central districts of London again showed decreases; but in the others, particularly those remote from the central area, the rate of increase was high, Lewisham, Wandsworth, and Fulham heading the list. The density of the population was in 1901 558 persons per sq. mile as compared with 497 per sq. mile in 1891 and 152 per sq. mile in 1801.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

It is only within a comparatively recent period that a complete system of Local Government administration in England and Wales has been established. A sketch of the gradual evolution of the existing system, through the Municipal Corporations Acts of 1835 and '82, the Public Health Acts of '48, '72 and '75, the Local Government Acts of '58, '88 and '94, will be found in the 1900 edition. See also LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

The Lord Lieutenant of each county represents the Crown, but the position is mainly an honorary one. In each county there is also a Sheriff, "pricked" or appointed annually by the Crown, and a Clerk of the Peace (who is generally the Clerk of the County Council).

Local Government Board.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by

the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department. From that date to the present no session has passed without further additions being made to its work, so that there is not a local authority of any kind whatever that is not now to some extent subject to its control.

The Board has an extensive control over Boards of Guardians; it regulates and directs their procedure by orders which do not require confirmation by Parliament; and its sanction is necessary to most of their acts, including the appointment and dismissal of the more important officers. Over the other authorities its power is not so complete, but County Councils, Town Councils, Urban and Rural District Councils, as well as Parish Councils, all have to obtain the Board's sanction to their proposals to borrow money, to make bye-laws, and to do many other things. The power of sanctioning loans enables the Board to impose conditions and see that the various works proposed by the Councils, such as works of sewerage, water supply, and housing, are properly carried out. It has power to enforce the performance of certain duties by local authorities—such as the provision of a proper water supply or a system of sewerage. The Board has extensive powers of altering boundaries and areas; it can issue Provisional Orders for various local purposes which, when confirmed, have the effect of an Act of Parliament; and it reports to the Parliamentary Committees on the proposals of Local Authorities in Private Bills. In connection with County and County Borough Councils the Board performs an important work in managing the Local Taxation Account.

Under the Burial Act, 1901, many powers and duties previously belonging to the Home Office were transferred to the Board, and by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1903, provision is made for the transfer to the Board of the remaining powers of the Home Office as regards the housing of the working classes, and under the Local Authorities (Treasury Powers) Act, 1906, certain powers of the Treasury in regard to dealing with property and loans of local authorities are transferred to the Board. Under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, the Board are entrusted with the distribution of the sum annually voted by Parliament for use by the Distress Committees for the benefit of the unemployed.

The Local Government Board exercises most important functions as regards the country at large. It takes active precautions to prevent the introduction or spread of any specially dangerous diseases, such as plague or smallpox, and can prohibit the importation of infected articles. The Board also has some control over the Metropolitan Water Board, the authority for the supplying of water to London and the surrounding area.

The Board is represented throughout the country by a large staff of General Inspectors, who attend meetings of Boards of Guardians and inspect all Poor Law institutions; by Engineering Inspectors, who inquire into all proposals for sewage disposal works, water supply schemes, street improvements, and other undertakings that involve the raising of loans; by Medical Inspectors, who visit districts in which any epidemic disease breaks out, and report upon it and advise as to the steps needed to prevent its recurrence, and

who inspect vaccination work; by **Poor Law Medical Inspectors**, whose duties extend to the medical supervision of workhouses, infirmaries, and Poor Law schools; and by **County and District Auditors**, who audit the accounts of practically all local authorities other than Municipal Corporations, and have power to disallow and surcharge against individual members all items of expenditure which in their opinion are illegal. An appeal can be made to the Board against any disallowance or surcharge, and it has power to grant remission. Under the Education Act, 1902, the **Education accounts of Town Councils** are subject to this audit.

The Board consists of a President (who is a Cabinet Minister), the five principal Secretaries of State, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the whole of the functions of the Board are vested in the President. Everything that the Board does is done in his name, and he is responsible to Parliament for all its acts. The Department is also represented in Parliament by a **Parliamentary Secretary**. The usual functions of the Board are, however, exercised by the **Permanent Secretary** and five Assistant Secretaries. The staff of the Department numbers over 600.

President: Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: T. J. Macnamara, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B.

Assistant Secretary and Chief General Inspector: J. S. Davy, C.B.

Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).

The authorised strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, 1906, 20,456. Out of this number there were 1463 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 508 appointed at private cost. The Manchester force contained 1158 men, exclusive of 17 appointed at private cost; Birmingham 900, exclusive of 13 appointed at private cost; Leeds 588; Bristol 550, exclusive of 16 at private cost; and Sheffield 515, exclusive of 33 appointed at private cost. All these cities and boroughs and a few others of the more populous towns have a more or less efficient detective police service. Those for Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Bristol appear to be very good.

Local Administrative Bodies.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties, Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs.

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts, Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to

Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, i.e., persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. **Town Councillors** are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a **County Councillor** is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified. By the **Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907** (see SESSION, sect. 66) women were for the first time rendered eligible for election as Town Councillors and County Councillors. Women are also eligible for election as members of Boards of Guardians, and of Parish and District Councils.

Other Poor Law authorities, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the **Poor Rate**, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the **General District Rate**, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Over-

seers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the General Rate.

The total amount raised by the Poor Rates during the year ended Lady Day, 1906, was £26,958,945. There is no fixed limit to the amount of the rate which may be raised by a local authority.

Local Taxation Account.

This is an Account kept at the Bank of England into which certain Imperial Revenues are paid for distribution by the Local Government Board to County and County Borough Councils in aid of Local Taxation. It was established under the Local Government Act, '88, when the system of direct grants by Parliament in aid of special services ceased. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue pay into the Account the proceeds of the duties on certain specified licences (beer, spirits, game, tobacco, etc.), called local taxation licences; and the amount of these licences ascertained to have been collected in each county is paid out of the Local Taxation Account to the council of such county. The Commissioners also pay into the Account 80 per cent. of half the proceeds of the Estate Duty; this grant is distributed among the counties in proportion to the share which the Local Government Board certified to have been received by each county during the financial year '87-8 out of the grants previously made in aid of local rates, and is used in relief of local taxation. In addition, there is paid into the Account 80 per cent. of the amount raised by certain Beer and Spirit Duties—viz., 3d. a barrel on beer and 6d. a gallon on spirits. The sums paid into the Account for the year ended Lady Day, 1907, were as follows:—

Local Taxation Licences	£3,775,518
Estate Duty	2,413,286
Beer and Spirit Duties	1,135,250
Total	£7,324,054

Out of this amount £865,137 went to defray the cost of the Metropolitan Police, and £300,000 more was used for Police Superannuation, half going to the metropolitan district, and half to the rest of the country. Practically all the rest was distributed among the County Councils in aid of local taxation. The sums thus distributed represent relief to the extent of 7'12d. in the £ to London, 9'13d. in the £ to other counties, and 8'2d. in the £ to county boroughs.

There are separate Local Taxation Accounts for Scotland (*q.v.*) and Ireland (*q.v.*). The Local Taxation Accounts of the three countries also receive the amount of the Agricultural Grants allotted to them. See FINANCE, NATIONAL.

Land Rating (Agricultural).

By the Agricultural Rates Act, '96, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were

exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period was extended in 1901 for four years—i.e. to 1906, and by an Act passed in 1905 to 1910. This exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. Agricultural land is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, grants-in-aid are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the Local Taxation Accounts the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The total rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales in July '96, was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1904 it had fallen to £23,768,020. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £199,355,590 in 1904, and £207,067,675 in 1906. The assessable value for the purposes of the Agricultural Rates Act was £195,216,754. The total amount of the grants paid to authorities in England and Wales during the year ended March 1907 was £1,326,484. Of this £433,735 went to County Councils, £354,137 to Rural District Councils, and £499,473 to Boards of Guardians. These grants represent an average rate of about 1s. 1d. in the £ on the total rateable value of agricultural land.

Local Taxation Statistics.

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. The latest complete returns are for the year 1904-5. These include summaries of the accounts of about 25,900 local authorities, including 62 County Councils, 69 County Boroughs, 250 other Municipal Boroughs, 812 Urban District Councils for districts other than boroughs, 672 Rural District Councils, 6531 Parish Councils, 390 Parish Meetings, and 657 Boards of Guardians, besides a host of other authorities, such as Hospital Boards, Harbour Boards, Commissioners of Sewers, Burial Authorities, etc.

The total receipts of local authorities in England and Wales during the year amounted to £143,594,317, and the total expenditure to £139,118,631.

increase of $\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head. In London the expenditure came to £3,864,973, and the total cost per pauper was £26 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}d.$, as compared with £13 9s. 6d. outside London. The total cost per pauper for the year in question was £15 12s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}d.$ and per each outdoor pauper £7 2s. 7d.

The following table shows the variations in the total number of paupers in England and Wales during the last 35 years at intervals of 5 years. The figures relate to the pauperism on Jan. 1st in each year:—

Year.	Indoor Paupers.	Outdoor Paupers.	Total.	Rate per 1000 for Population.
1872 .	140,612	787,419	981,042	43'0
1877 .	141,139	530,923	732,523	30'1
1882 .	171,679	561,428	803,381	30'8
1887 .	179,515	567,535	822,215	29'9
1892 .	175,341	502,658	761,473	26'2
1897 .	198,748	537,822	836,674	27'2
1902 .	209,280	504,104	824,627	25'3
1907 .	248,945	547,099	920,838	26'7

The following table shows the total cost of maintenance of indoor paupers and out relief in England and Wales for the last 10 years, and the rate per head of total population:—

Year ended Michaelmas.	Maintenance of Indoor Paupers.	Out Relief.	Total.	Rate per head of Population.
	£	£	£	s. d.
1897 .	2,402,523	2,706,358	5,108,881	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1898 .	2,540,625	2,768,135	5,308,760	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1899 .	2,562,001	2,668,771	5,230,772	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1900 .	2,743,136	2,663,139	5,406,275	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1901 .	3,058,964	2,803,194	5,862,158	3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1902 .	3,159,230	2,877,900	6,037,130	3 8
1903 .	3,243,371	2,925,192	6,168,563	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904 .	3,341,034	3,025,270	6,366,304	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1905 .	3,399,201	3,182,443	6,581,644	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1906 .	3,408,843	3,215,519	6,624,362	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Royal Commission on Poor Law.

On Nov. 29th, 1905, the appointment was announced of a Royal Commission to inquire: (1) into the working of the laws relating to the relief of poor persons in the United Kingdom; (2) into the various means which have been adopted outside of the Poor Laws for meeting distress arising from want of employment, particularly during periods of severe industrial depression; and to consider and report whether any, and if so what, modification of the Poor Laws or changes in their administration, or fresh legislation for dealing with distress are advisable. The Commissioners are: Lord George Hamilton (chairman), the R.C. Bishop of Ross, Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B., Mr. Charles Booth, F.R.S., Sir Samuel Provis, K.C.B., Mr. F. H. Benthall, Mr. F. Chandler, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. Gage Gardiner, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. Patten Macdougall, C.B., Mr. T. Hancock Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Professor William Smart, Rev. H. Russell Wakefield,

Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet, Mrs. Sidney Webb, and Miss Octavia Hill. Office, Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.

County Councils of England.

Bedford.—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Bedford, K.G.; Vice-Chairman, Viscount Peel; Clerk, W. W. Marks, Bedford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn; Surveyor, W. H. Leete.

Berks.—Chairman, W. H. Dunn; Clerk, J. T. Morland, Reading; Chief Constable, Major A. F. Poulton, Reading; Secretary to Education Committee, W. C. F. Anderson, M.A.; Assistant Secretaries: (Elementary) A. J. Shirley, (Higher) T. O. Willson, M.A.; Surveyor, J. F. Hawkins, Reading; Treasurer, H. Collins, Reading.

Bucks.—Chairman, Tonman Mosley, Esq.; Clerk, W. Crouch, Aylesbury; Chief Constable, Major Otway Mayne; Surveyor, R. J. Thomas. Secretary to Education Committee, C. G. Watkins.

Cambridgeshire.—Chairman, Herbert G. Fordham, J.P., D.L.; Clerk, S. R. Ginn, D.L.; Chief Constable, C. Stretten, M.V.O.; County Architect and Surveyor, H. H. Dunn, A.R.I.B.A.; Treasurer, E. H. Parker, J.P., D.L.

Cheshire.—Chairman, Col. G. Dixon, Astle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire; Clerk, R. Potts, Chester; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester; County Surveyor, H. F. Bull, Chester Castle.

Cornwall.—Chairman, W. C. Pendarves; Clerk, Christopher L. Coward, Bodmin; Chief Constable, Richard M. Hill; Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, Liskeard, and Albert E. Brookes.

Cumberland.—Chairman, H. C. Howard, Esq.; Clerk, C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle; Clerk of Committees, C. W. Allan Hodgson; Chief Constable, C. de Courcy Parry, Esq., Penrith; County Surveyor, G. J. Bell; Financial Secretary William Dobinson; Director of Education, C. Courtenay Hodgson.

Derbyshire.—Chairman, G. Herbert Strutt, Makeney House, Derby; Clerk, N. J. Hughes-Hallett, Derby; Chief Constable, Captain H. C. Holland; Surveyor, J. W. Horton; County Medical Officer of Health, S. Barwise, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.; County Treasurer, J. F. Thirlby, Derby; Clerk to Education Committee, N. J. Hughes-Hallett; Director of Education, Evan Small, B.A., B.Sc.

Devonshire.—Chairman, Earl Fortescue; Clerk, H. Michellmore, Exeter; County Treasurer, National Provincial Bank of England; Chief Constable, Capt. H. R. Vyvyan; Surveyors: (Buildings) E. H. Harbottle; (Roads and Bridges) C. G. S. Acocq, S. Ingram.

Dorset.—Chairman, Viscount Portman, Bournemouth, Blandford; Clerk, E. A. Ffooks, Sherborne; Chief Constable, Capt. D. Granville, Dorchester; Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne.

Durham.—Chairman, John Wilson, M.P.; Clerk, R. Simey, D.L., Durham; Chief Constable, W. G. Morant; Surveyor, W. Crozier.

Ely (Isle of).—Chairman, J. Martin; Clerk, E. H. Jackson, Wisbech; Chief Constable, Capt. J. H. Maunders, Ely; County Surveyors: (Northern Roads District), H. F. Simpson, Wisbech; (Southern Roads District), R. S. W. Perkins, Ely; Treasurer, F. M. Land, Wisbech; Education Secretary, J. H. Haigh, March.

Essex.—Chairman, A. Johnston; Clerk, H. W. Gibson; County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse; Chief Constable, Capt. E. M. Showers; County Architect, F. Whitmore; Surveyor of Main Roads, P. J. Sheldon; County Accountant,

F. H. Owers; Medical Officer of Health, J. C. Thresh; Secretary to Education Committee, J. H. Nicholas.

Gloucestershire.—Chairman, Right Hon. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., P.C., M.P.; Clerk, E. T. Gardom, Shire Hall, Gloucester; Education Secretary, H. W. Household; Chief Constable, Adml. H. Christian, Cheltenham; County Surveyor, E. S. Sinnott, Shire Hall, Gloucester; County Treasurer, J. P. Wilton Haines, King Street, Gloucester.

Hampshire (or Southampton).—Chairman, The Marquess of Winchester; Clerk, Henry Barber, LL.B., The Castle, Winchester; Chief Constable, Major St. A. B. Warde, Hants Constabulary, Winchester; County Surveyor, W. J. Taylor, M.I.C.E.; County Treasurer, E. V. Dashwood; Director of Education, D. T. Cowan.

Herefordshire.—Chairman, Col. Prescott-Decie; Clerk, J. R. Symonds, Hereford; Chief Constable, Capt. the Hon. E. S. Stanhope; County Surveyor, G. H. Jack, Hereford; Secretary for Education, J. Wiltshire, Hereford.

Hertfordshire.—Chairman, Right Hon. T. F. Halsey; Vice-Chairman, E. B. Barnard, Esq., M.P.; Clerk, Charles Elton Longmore, Hertford; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Daniell, Hatfield; Surveyor, U. A. Smith, Hatfield.

Huntingdonshire.—Chairman, Earl of Sandwich; Clerk, J. Percy Maule; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Alan G. Chichester; Surveyor, H. Leete.

Isle of Wight (Administrative County of).—Chairman, Godfrey Baring, M.P.; Vice-Chairman, James Thomas; Clerk, John Dufton; Deputy Clerk and Accountant, Chas. E. Nobbs; Chief Constable, Capt. Connor; Surveyor, Samuel R. Cocks; Secretary for Education, F. G. Flux.

Kent.—Chairman, George Marsham, Hayle Cottage, Maidstone; Vice-Chairman, F. S. W. Cornwallis, Linton Park, Maidstone; Clerk, W. B. Prosser, Sessions House, Maidstone; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. A. Warde; Surveyor, H. P. Maybury; County Architect, F. W. Ruck; County Analyst, M. A. Adams.

Lancashire.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B.; Clerk, Harcourt E. Clare, Preston; Chief Constable, Col. H. M. Moorsom, M.V.O., Preston; Medical Officer, E. Sergeant, Preston; County Bridgemaster, W. C. Hall; Surveyor, W. H. Schofield; Treasurer, H. Alison, Preston.

Leicestershire.—Chairman, Hussey Packe; Clerk, W. J. Freer, Leicester; Chief Constable, E. Holmes, Leicester; County Architect and Engineer, S. P. Pick, Leicester.

Lincolnshire (Holland Division).—Chairman, Councillor William Curtis Hutson; Clerk, H. Chaderton Johnson; Chief Constable, Capt. Mitchell-Innes; Surveyors, Lewis Starkie, J. T. Peacock.

Lincolnshire (Kesteven Division).—Chairman, Sir John Henry Thorold, Bart., Syston Park, Grantham; Vice-Chairman, Valentine Stapleton, Esq., Market Deeping; Clerk, T. H. Holdich, Sleaford; Chief Constable, Capt. Mitchell-Innes, Lincoln; County Surveyor, W. B. Purser, Grantham; Architect, J. Clare, Sleaford; Treasurer, F. A. Peacock, Sleaford.

Lincolnshire (Lindsey Division).—Chairman, William Embleton-Fox, Northorpe Hall, Lincoln; Clerk, C. Scorer, Lincoln; Chief Constable, Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes; Surveyor, J. Thropp, C.E.; Treasurer, Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, Lincoln.

London.—See separate article LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Middlesex.—Chairman, Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C.; Deputy-Chairman, Montagu Sharpe; Clerk, Sir R. Nicholson.

Monmouthshire.—Chairman, Alderman Benjamin Phillips, The Stores, Sirhowy, Tredegar; Clerk, H. Stafford Gustard, Newport; Chief Constable, Victor Bosanquet, Abergavenny; Surveyor, W. Tanner, Newport.

Norfolk.—Chairman, Sir W. H. Brownell, Bart.; Clerk, G. C. Davies, Norwich; Chief Constable, Sir Paynton Pigott, D.L.; Surveyor, T. H. B. Heslop; Secretary of Education, W. D. Bushell.

Northamptonshire.—Chairman, S. G. Stopford Sackville, Drayton House, Thrapston; Vice-Chairman, J. R. Wilkinson Addington, Thrapston; Clerk, H. A. Millington, Northampton; Chief Constable, J. D. Kellie MacCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Medical Officer of Health, C. E. Paget, Northampton; County Accountant, A. C. Pearson, Northampton; Education Secretary, J. L. Holland, Northampton; Surveyor, C. S. Morris, Northampton.

Northumberland.—Chairman, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., Alnwick Castle; Vice-Chairman, H. N. Middleton, Esq., Dissington Hall, Northumberland; Clerk, S. Sanderson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Chief Constable, Capt. Fullarton James, Morpeth; County Surveyor, J. A. Bean; County Medical Officer, Dr. J. W. Hembrough, St. Nicholas Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Secretary to Education Committee, C. Williams, Pearl Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; County Accountant, W. H. Lloyd, High Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Nottinghamshire.—Chairman, Lord Belper; Clerk, H. Hampton Copnall, Shire Hall, Nottingham; Chief Constable, Capt. W. H. Tomasson; Surveyor, E. P. Hooley; Medical Officer, Dr. H. Handford; Director of Education, C. J. Bristowe.

Oxfordshire.—Chairman, Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P.; Clerk, T. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford; Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. A. Holmes à Court; Surveyor, S. Stallard; Secretary for Education, Percy Elford, M.A.

Peterborough (County Soke of), Northants.—Chairman, Col. C. I. Strong, Thorpe Hall, Peterborough; Clerk of the Peace, Clerk of the Council, and Clerk to Education Committee, Walter J. Deacon, Peterborough; Chief Constable, J. D. K. McCallum, County Hall, Northampton; Surveyor, Robert Williams, Newborough, Peterborough; Treasurer, Henry Pank, Peterborough.

Rutlandshire.—Chairman, Earl of Gainsborough; Clerk, B. A. Adam, Oakham; Chief Constable, W. Keep; Surveyor, J. Richardson.

Shropshire.—Chairman, J. B. Bowen-Jones; Clerk, E. C. Peele, Shrewsbury; Chief Constable, Lt. Atherley; Surveyor, A. T. Davis, C.E.; Educational Secretaries, Henry Pendlebury and Henry Wale; Finance Clerk, W. Baxter; Medical Officer, J. Wheatley, M.D.

Somerset.—Chairman, The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse; Clerk, G. I. Simey, 3, Chapel Row, Queen Square, Bath; Chief Constable, Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury; Surveyor, W. J. Wilcox, x, Belmont, Bath; Treasurer, W. C. King, 2, Sidney Terrace, Weston-super-Mare.

Staffordshire.—Chairman, Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.; Clerk, Eustace Joy, M.A.; Chief Constable, Capt. Hon. G. A. Anson; Surveyor, W. H. Cheadle; County Medical Officer, Dr. George Reid; Treasurer, P. H. Harston;

Surveyor (Main Roads), J. Moncur, A.M.I.C.E., Stafford; **Director of Education, Graham Balfour, M.A.,** Stafford.

Suffolk (East).—Chairman, Lord Rendlesham; Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; **Chief Constable, Capt. J. G. Mayne; Surveyor, H. Miller, M.I.C.E.**

Suffolk (West).—Chairman, O. D. Johnson; Clerk, A. Townshend Cobbold; **Chief Constable, Major E. P. Prest; Surveyor, A. Ainsworth Hunt.**

Surrey.—Chairman, Major E. F. Coates, M.P.; Clerk, T. W. Weeding, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames; **Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant; Surveyor, F. G. Howell.**

Sussex (East).—Chairman, Geo. Wm. Osborn; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; **Chief Constable, Major H. G. Lang; Surveyor, F. J. Wood.**

Sussex (West).—Chairman, —; Clerk, F. Merrifield, Lewes; **Chief Constable, Capt. G. R. B. Drummond, M.V.O., Horsham; Surveyor, Herbert Wm. Bowen, Horsham.**

Warwickshire.—Chairman, J. S. Dugdale, K.C.; Clerk, E. Field, Leamington; **Chief Constable, Capt. J. T. Brinkley, Warwick; Surveyor, J. Willmot, 6, Waterloo Street, Birmingham; Treasurer, S. C. Smith, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Warwick; Finance Clerk, A. W. Fox, Warwick; Director of Education, Bolton King, Warwick.**

Westmorland.—Chairman, W. D. Crewdson; Clerk, J. Bolton, Kendal; **Chief Constable, Charles de Courcy Parry, Esq.; Surveyor, J. Bintley; Treasurer, G. E. Cartmel.**

Wiltshire.—Chairman, The Marquis of Bath; Clerk, R. W. Merriman; **Treasurer, E. B. Merriman; Accountant, T. A. Dring; Surveyor, A. Dryland; Medical Officer of Health, Dr. J. Tubb Thomas; Analyst, Dr. Bernard Dyer; Chief Constable, Capt. Sterne, R.N.; Director of Education, William Pullinger, County Offices, Trowbridge; Secretary Agricultural Education Committee, Charles Henry Corbett.**

Worcestershire.—Chairman, J. W. Willis Bund; Vice-Chairman, E. V. V. Wheeler; Clerk, S. Thornely, Worcester; **Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker; Treasurer, A. C. Cherry; County Finance Clerk, W. J. Moody; Medical Officer, G. H. Fosbroke, D.P.H. (Cantab.); Acting County Surveyor, A. B. Rowe; County Road Surveyor, J. H. Garrett; Director of Education, Dr. S. G. Rawson; County Analyst, C. C. Duncan; Secretary Education Committee, James Mason.**

Yorkshire (East Riding).—Chairman, Lord Wenlock; Clerk, J. J. Bickersteth, Beverley; **Deputy, J. R. Procter; Chief Constable, Major W. H. Dunlop; Surveyor, Alfred Beaumont.**

Yorkshire (North Riding).—Chairman, John Hutton; Clerk, W. C. Trevor, Northallerton; **Chief Constable, Major R. L. Bower, C.M.G.; Surveyor, W. G. Bryning.**

Yorkshire (West Riding).—Chairman, Alderman Charles G. Milnes Gaskell, Thornes House, Wakefield; Clerk, F. Alvey Darwin, Wakefield; **Treasurer, W. Clarke; Chief Constable, Capt. H. S. Metcalfe; Architect, J. Vickers Edwards; Surveyor, F. G. Carpenter; Medical Officer, Dr. J. R. Kaye, M.B.; Registrar of Deeds, T. B. Sugden.**

County Councils of Wales.

Anglesey.—Chairman, William D. Jones; Clerk, J. Rice Roberts, Llangefni; **Chief Constable, Lewis Prothero, Llangefni.**

Brecknockshire.—Chairman, G. Wheatly Cobb; Clerk, H. Edgar Thomas; **Chief Constable, A. Stuart Williams; County Surveyor, C. W. Best; County Roads Surveyor, Sydney Howard.**
Cardiganshire.—Chairman, H. C. Fryer; Clerk, Evan Evans, Aberystwyth; **Chief Constable, Edward Williams; Surveyors, T. E. Owen, D. Davies; Treasurer J. D. Perrott, Aberystwyth; Financial Clerk, J. Paith Morgan, Aberystwyth.**

Carmarthenshire.—Chairman, Rev. Wm. Davies, The Walk, Llandilo; Clerk, J. W. Nicholas, Carmarthen; **Treasurer, R. Peel Price, Llandovery; Chief Constable, W. Philipps, Llandilo; Surveyor, C. H. Mounsey, Carmarthen.**

Carnarvonshire.—Chairman, Maurice Jones; Clerk, J. T. Roberts, Carnarvon; **Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Ruck; Surveyor, E. Evans.**

Denbighshire.—Chairman, Edward Roberts; Clerk, W. R. Evans; **Chief Constable, Major T. J. Leadbetter; Architect and Surveyor, W. D. Wiles; County Main Roads Surveyors, E. W. Jones and R. B. Adams.**

Flintshire.—Chairman, Councillor James Woolley Summers; Vice-Chairman, Councillor E. Sydney Taylor; Clerk, Richard Bromley; **Chief Constable, Major R. T. Webber; County Surveyor, Samuel Evans; County Treasurer, Thomas Williams; Main Roads Inspector, Robert Lloyd; County Coroner, F. Llewellyn Jones; Director of Education, J. Bevan Evans, M.A.**

Glamorgan.—Chairman, J. Blandy Jenkins; Clerk, T. Mansel Franken, Cardiff; **Chief Constable, L. Lindsay, Cardiff; Medical Officer, W. Williams, M.A., M.D., Parade, Cardiff; County Accountant, R. Fisher; Chief Education Officer, John James, M.A., Ph.D.**

Merionethshire.—Chairman, Evan Jones; Vice-Chairman, D. G. Jones; **Clerk, David Breese, Portmadoc; County Treasurer, John Richards, Dolgelly; Chief Constable, Thomas Jones, Dolgelly; Surveyor, E. Vaughton, C.E., Arthog.**

Montgomeryshire.—Chairman, Capt. D. H. Mytton; Vice-Chairman, Hugh Lewis; **Clerk, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool; Chief Constable, W. J. Holland; Surveyor, G. A. Hutchins.**

Pembrokeshire.—Chairman, Abel Thomas, K.C., M.P.; Vice-Chairman, Arthur Lewis; **Clerk of the Peace, William Davies George; Chief Constable, Fred Summers; Surveyor, T. George.**

Radnorshire.—Chairman, C. C. Rogers; Clerk, Hugh Vaughan Vaughan, Llandrindod Wells; **Chief Constable, Major the Hon. C. E. Walsh; Surveyor, R. Wellings Thomas.**

ESPERANTO.

The British Esperanto Association was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, who was born at Bjalostok, in Poland, in 1859, and in '87 published his brochure "An International Language, by Dr. Esperanto." For the first ten years little apparent success rewarded him, but since '97 its progress has been rapid and uninterrupted. There are now about 350 groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of active propaganda. Of these 100 are within the British Empire.

Its own journals and magazines number more than twenty, and circulate in every civilised

country. The chief of these "Gazetoj" are *Lingvo Internacia*, a bi-monthly; *Internacia Scienca Revuo*; *La Revuo*; *Tra la Mondo* (illustrated), monthlies, published in France. In England *The British Esperantist* is the official organ of the Association, and in Germany *La Germana Esperantisto*.

The merits and uses of Esperanto have appealed to all sections of the community. Educationists, scientists, tourists, commercial men, etc., are rapidly recognising its practical and valuable nature. The French Physical Society, the International Association of Electricians, the Touring Club de France, Sir William Ramsay, Profs. Mayor (Cambridge), Ostwald (Leipzig), Becquerel, Carlo Bourlet, Gen. Sébert, Major-Gen. Geo. Cox, Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Felix Moscheles, and many other well-known men and institutions are according it their active support. In France it has already been added to the curriculum of many lycées and gymnasia, and is taught in the secondary schools. Examinations are held by the British Esperanto Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, the National Union of Teachers, etc., and it is taught in evening schools under the London Education Committee and others in the provinces. Esperantists of all nations meet in Congress every year, the first having occurred at Boulogne in 1905, the second at Geneva in 1906, and the third at Cambridge in August 1907. The 1908 Congress will be held in Germany.

The chief characteristics of Esperanto are its simplicity of construction, the facility with which it may be acquired, and the practical ease and euphony of its pronunciation. Its grammar is strictly scientific, its rules having been reduced to essentials, and being subject to no exceptions or irregularities. Its vocabulary consists of some three thousand root forms, which have been selected from the most familiar languages, so that they may be easily acquired by any person of average education and intelligence. By co-ordination of these roots, by scientific modification by inflexion, and by an ingenious system of a few suffixes and prefixes, it is possible to convey in the exactest manner every shade of meaning. Its alphabet consists of 28 letters, each letter having an invariable sound, so that it is understandable as a spoken language by every nationality. In all these respects—in sound, in construction, in practicability and in adherents—it stands without a rival, and provides at once an actual and proved instrument of communication with all who differ in their national forms of speech.

President, British Esperanto Association, John Pollen, Esq., C.I.E., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. B.V.R., V.D.; Secretary, Mr. Harald Clegg, 13, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

ETHICAL SOCIETIES.

Ethical Societies are associations for promoting ethical culture. Their objects are: (a) by purely natural and human means to help men to love, know, and do the right; (b) to emphasise the moral factor in all personal, social, political, national, and international relations; (c) to affirm that moral ideas and the moral life are independent of beliefs as to the ultimate nature of things and as to a life after death; (d) to assist in developing the science of ethics. The ethical movement in America was initiated by Dr. Felix Adler of New York, and has

spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis; also to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and New Zealand. An International Committee exists.

The following Societies are established in London: South Place Ethical Society, South Place Chapel, Finsbury, E.C.; West London Ethical Society, which meets at Kensington Town Hall; South London Ethical Society, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell, S.E.; St. Pancras Ethical Society, Acland School, Fortress Road, N.W.; Battersea Ethical Society, Upper Town Hall, Lavender Hill; Hampstead Ethical Institute, Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage; Wimbledon Ethical Society, Trinity Hall, Southey Road, Wimbledon; Emerson Ethical Brotherhood, Earham Hall, Earham Grove, Forest Gate, E.; Wood Green Ethical Society, Fairfax Hall, Haringay, N.; Greenwich Ethical Society, Royal Hill Council School; North Kensington Ethical Society, Cornwall Hall, Notting Hill; East Ham Ethical Fellowship, Wakefield Hall; Plumstead Ethical Society, Perseverance Hall, Villas Road, Plumstead; Fulham Ethical Society, Fulham Palace Road Council School; Holloway Ethical Society, Grovedale Hall, Upper Holloway, N.

There are also Societies at Belfast (York Street Lecture Hall, Hon. Sec., Mr. J. H. Gilliland, 40, St. Ives Gardens, Stranmiles Road, Belfast), Hanley (Temperance Hall, Hanley), Chesterfield (Hon. Sec., W. Bown, 12, South Street, Chesterfield), Sheffield (Hon. Sec., Miss M. E. Swan, 17, Osberton Place, Cowlshaw Road, Sheffield), Nelson (Gen. Sec., Mr. J. H. Husband, 22, Clifford Street, Nelson), Merthyr, S. Wales (Hon. Sec., Mr. P. Phillips, Grove Cottage, Gwaclodygarth, Merthyr), Manchester (Onward Buildings, 207, Deansgate).

Many of the above societies are federated into a Union of Ethical Societies, Central Office, 10, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.; Secretary, Mr. H. Snell.

Ethological Society. A society for the systematic study of human character. The "Proceedings" are published in an annual volume. Hon. Sec., Dr. Percy W. Ames; Office, 35A, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Evans, Hon. John William, Premier of Tasmania, was b. in Liverpool 1855, and went out with his parents to Tasmania in '59. He chose a seaman's life, and commanded several ships under the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Co. In '94 he was appointed manager of Huddart, Parker Proprietary's branch office at Hobart. M.L.A. '96; Premier July 1904.

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES.

The chief excise duties are:—

On beer 7s. 6d. per barrel;
On home-made spirits 11s. per gallon;
On solid glucose 2s. 6d. per cwt.; liquid glucose 2s. per cwt.;
On saccharin 1s. 3d. per oz.

The chief excise licences are as follows:—

(See FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM for the revenue from Licence Duties.)		£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual)		1	1	0
"	if used on carriage	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)		10	0	0
Banker's		30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two				
or more horses		2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse		1	1	0
" less than four wheels		0	15	0
" hackney carriages		0	15	0

	£	s.	d.
Carriage, Motors or motor drawn—			
1 to 2 tons	2	2	0
2 to 5 tons	3	3	0
Distiller's (annual)	10	10	0
Dog (Great Britain)	0	7	6
Ecclesiastical lecturer	0	10	0
" building for divine service and chapel for solemnisation of marriages	0	10	0
Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st (to expire July 31st following)	3	0	0
" After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following	2	0	0
" After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous Gun. To expire July 31st	1	0	0
Hawker's (annual)	0	10	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0
Male servants (annual)	0	15	0
Marriage—special	*5	0	0
" not special (see MARRIAGE REGULATIONS)	0	10	0
Medicines (patent), dealers in (annual)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
" trading in plate, irrelative of weight, an additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
" 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Sweets, dealers in (annual)	5	5	0
" retailers of	1	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
" " manufacturers of, from	5	5	0
Wine retailers or grocers (annual)	2	10	0

* The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

Exhibitions, International. The Committee, under Sir Alfred Bateman as chairman, appointed in Oct. 1906 by the Board of Trade

to inquire into the participation of Great Britain in international exhibitions, published their report in Oct. 1907. Although the evidence showed that firms did not as a rule gain much from taking part in such exhibitions, the Committee were in favour of the continued participation of Great Britain in all important exhibitions, because of the indirect advantages resulting from them, and because they served as advertisements of British manufactures as a whole. "Experience has shown that even in the case of firms with an established reputation and world-wide connections, attempts to discontinue advertising have usually been followed by a diminution in the sales effected, and we cannot but think that the neglect by Great Britain of one of the most important forms of national advertisement would be equally detrimental to her interests as a manufacturing country." The Committee therefore recommended that, in order to ensure continuity of organisation from exhibition to exhibition, a special officer—of approximately the rank known as Principal Clerk—should be attached to one of the departments of the Board of Trade as the officer specially concerned with exhibition work, and that he should be primarily responsible for the proper organisation, conduct, and winding up of all exhibitions.

Extradition. Extradition is the surrender of a prisoner accused of a crime by the Government in whose territories he has taken refuge to the Government of which he is a subject, so that he may be punished or dealt with according to its laws for an offence committed within its jurisdiction. In the absence of treaty stipulations there is no obligation according to international law for the asylum state to surrender and deliver to the demanding state persons who have committed crimes within the dominion of the latter country; yet, as a matter of courtesy and comity between nations, fugitives from justice have sometimes been surrendered to friendly nations without treaty. In 1905 there were 65 applications for extradition received in this country from foreign Governments, including 12 from France and 23 from Germany. The English Government made 16 applications to foreign countries for extradition. Consult "The Law and Practice of Extradition" (Stevens & Sons), by Messrs. H. C. Biron and K. E. Chalmers.

F

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP REGULATIONS.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1906, at the end of the year there were upon the registers 109,065 factories and 146,124 workshops, including laundries, but not men's workshops, docks, warehouses, or buildings, private lines and sidings, or (in general) domestic workshops. Although the registration of men's workshops is still incomplete, there were 23,697 entries of these, a net increase of 1814 in 1906. The number of persons employed in factories is in 1907 (approximately) 4,150,000, in workshops (excluding men's workshops) 700,000, and in laundries 100,000. The following summary relates to the year 1904, except as to

non-textile factories, for which the 1901 Census figures are employed:—

Textile Factories:			
	Males.	Females.	Total.
England & Wales	320,009	502,442	822,451
Scotland	40,173	92,862	133,035
Ireland	22,653	48,239	70,892
United Kingdom	382,835	643,543	1,026,378
Non-textile Factories:			
England & Wales	2,079,710	493,475	2,573,185
Scotland	341,705	72,937	414,642
Ireland	86,355	38,012	124,367
United Kingdom	2,507,770	604,424	3,112,194

Workshops :	Males.	Females.	Total.
England & Wales	224,892	309,392	534,284
Scotland . . .	38,098	55,137	93,235
Ireland . . .	10,308	18,085	28,393
United Kingdom .	273,298	382,614	655,912
Laundries :			
England & Wales	9,253	83,576	92,829
Scotland . . .	836	7,598	8,434
Ireland . . .	391	2,823	3,214
United Kingdom .	10,480	93,997	104,477

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 165 inspectors (including assistants), of whom 13 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes limits of the hours in which women (of 18 years and upwards), young persons (from 14 to 18), and children (12 to 14) may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or workshop, and a register kept in which to record particulars as to the children and young persons employed, accidents, cleaning, and other matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are required from the occupiers of factories and workshops. The chief inspector appoints certifying surgeons, whose duty it is to investigate accidents and to examine young persons and children employed in factories and give certificates of fitness for employment.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They have special powers with regard to bakehouses. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

The Truck Acts of '31, '87, and '96, the main objects of which are (1) to insure the payment of wages to workpeople in current coin of the realm, without imposing upon them any obligation to spend any part of such wages in any particular way or at any particular shop; and (2) to prevent fines or deductions being imposed unreasonably or without due notice to the worker, are, so far as factories and workshops are concerned, administered by the Factory Inspectors, who for this purpose have the same powers as under the Factory Acts. A Committee of Inquiry into the working of the Truck Acts was appointed by the Home Secretary in April 1906. It is to report what

amendments of these Acts, or changes in their administration, are desirable; particularly whether fines and deductions from wages should be prohibited; and whether the practice of shop assistants and certain classes of workpeople being lodged and boarded by their employers gives rise to abuses needing remedy, by an extension of the Truck Acts, or by other action of the State. Chairman, Rt. Hon. T. Shaw, M.P. Sec., T. E. Bettany, Home Office, S.W. Chief Inspector, Dr. B. A. Whitelegge, C.B., Home Office.

Deputy Chief Inspector, Mr. W. D. Cramp, I.S.O., Home Office.

Medical Inspector, Dr. T. M. Legge, Home Office.

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, 66, Victoria Street, S.W.

Fairbairn, Rev. A. M., M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), D.D. (Edin. and Yale), LL.D. (Aberdeen), D.Litt. (Leeds), Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, was b. 1838, near Edinburgh, and ed. at Edinburgh and Berlin universities. Commenced ministry ('60) at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, removing in '72 to Aberdeen. In '77 he became Principal of Airedale College, Bradford. For five years he lectured at his *alma mater*, Edinburgh University, on "The Comparative History of Religions," and in '92-4 was Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University. In '83 he was elected Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. In '86 he was appointed Principal of Mansfield College. He is one of the constituent Fellows of the British Academy. He has visited and lectured in America at Yale University, at the University of Chicago (the Haskell lectures on Comparative Religion in India for '98-9), and at Union Seminary, New York. Edited the Hibbert Lectures, '88, of the late Dr. Hatch. He has written "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," "Studies in the Life of Christ," "Religion in History and in Modern Life," "Christ in Modern Theology," "Christ in the Centuries," "Catholicism, Roman and Anglican" ('99) and "The Philosophy of the Christian Religion" (1902).

FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

- I. THE REVENUE.
- II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.
- III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
- IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.
- V. THE BUDGET.

I. THE REVENUE.

The revenue of the State collected by Imperial officers is paid part into the Exchequer and part to the Local Taxation Accounts. The aggregate revenue so raised amounted in 1905-6 to £153,879,000, and in 1906-7 to £155,036,000; and in the latter year £144,814,000 was paid into the Exchequer (see TABLE A), and £10,222,000 (in round figures) into the Local Taxation Accounts.

The figures given below under the headings of Customs, Excise, etc., show the net receipts under the heads of duties; the total net produce, and the amount paid into the Exchequer, and in the case of Customs, Excise, and Estate Duties into the Local Taxation Accounts also. There is frequently a little variation between the total receipts and the total payments, a little being sometimes left in hand which may go to augment the payments in the next year.

TABLE A.—BALANCE SHEET, 1906-7.

REVENUE.	1906-7.	EXPENDITURE.	1906-7.
	£		£
Customs	32,930,000	I. Consolidated Fund Services.	
Excise	30,350,000	National Debt: Interest, etc.	18,879,000
Estate, etc., Duties	14,400,000	„ Repayment of Capital	9,521,000
Stamps	7,950,000		28,500,000
Land Tax	710,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,679,000
House Duty	1,890,000	Payments to Local Taxation Accts.	1,157,000
Property and Income Tax	31,600,000	Total Consolidated Fund Services	31,336,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes	119,830,000		
Post Office	17,170,000	II. Supply Services.	
Telegraph Service	4,255,000	Army	27,765,000
Crown Lands	520,000	Navy	31,434,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares		Civil Services	29,118,000
and sundry Loans	1,098,000	Customs and Inland Revenue	3,179,000
Miscellaneous	1,041,000	Post Office Services	16,583,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-	24,984,000	Total Supply Services	108,079,000
Tax Revenue	24,984,000	Total Expenditure	139,415,000
Total Exchequer Revenue	144,814,000		
Revenue assigned to Local Taxation		Payments out of Revenue assigned	
Accounts	£10,222,000	to Local Taxation Accounts	£10,222,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure		Expenditure chargeable against	
chargeable against Capital	£5,555,000	Capital	*£5,975,000

* For details see "Gross National Expenditure," p. 161, *post*.**Customs Receipts.***Export.*

Coal, etc. £1,494,777

Import.

We subjoin figures showing the net produce from the principal articles contributing to Customs:—

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£24,483
Chicory	48,600
Cocoa	170,283
Cocoa Husks, Chocolate, Cocoa Butter	76,707
Coffee	175,319
Currants	121,721
Figs	64,652
Plums (Dried or Preserved)	54,832
Prunes	10,255
Raisins	215,859
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	2,439,099
Brandy	1,209,572
Geneva	240,480
Other Sorts	327,311
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined	5,839,866
Molasses and Glucose	268,374
Articles containing Sugar and Sac-	
charine	152,123
Tea	5,596,907
Tobacco and Snuff	13,316,018
Wine	1,239,985
All other articles	31,952
Charges on foreign spirits, bottled	
in Bond	286
Moneys deposited and not appropri-	
ated to Goods	285
Isle of Man: Duties, etc., collected in	
the island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea,	
Tobacco and Wine	50,058
Total	£33,169,804

Of the total customs receipts £32,930,000 was paid into the Exchequer; £184,706 to the Local Taxation Accounts; and £91,926 on account of the Isle of Man.

Excise.

The following is the net produce under different heads of Excise duties:—

Beer	£13,070,933
Spirits	17,745,125
Railway Duty	356,642
Saccharine	15,480
Tobacco (Home-grown)	2,113
Charges on delivery from Bonded	
Warehouses, etc.	76
Chicory, etc.	986
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,746
Glucose Duty	101,361
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	93,652
Beer and Cider, and Beer and Wine	179,030
Brewers	7,424
Dog	647,802
Establishment, viz.:	
Armorial Bearings	73,122
Carriages	584,872
Male Servants	166,442
Game	200,688
Gold and Silver Plate (Dealers')	66,358
Gun	119,278
Hawkers and Pedlars	28,432
Medicine (Patent) Vendors	10,341
Pawnbrokers	38,520
Refreshment House	10,159
Spirits:	
Distillers and Rectifiers	15,209
Dealers	160,699
Publicans, including Grocers in	
Scotland and Ireland	1,802,244
Tobacco Manufacturers	5,486
Tobacco Dealers	97,761
Wine and Sweets	75,014
Locomotives on Highways	24,189
Other than the foregoing	2,692
Local Taxation Penalties	9,363
Total	£35,713,239

Of the total net produce of Excise £30,350,000 was paid to the Exchequer, and £5,353,689 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

Estate, etc., Duties.

Estate Duty payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94 . . .	£ 15,236,843
Probate and Account Duty payable on Personal Property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94 . . .	65,693
Temporary Estate Duty payable in like manner on:	
Personalty	4,210
Realty	9,372
Legacy Duty	2,939,434
Succession Duty	660,581
Corporation Duty	42,630
Total estate duties, including portion collected for local authorities	£18,958,763

£14,400,000 was paid into the Exchequer and £4,684,018 to the Local Taxation Accounts.

Stamps.

Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated	£3,367,526
Deeds, etc., Penalties	5,783
Bills of Exchange	826,890
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i> Stamps	1,643,423
Bankers' Notes and Composition for the Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	110,922
Cards	24,167
Licences and Certificates	175,646
Life Insurances	90,365
Marine Insurances	250,811
Medicines (Patent)	327,106
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	251,533
Companies' Capital Duty	537,949
Contract Notes (above <i>id.</i>)	185,436
Loan Capital Duty	25,108
Foreign Certificates	32,541
Share Warrants	109,422
Total	£7,963,728

There was paid into the Exchequer £7,950,000.

Land Tax, House Duty, Income Tax, Miscellaneous.

The items Land Tax and House Duty speak for themselves. In regard to the **Property and Income Tax**, which was at the rate of 1s. in the £, an approximate appropriation of the net receipts under the different schedules, if based on the statistics of assessments for 1904-5, would be:

Schedule A , Lands, Tenements, etc., £8,100,555;
Schedule B , Occupation of Lands, Tenements, etc., £223,244;
Schedule C , Annuities, Dividends, etc., £2,136,760;
Schedule D , Professions, Trades, etc., £18,816,250;
Schedule E , Public Offices, Annuities from Public Revenues, etc., £2,615,140.

See also separate article **INCOME TAX**.

The gross **Post Office** receipts were: postage stamps sold (£17,959,749), postage collected in cash (£435,696), postage from foreign and colonial offices (£198,407), commission on money orders (£153,713), commission on postal orders (£415,041), and certain miscellaneous receipts amounting to £45,617—total £19,208,223. The payments made out of these receipts include £29,499 for postage, etc., refunded, £582,520 to Inland Revenue department, £1,031,768 to railway companies on account of Parcel Post, and £438,618 postage collected for credit of foreign and colonial offices—the total of all such payments being £2,082,405, leaving the net receipts £17,125,817.

Under the heading of **Crown Lands** comes the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, which was paid into the Exchequer and consolidated with the rest of the public revenue in return for the Royal Civil List (see below). The interest and dividend received in the year on 170,159 ordinary **Suez Canal Shares** amounted to £1,021,728, and there was also received £32,300 dividend for the same period on 6443 "actions de jouissance." Up to March 31st, 1906, 6443 ordinary shares had been drawn and paid off, and 382 were drawn and paid off in 1906-7. There was also received in respect of loans, including Greek, Fiji, and from the Wuchang Viceroy, a total sum of £43,950.

"**Miscellaneous**" contains many items of interest. Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue brought in £43,130; and in other receipts are included £1440 conscience money, £513,021 seignorage on silver purchased for coinage, and £139,882 profit on bronze coinage. A large item under the head of **Miscellaneous** is £1,010,996 **Fee and Patent Stamps**. Among the sums in this last total are Companies' Registration, £78,802; County Courts, Ireland, £20,424; District Audit, £53,978; Judicature, England, £363,521; Judicature, Ireland, £36,869; Patents for Inventions, £278,118; Newspaper Registration, £267; *Edinburgh Gazette*, £3303; *London Gazette*, £6349. Nor should mention be omitted from the list of miscellaneous items of a sum of £186,948 paid by the Bank of England, and consisting almost entirely of the sum payable by the Bank out of the profits of issue for the year; and a sum of £2073 towards registration of money lenders.

II. GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

The portion of the Revenue paid into the Local Taxation Accounts for local services consists of Licence Duties, a share of the Estate Duty, an additional beer duty of 3d., an extra spirit duty of 6d., and a further share of the Estate Duty for the Agricultural Rating, etc., grants. In this particular financial year (1906-7) the sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts of England, Scotland, and Ireland from those sources amounted to an aggregate of £10,222,000. To this should be added £1,158,000, payments from the Consolidated Fund—a grand total of £11,380,000.

The sum of £11,380,000 does not, however, represent the total amount of the subventions or aids from state revenues to local taxation. There still remain upon the Civil Service estimates, which are met by issues from the Exchequer, many charges transferred from

local to Imperial funds, and certain other expenditure of a local character amounting to a considerable aggregate. These grants amounted in 1906-7 to £3,431,950, and are estimated to amount in 1907-8 to £3,447,532. Aggregating the figures therefore for 1906-7:—

The sums paid to the Local Taxation Accounts, £10,222,000.

Payments from the Consolidated Fund, £1,158,000.

From estimates, £3,431,950.

The total relief to local burdens from State funds amounted in 1906-7 to £14,811,950.

III. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.

Turning to the Expenditure for National and Imperial purposes for 1906-7, some references to National Debt Charges and to the capital of the Debt will be found in Part IV.

Analysing the item "Other Consolidated Fund Services," there is first the sum of £470,000 issued on account of the Civil List under the Act 1 Edw. VII. c. 4, the items being as follows:

Class I. Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
„ II. Salaries of H.M. Household and Retired Allowances	125,800
„ III. Expenses of H.M. Household	193,000
„ IV. Works	20,000
„ V. Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	13,200
„ VI. Unappropriated	8,000
	<hr/> £470,000 <hr/>

Annuities to the Royal Family were also paid on the following scale:

H.R.H. George, Prince of Wales	£20,000
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales	10,000
H.R.H. Princess Christian	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
H.R.H. Duke of Connaught	25,000
H.R.H. Duchess of Saxe-Coburg	6,000
H.R.H. Duchess of Albany	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg)	6,000
H.R.H. Princess Augusta (Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz)	3,000
The Trustees for H.M. Daughters	18,000
Total	<hr/> £106,000 <hr/>

Civil List pensions, new grants being as before limited to £1200 per annum, were paid to the amount of £25,011.

Retired allowances, etc., to members of her late Majesty's Household were paid to the amount of £19,378, and certain small pensions were paid to persons formerly on the Civil Lists of George IV. and William IV.

The following is a list of pensions for naval and military services, paid out of the Consolidated Fund in 1906-7, the amount and duration of the grants being: Lord Rodney (and all and every the heirs male to whom the title shall

descend), £2000; Earl Nelson (and to whom the title shall descend), £5000; Lord Seaton (for life of present baron), £2000; Viscount Hardinge (present viscount), £3000; Viscount Gough (to present viscount), £2000; Lord Raglan (for life), £2000; Lord Napier of Magdala (to present baron), £2000; and the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, in perpetuity, £720: total, £18,720. The recipients of Pensions for political and civil services were the Countess of Mayo, widow of a Governor-General of India, £1000; Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4000; Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1333; Viscount Cross, £2000; Lord George Hamilton, £2000; Mr. Chaplin, £1200; Sir John Gorst, £1200; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, £1200; Viscount Selby, late Speaker of the House of Commons, £4000; Mr. Gerald Balfour, £1200.

Pensions for judicial services (England) amounted to £51,428; among the recipients being eleven retired judges, each at the rate of £3500 from the date of their retirement; and several retired county court judges—who received £1000 each. A large sum is paid by way of compensation, some amounts being still issued to persons formerly attached to the old Courts of Requests, the Marshalsea, and the Ecclesiastical and Prerogative Courts. Other sums were paid as judicial pensions to retired judges in Scotland and Ireland.

Salaries, Allowances, etc.

The salaries and allowances comprise the sums of £5000 paid to the Speaker of the House of Commons, £20,000 to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; the salaries of the judges, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary receiving £6000 per annum each, the judges of the Court of Appeal, of the Chancery Division, and of the King's Bench Division receiving £5000 each, with the exceptions of the Master of the Rolls (£6000), and the Lord Chief Justice (£8000); the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council £800; the salaries of the county court judges £1500; the salaries of the Metropolitan police magistrates, one at £1800 and twenty-four at £1500 per annum; the salaries of the Scotch judges, sheriffs and sheriffs' substitutes, and of the Irish judges. Miscellaneous services charged on the Consolidated Fund include £16,216 paid to the Receiver-General of the Duchy of Cornwall, compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin; and £215,000 annuity under the Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, '85. The cost of the Army and Navy will be found under those headings.

Civil Service Estimates.

The Civil Service Votes granted in the session of 1906, with the net estimates for 1907-8, are subjoined

The net total of the Estimates for 1907-8 is £30,107,034. The original estimates for 1906-7 amounted to £29,316,629. The increase is therefore £790,405. In the following abstract, and throughout the detailed estimates, comparison is made, according to the usual practice, with the total grants made for the service of the year 1906-7 in the session of 1906. Thus the figures for 1906-7 comprise, in addition to the original estimates for the year, supplementary

estimates to the amount of £443,558, which were voted in the summer of 1906. The result is a net total for 1906-7 of £29,760,187. On this basis of comparison the estimates for 1907-8 show an increase of £346,847. The number of votes is 104, being one more than the original number for 1906-7; an additional vote appearing in Class I. for the Memorial to the late Lord Salisbury.

Service.	1907-8.	1906-7. (Grants in Session of 1906.)
Class I.	Net.	Net.
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces	63,400	66,000
Osborne	14,100	16,400
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens	141,000	106,500
Houses of Parliament Buildings	52,400	51,800
Salisbury Memorial	2,100	—
Miscellaneous Legal Buildings, Great Britain	76,600	64,800
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	72,400	70,800
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings	100,700	102,000
Revenue Buildings	637,000	622,000
Public Buildings, Great Britain	513,000	517,000
Surveys of the U. Kingdom.	208,905	214,578
Harbours under the Board of Trade	31,740	20,606
Porthead Harbour	31,988	32,000
Rates on Govt. Property	638,700	635,656
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	217,820	206,477
Railways, Ireland	61,270	63,663
Total	2,863,132	2,790,280

(Increase, £72,852.)

Class II.		
(Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)		
United Kingdom and England:		
House of Lords Offices	27,543	17,210
House of Commons Offices	42,800	32,900
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	100,919	99,911
Home Office	198,735	190,085
Foreign Office	64,698	64,396
Colonial Office	60,700	54,050
Privy Council Office	11,120	11,290
Board of Trade	274,484	245,373
Mercantile Marine Services	104,816	101,873
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	2,008	8
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	137,840	130,335
Charity Commission, etc.	30,892	31,079
Civil Service Commission	49,750	42,243
Exchequer and Audit Department	64,400	64,699
Friendly Societies Registry	8,624	8,589
Local Government Board	232,782	233,470
Lunacy Commission	15,905	15,736
Mint, including Coinage	46	70

	1907-8.	1906-7. (Grants in Session of 1906.)
Class II.—continued.	Net.	Net.
National Debt Office	14,153	13,348
Public Record Office	24,190	24,430
Public Works Loan Commission	2,000	2,000
Registrar-General's Office	40,994	40,412
Stationery and Printing	748,053	731,480
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of	21,398	20,756
Works and Public Buildings, Office of	86,596	79,278
Secret Service	50,000	50,000
Scotland :		
Secretary for Scotland, Office of	36,086	34,750
Fishery Board	17,641	18,691
Lunacy Commission	6,299	6,231
Registrar-General's Office	4,478	4,741
Local Government Board	15,887	15,470
Ireland :		
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household Chief Sec.'s Office & Subordinate Departments	4,632	4,672
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	27,756	26,118
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	203,817	190,146
Local Government Board	2,051	2,049
Public Record Office	76,411	63,566
Public Works Office	5,580	5,484
Registrar-General's Office	40,568	39,938
Valuation and Boundary Survey	12,332	12,132
Total	21,848	18,276
	2,881,832	2,747,285

(Increase, £134,547.)

A sum of £6,000 was provided under Colonial Office for expenses in connection with the Colonial Conference. The Board of Trade Estimate included a special provision of £10,118 for the Census of Production; and £44,000 more was provided for other special inquiries.

	1907-8.	1906-7. (Grants in Session of 1906.)
Class III.		
(Law and Justice.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
Law Charges	72,774	71,954
Miscellaneous Legal Expns.	49,944	49,914
Supreme Crt. of Judicature	317,556	319,066
Land Registry	38,813	43,602
County Courts	5	7
Police, England and Wales	40,036	39,953
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	727,605	734,255
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain)	257,105	243,977
Broadmoor Crim. Lun. Asyl.	36,128	39,121
Scotland :		
Law Charges and Courts of Law	80,706	80,828

	1907-8.	1906-7. (Grants in Session of 1906.)
Class III.—continued.		
Scotland.	£	£
Register House, Edinburgh	42,700	42,745
Crofters' Commission	4,545	4,445
Prisons	88,650	89,600

Ireland:		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	62,872	62,652
Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmtns.	102,086	102,586
Land Commission	239,050	214,215
County Court Officers, etc. .	111,208	111,088
Dublin Metropolitan Police	96,985	95,721
Royal Irish Constabulary . .	1,321,499	1,310,038
Prisons	114,556	114,556
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	110,251	110,995
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	7,262	7,576
Total	3,922,426	3,888,894

(Increase, £33,532.)

The estimate of the Irish Land Commission showed an increase of £24,835, and under Royal Irish Constabulary there was a net increase of £11,461, due to the exceptionally large number of retirements of members of the force who had completed their service for pension.

	1907-8.	1906-7. (Grants in Session of 1906.)
Class IV.		
(Education, Science & Art.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
Board of Education	13,593,646	13,339,600
British Museum	171,041	169,998
National Gallery	17,233	17,038
National Portrait Gallery . .	5,897	5,619
Wallace Collection	6,454	6,821
Scientific Investigation, etc.	54,479	57,650
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Intermediate Education, Wales	201,400	200,400

Scotland:		
Public Education	2,022,554	1,972,128
National Galleries	5,416	5,768

Ireland:		
Public Education	1,408,360	1,393,223
Endowed Schools Commrs.	910	910
National Gallery	3,147	4,266
Queen's Colleges	4,700	4,861
Total	17,495,237	17,178,282

(Increase, £316,955.)

The estimate for the Board of Education shows an increase of £254,046. The figures for 1906-7 include a Supplementary Grant of £200,000, which was voted in July 1906. On a comparison, therefore, with the original estimate the increase is £454,046. Of this sum £70,000 is for Building Grants for Local Authorities' Training Colleges; and £100,000 is a special provision which will enable the Board, as and when occasion requires, and within the limits of this sum, to furnish the means for providing a

public elementary school in cases where the only existing school accommodation is wholly of a denominational character, and a strong demand is made by the parents for an undenominational school.

Provision was made in the estimate for two new Posts (Permanent Secretary of the Welsh Department, and Chief Inspector of the Welsh Department).

	1907-8.	1906-7. (Grants in Session of 1906.)
Class V.		
(Foreign and Colonial Services.)	£	£
Diplomatic and Consular Services	569,340	553,856
Colonial Services	1,127,599	1,197,952
Cyprus, Grant in Aid	50,000	28,000
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable	51,776	79,497
Treasury Chest Fund	—	14,600
Total	1,798,715	1,873,905

(Decrease, £75,190.)

	1907-8.	1906-7. (Grants in Session of 1906.)
Class VI.		
(Non-effective & Charitable Services.)	£	£
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	673,400	658,969
Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances	1,518	1,533
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	17,139	17,199
Savings Banks & Friendly Societies' Deficiencies . .	145,940	122,644
Total	837,997	800,345

(Increase, £37,652.)

	1907-8.	1906-7. (Grants in Session of 1906.)
Class VII.		
(Miscellaneous.)	£	£
Temporary Commissions . .	64,000	47,000
Miscellaneous Expenses . .	54,094	21,180
Repayments to Local Loans Fund	4,601	58
Ireland Development Grant	185,000	185,000
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	—	22,958
Inter-Parliamentary Conference	—	5,000
Expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905	—	200,000
Total	307,695	481,186

(Decrease, £173,501.)

Revenue Departments.

The net total of the Estimates for the Revenue Departments is £20,625,751, being an increase of £666,810 on the total for 1906-7. The estimate for Customs shows a net increase of £6,000, which is due to increments of salary and other expenditure after allowance has been made for savings which will result from the abolition of the Coal Duty. The Inland Revenue estimate shows a net increase of £39,800, a considerable portion of which is due to the arrangements made in preparation for the Quinquennial Assessment in the year 1908-9. On this account an increased provision of £20,000 becomes necessary for the cost of the copies of Poor Rates, and a sum of £5,000 is included for extra clerical assistance required by the Surveyors of Taxes. Additional provision is also required for Commuted Allowances to Clerks to Commissioners, and to Collectors and Assessors of Taxes, to meet the growth of business. The estimate for the Post Office shows a net increase of £621,010, made up as follows:—

Postal Services	Increase	£411,371
Packet Services	Decrease	26,570
Telegraph Services	Increase	236,209
Net Increase		£621,010

Supplementary Estimates, 1906-7.

Those which were granted before March 31st, 1907, amounted to £71,615, among the items being £11,000 for special grants to certain School Boards in Scotland; £5,000 in regard to steamer subsidies in the West Indian Islands; £22,000 to meet the charge expected to be incurred in 1906-7 for the repatriation of Chinese Coolies employed in the Transvaal gold mines; £4070 in aid of the flax industry in St. Helena, and £1400 in aid of the Imperial Institute Fund.

Supplementary Estimates, 1907-8.

The Supplementary Civil Service Estimates granted for the current financial year amount to £766,029, of which £150,000 is a free grant in relief of sufferers from the earthquake in Jamaica (the grant will be paid over in full to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and any balance unexpended on March 31st, 1908, will not be surrendered); £2,200 for the Colonial Conference, due to the fact that after the original estimate was framed the number of guests was increased, and the period during which the Colonial Premiers were entertained also proved to be longer than was at first expected; £200,000 special grants to certain Local Education Authorities (for the present financial year only; allowance was made for this sum in the Budget); £11,000 special grants to certain School Boards in Scotland; £40,000 grant in aid for British East Africa; £20,000 as contribution towards the expenditure incurred by the Transvaal on repatriation; £20,000 grant to the Orange River Colony for the same purpose; £7337 as contribution towards the expenditure incurred by the Transvaal for the benefit of natives; £25,153 grant to the Orange River Colony for the same purpose; £5000 for the repatriation of Chinese Coolies in the Transvaal gold mines; £10,200 for steamer subsidies in the West Indian Islands; £5000 to meet the probable expenditure to be incurred by the delimitation of the boundaries between the British and

German possessions in Nigeria, from Yola to the Cross River; £200,000 for contributions in aid of expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act of 1905; and £14,439 repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund.

Gross National Expenditure.

Finally, in order to show the entire expenditure for which the State was responsible in 1906-7, there have to be added—(1) the expenditure to which the Public Revenue assigned to relieve Local Taxation is applied, and (2) the expenditure chargeable to Capital Account. These additions are made in the following statement:—

I. Expenditure chargeable against Exchequer Revenue	£139,415,000
II. Expenditure chargeable against Local Taxation Revenue	10,222,000
	149,637,000
III. Expenditure chargeable against Capital, viz.—	£
Telegraph Acts, '92-'04	1,380,000
Naval Works Acts, 1895-1905	2,398,000
Military Works Acts, 1897-1901	300,000
Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900	1,000
Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903	194,000
Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903	18,000
Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904	1,684,000
	5,975,000
Total	£155,612,000

The main figures as given above will be found in Table A, and the estimated revenue and expenditure on the same basis for 1907-8 in Table C.

IV. THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt is made up of (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, (3) Unfunded Debt. The table shows the amount of each on March 31st, 1906 and 1907.

(1) This consists of the various stocks, and of the debts to the Banks of England and Ireland.

(2) These are annuities in which the payment is made for lives or terms of years, after which it ceases altogether. In estimating the amount of the Debt, these annuities are capitalised.

(3) This consisted in the year under review of War Stock and War Bonds, Exchequer Bonds, and Treasury Bills. The total charge for the service of the Debt has ranged, according to circumstances, from £32,457,000 in '16, to £23,500,000 in '99-1900, and in 1901-2, without Sinking Fund, to £18,310,000. It now stands at £20,500,000. (See Part V., Budget.)

The National Debt may be regarded from two points of view: that of the dead-weight debt, for which there is nothing to show, and which on March 31st, 1907, amounted to £724,505,545, and that of the gross liabilities of the State, which at the same date stood at £774,164,704. The total gross liabilities of the State are found by adding to the dead-weight debt certain other capital liabilities, the nature of which has varied from time to time, and against these were and are set certain estimated assets, and also the Exchequer balances

at the Banks of England and Ireland. The difference between Actual Debt and Gross Liabilities was for several years comparatively small, but in recent years considerable new capital liabilities have been incurred, which have materially changed the proportionate relations of the totals to each other. Parliament enacts that certain specified sums may be

borrowed from the National Debt Commissioners in such amounts as may be required from time to time for the execution of certain works, some of which may be reproductive, the repayments of principal and interest being charged on the estimates and extended over a period of years. The system is quite outside the Debt system proper and its fixed charge.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE GROSS CAPITAL LIABILITIES of the State, the ESTIMATED ASSETS, and also the EXCHEQUER BALANCES, on March 31st, 1906, and March 31st, 1907.

TABLE B.		On March 31st, 1906.	On March 31st, 1907.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in the Year ended March 31st, 1907.
		£	£	£
Funded Debt		634,047,429	631,928,334	- 2,119,095
Terminable Annuities: Estimated Capital Liability in respect of		43,459,548	40,864,211	- 2,595,337
Unfunded Debt		65,713,000	51,713,000	- 14,000,000
		743,219,977	724,505,545	- 18,714,432
Other Capital Liabilities:				
(1) Capital Value Russian Dutch Loan Annuity (54 & 55 Vict. c. 26)		42,285	—	- 42,285
(2) Under Barracks Act, '90 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 25)		1,397,836	1,134,672	- 263,164
(3) Under Telegraph Acts, '92 to 1904		4,419,405	5,448,159	+ 1,028,754
(4) Under Uganda Railway Acts, '96-1902		4,792,208	4,614,639	- 177,569
(5) Under Public Offices (Acquisition of Site) Act, '95, Session 2 (59 Vict. c. 5)		419,801	414,579	- 5,222
(6) Under Public Offices (Whitehall) Site Act, '97 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 27)		471,943	465,585	- 6,358
(7) Under Royal Niger Company Act, '99 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 43)		731,319	708,784	- 22,535
(8) Under Naval Works Acts, '95 to 1905		17,843,531	19,858,521	+ 2,014,990
(9) Under Military Works Acts, '97 to 1901		11,959,517	11,940,497	- 19,020
(10) Under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 19)		200,000	197,529	- 2,471
(11) Under Pacific Cable Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII. c. 31)		1,940,539	1,921,210	- 19,329
(12) Under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 16)		45,604	62,542	+ 16,938
(13) Under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903 (3 Edw. VII. c. 41)		506,222	692,442	+ 186,220
(14) Under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904		1,000,000	2,200,000	+ 1,200,000
		45,770,210	49,659,159	+ 3,888,949
TOTAL Gross Liabilities*.		788,990,187	774,164,704	- 14,825,483
Estimated Assets:				
(1) Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares		31,080,000	31,796,000	+ 716,000
(2) Amount of Advances from the Exchequer un- repaid:				
Bullion		390,000	422,516	+ 32,516
(3) Contribution of Colonies to Capital Expenditure on the Pacific Cable		1,415,053	1,401,500	- 13,553
(4) Moiety of Estimated Capital Value of Red Sea and India Telegraph Company's Annuity, repayable by Indian Government		42,730	26,082	- 16,648
(5) Nominal Value of Debenture Stock of the Cunard Steamship Company held as security for repayment of Advances under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904		739,016	2,422,765	+ 1,683,749
TOTAL Estimated Assets		33,666,799	36,068,863	+ 2,402,064
Exchequer Balances at the Banks of England and Ireland		10,451,487	6,932,423	+ 3,519,064

* In addition to the liabilities given here, there are sundry contingent liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

It is the capital liabilities still involved in these undertakings, which are set out in Table B, including those for naval and military works, which are gradually increasing the gross liabilities of the State. In the appended columns the figures are similar to some of those shown in Table B, only that they run back to earlier dates, column No. 1 showing the aggregate of the Funded Debt, the estimated value of the Terminable Annuities and the amount of the Unfunded Debt; No. 2 the Gross Liabilities of the State, and No. 3 the amount of the Local Loans outstanding until the separate stock was created.

Year.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	£	£	£
1836 .	843,792,836	846,057,745	7,373,997
1850 .	827,288,478	828,909,728	14,407,726
1857 .	835,584,515	836,811,622	13,568,741
1860 .	821,670,869	822,835,579	12,764,894
1870 .	792,132,575	793,089,295	13,526,974
1880 .	769,856,044	770,604,774	29,331,669
1886 .	741,400,384	742,024,320	25,908,815
1887 .	735,549,930	736,153,067	26,349,613
1888 .	704,052,614	704,634,952	—
1890 .	688,548,306	689,089,046	—
1899 .	628,021,572	635,393,734	—
1900 .	628,930,653	638,919,931	—
1901 .	689,469,953	703,934,349	—
1902 .	745,015,050	765,215,653	—
1903 .	770,778,762	798,349,190	—
1904 .	762,629,776	794,498,999	—
1905 .	755,072,109	796,736,491	—
1906 .	743,219,977	788,990,187	—
1907 .	724,505,545	774,164,704	—

V. THE BUDGET.

Mr. Asquith presented his second Budget to the House on April 18th, 1907. Dealing first with the balance in hand, he pointed out that this balance, which a year ago was estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000, actually was found to be £5,399,000, as thus:

	£
Actual Revenue, 1906-7	144,814,000
Estimated " "	142,755,000
Excess	2,059,000
Actual Expenditure, 1906-7	139,415,000
Estimated " "	142,421,000
Decrease	3,006,000
	5,065,000
Add Estimated Balance 1906-7 . . .	334,000
Realised Surplus	5,399,000

The realised surplus goes automatically to the old sinking fund, and can only be legally applied to the redemption of debt.

The large decrease in expenditure was entirely due to the savings by the spending departments, and mainly in the Army, which was responsible for £2,031,000 out of the total sum saved.

The increase in revenue was due almost entirely to three items:

(i) Customs. The Coal Duty, which during the last seven months of its life, from April to November, produced £1,495,000, or £345,000 above the estimate, which estimate was itself based on the highest yield of the previous year. That was due to a time of very exceptional activity in the coal export trade, which was

stimulated to some extent by strikes and shortage of supply in the French and German markets.

(ii) The Estate Duty. In consequence of the falling in of a number of abnormally large estates, this produced a record yield of nearly £1,200,000 in excess of the estimate.

(iii) The Mint produced exceptional profits, which were responsible for nearly the whole of the increase of £441,000 under the head of Miscellaneous.

Dealing with the revenue returns generally, Mr. Asquith stated that the reduction of the tea duty by one penny had been followed by an increase in consumption of 4,500,000 lbs. Tobacco had not quite realised his expectations, but in regard to the alcohol group, in which there had been a progressive but formidable decline since 1899, there were signs of a slight but definite reaction. Two other sources of revenue, Stamps and Post Office, had also fallen short of expectations. The decrease of £200,000 in stamps was entirely due to the Stock Exchange, and the shrinkage in the value of securities. The check in the normal growth of the Post Office revenue was more difficult to explain, but was attributed to less expansion in the demand for picture postcards; to the effect of the telephone in supplanting letters; and to a less rapid growth in the revenue of the telephone trunk lines.

In a general review of the financial year 1906-7 Mr. Asquith stated that the permanent reduction in the National Debt amounted to £13,714,000. The war debt was reduced, almost entirely in the past two years, by £20,173,000, and of that sum, the reduction effected last year was £9,643,000. Allowing, however, for a net addition to the National Debt of £3,889,000, the gross liabilities of the nation were reduced during the year by £9,825,000.

Regarding the financial year 1907-8, Mr. Asquith estimated

the Revenue at	£144,190,000,
the Expenditure at	£140,757,000,
giving a surplus of	£3,433,000.

He pointed out, however, that from the surplus a sum of £200,000 must be deducted, not appearing on the estimates, and representing the temporary continuation for another year of the grant made last year for necessitous school areas, and which, in consequence of the failure of the Education Bill to pass into law, it was necessary to renew. The available surplus was thus reduced to £3,233,000.

Dealing generally with the financial policy of the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said they were under the immediate obligation to reinstate and improve the national credit. But beyond and behind there lay the whole still unconquered territory of social reform; and, speaking on behalf of the whole Government, he regarded Old Age Pensions as the most serious and most urgent of all the demands for social reform. It was their intention to lay firm the foundations of this reform before the close of this Parliament—indeed, if allowed to have their way, before the close of next Session. Secondly, there were the relations between the Imperial Exchequer and Local Taxation. He proposed as from the end of the present financial year, from April 1st, 1908, to sweep away root and branch the whole system by which assigned revenues, the proceeds of Imperial taxes, are intercepted and handed over to local authorities. He proposed, there-

TABLE C.—FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1907-8
(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

ESTIMATED REVENUE.		1907-8.	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		1907-8.
	£	£	I. Consolidated Fund Services.		£
Customs		31,740,000	National Debt Services :		
Excise		30,600,000	(a) Interest and Management .		18,617,000
Estate, etc., Duties	13,600,000		(b) Repayment of Capital .	9,383,000	
Add: Proposed increase			Add: Proposed increase		
in rates of Estate Duty			of the Sinking Fund .	1,500,000	
as from April 18th, 1907	600,000				10,883,000
		14,200,000			29,500,000
Stamps		8,000,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services		1,685,000
Land Tax		700,000	Payments to Local Taxation Ac-		
House Duty		1,900,000	counts		1,160,000
Property & Income Tax .	32,500,000		Total Consolidated Fund Services .		32,345,000
Deduct: Proposed reduction					
on Earned Incomes			II. Supply Services.		
(£1,250,000), and Esti-			Army (including Ordnance Fac-		
mated postponement of			tories)		27,760,000
collection of Tax due			Navy	£	31,419,000
to change (£750,000) .	2,000,000	30,500,000	Civil Services	30,107,000	
			Add: Proposed Grants		
			in relief of Education		
			Rates	200,000	
					30,307,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Taxes		117,640,000	Customs and Inland Revenue De-		
Post Office		17,600,000	partments		3,258,000
Telegraph Service		4,400,000	Post Office Services		17,368,000
Crown Lands		500,000	Total Supply Services		110,112,000
Receipts from Suez Canal Shares			Total Estimated Expenditure . .		142,457,000
and Sundry Loans		1,100,000	Balance		333,000
Miscellaneous		1,550,000	Total		142,790,000
Total Exchequer Receipts from Non-					
Tax Revenue		25,150,000			
Total Estimated Revenue		142,790,000			
			Estimated Revenue assigned to		
			Local Taxation Accounts . . .	£10,045,000	
			Estimated Borrowings to meet Ex-		
			pended chargeable against		
			Capital	£4,000,000	
			Estimated Payments out of Revenue		
			assigned to Local Taxation Ac-		
			counts	£10,045,000	
			Estimated Expenditure chargeable		
			against Capital	£3,850,000	

fore, that at the close of the present financial year they should receive from the Consolidated Fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of these respective sources of revenue, which at present go to the local taxation accounts, at the present rates of charge.

Income Tax Charges.

He did not propose this year to make any change in the indirect taxation of the country, but he did propose to deal with the Income Tax. The tax must now be regarded as an integral and permanent part of our financial system, and an attempt must be made to arrive at some scheme which, without destroying its essential features or productive characteristics, would differentiate incomes not merely as to amount but also as to the source whence they were derived, and the conditions under which were enjoyed. He therefore made the following proposals:

Differential treatment only to be applied to incomes not exceeding £2000 from all sources.

The income tax to remain as a normal tax at 1s. in the £1.

A relief of 3d. in the £1 to be allowed on the earned portion of incomes not exceeding £2000 from all sources.

The existing system of exemptions and abate-

ments to be retained, and in the case of a mixed income, the abatement always to be made from the earned portion.

The burden of proof to be on the individual claiming the lower rate; he must make his claim with his return if he is a person to whom a return is sent, and if he is not he must claim it not later than Sept. 30th in each year.

To be compulsory on every person receiving the form of return to make a declaration and send it back, even though his income be taxed at the source.

The penalties to be increased, and the period of recovery in cases of evasion to be extended.

Extended returns to be required from all employers, whether private persons or companies, requiring them to give not only the names but the salaries of their employees.

Section 133 of the Act of 1842 to be repealed, which allows an abatement of the duty, if at the end of the year of assessment it is found that the profits of that year fall short of the average profits of the previous three years.

The estimated loss during the year from the differentiation was £1,250,000, and during the first year there would be an additional loss, which would not recur, owing to the delay which must necessarily result in getting in the tax, during the early months of next year, on

account of the more complicated machinery, the greater number of returns to be examined and the larger number of officers to be employed. He anticipated that there might be a delay to the extent of £750,000 in the collection of the tax for the present year. These two sums together would make a loss for the year of £2,000,000. Against this must be set the fact that £900,000 more would be obtained from the tax this year, and further that the £750,000 was not an actual loss, but only a deferred collection, to be credited to the receipts of the year that followed.

Revision of Death Duties.

Finally the Chancellor of the Exchequer invited the Committee to consider the revision of the death duties. He was satisfied, after a good deal of investigation, that the time had come when without any injury to property, without any check to the accumulation of capital, and without any injustice to any human being, the scale of duties which was imposed by the Act of 1894 might be reconsidered. The proposals were as follows:

The scale to remain exactly as it is up to £150,000.

When the principal value of the estate exceeds £150,000, but does not exceed £250,000, the rate of duty to be .7 per cent. instead of 6½ per cent.;

£250,000 to £500,000, 8 per cent. instead of 7 per cent.;

£500,000 to £750,000, 9 per cent. instead of 7½ per cent.;

£750,000 to £1,000,000, 10 per cent. instead of 7½ per cent.

Exceeding £1,000,000, 10 per cent. on the first million and an extra 10 per cent. up to £1,500,000, *i.e.* between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000, 10 per cent. on the first million, 11 per cent. on the balance; between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000, 10 per cent. on the first million and 12 per cent. on the balance, and so on up to sums between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000, which would pay 10 per cent. on the first million and 14 per cent. on the balance. Above £3,000,000, everything in excess of the first million, which would still pay 10 per cent., would be taxed 15 per cent.

The estimated additional amount in an average year was £1,200,000. It was proposed to apply the new scale to all estates passing by death from that day (April 18th, 1907). In consequence of delay in winding up estates, they could not expect to get the whole average yield during the present year. He thought it wise, therefore, not to anticipate a larger receipt from that source than £600,000.

The Surplus.

Estimated surplus of revenue	£3,233,000
Additional Death Duties	£600,000
Cost of Income Tax proposals	£2,000,000
Addition to new Sinking Fund	£1,500,000
For contingencies of the year	£333,000
	<hr/> £3,833,000

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith said that the £1,500,000 mentioned above was earmarked for the purposes of old age pensions, to which must be added the £756,000, the uncollected arrears upon the year's income tax, making a total of over £2,250,000.

Fire Brigades Union, National. President, Duke of Marlborough, K.G.; Hon. Sec., Augustus Hill, Union Bank Chambers, Bedford.

Fisher, Admiral Sir John A., G.C.B., O.M. Appointed Senior Naval Lord on the Board of Admiralty in Oct. 1904, was b. Jan. 25th, '41, and is the son of Capt. W. Fisher, 78th Highlanders. He entered the Navy in '54, saw service in the Chinese and Crimean wars, and distinguished himself in the Egyptian war '82. He was appointed Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes in '86, Rear-Admiral '90, Admiral Superintendent Portsmouth Dockyard '91, Controller of the Navy '92, Commander-in-Chief North America and West Indies Station '97, Naval Delegate Hague Peace Conference '99, Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean '99-1902, Portsmouth August 1903, First Sea Lord 1904, and Admiral of the Fleet Dec. 1905. He was a member of the Escher War Office Committee 1903. Appointed First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to H.M. the King, Oct. 1904. Order of Merit June 30th, 1905. The Admiralty, S.W.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

In the 1904-5-6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons. The political aspect of the Fiscal Question, and particularly its effect upon Political Parties, is dealt with in the article on PARLIAMENT. The resolutions passed at the 1907 IMPERIAL CONFERENCE are given in the article under that heading.

Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

On Oct. 6th 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, opened his campaign at Glasgow. The proposals made by him at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

New Duties.

On foreign corn and flour 2s. per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce 5 %
Foreign manufactured goods 10 %*

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies should have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon Colonial wines, and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

Duties Removed.

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea	. . . . .	¾ of duty †
Sugar	. . . . .	¾ " "
Coffee and Cocoa	. . . . .	¾ " "

* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10 %, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

† Then at 6d. per lb.

The Tariff Commission.

Speaking at Leeds on Dec. 16th, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain announced that a Tariff Commission would be formed, and on Dec. 18th the work, scope and composition of the Commission were announced. The present members are:—

Col. Charles Allen.
Mr. F. Baynes.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough,
C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. C. Booth,
F.R.S.
Mr. H. Bostock.
Sir S. B. Boulton,
Bart.
Mr. Richard Burbidge.
Mr. J. J. Candlish.
Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.
Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.
Mr. J. Howard Colls.
Mr. J. G. Colmer,
C.M.G.
Mr. W. Cooper.
Mr. J. Arthur Corah.
Mr. J. W. Dennis.
Lord Desborough.
Mr. C. Eckersley.
Mr. F. Elgar, F.R.S.
Mr. L. Evans.
Mr. G. Flett.
Sir C. Follett, C.B.
Mr. T. Gallaher.
The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.
Mr. A. Gilbey.
Sir W. J. Goulding,
Bart.

Mr. F. L. Harris, M.P.
Mr. J. M. Harris.
Mr. W. Harrison.
Sir. Alex. Henderson,
Bart.
Sir A. Hickman, Bart.
Sir Alfred L. Jones,
K.C.M.G.
Mr. Arthur Keen.
Mr. J. J. Keswick.
Mr. I. Levinstein.
Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart.
Mr. R. Littlejohn.
Mr. Chas. Lyle.
Mr. A. W. Maconochie.
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.
Sir A. Noble, K.C.B.
Hon. Charles Parsons,
C.B., F.R.S.
Sir Walter Peace,
K.C.M.G.
Sir Westby Perceval,
K.C.M.G.
Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Mr. J. Rank.
Mr. R. H. Reade.
Rt. Hon. Sir C. C. Smith, G.C.M.G.
Mr. F. Tonsley.
Sir John Turney.
Mr. S. J. Waring, Jun.
Mr. W. Bridges Webb.

Hon. President, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.
Chairman, Sir V. Caillard.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. C. A. Pearson.

Secretary, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins.

Assist. Sec., Mr. Percy A. Hurd.

Office, 7, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The first meeting was held on Jan. 15th, 1904, and forms have since been filled up and witnesses heard in regard to every substantial industry in the country, including Agriculture. Reports on the Iron and Steel Trade and on the Cotton Industry have been published, and were given in the 1906 ed. of the ANNUAL, also a Report on Agriculture in Nov. 1906, and volumes of evidence on the various Textile Trades (namely, wool and worsted, flax, hemp and jute, silk, hosiery, lace and carpets). In 1907 volumes of evidence dealing with the Pottery, Glass, and Sugar and Confectionery trades were published. Reports on other industries are to follow in due course.

The following Memoranda have been published: "The New German Commercial Treaties and the New German Tariff" (April 1905); "Tariff Systems of Europe and America" (July 1905); "Preference in Relation to the Trade between the United Kingdom and Canada" (Jan. 1906); "The New Continental Tariffs" (March 1906); "The New Canadian Tariff and Preferential Trade within the Empire" (Jan. 1907); "The Import and Export Trade of the United Kingdom in 1905 and 1906"

(Jan. 1907); "Calculations bearing upon various Schemes of Reciprocal Tariff Preference" (April 1907); "The New Australian Tariff" (Oct. 1907).

Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

A number of associations have been formed, both for promoting and for opposing Mr. Chamberlain's policy. The following is a list of the more important of them.

For Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—*President*, Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Edward Nettlefold, M.A., J.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.*, W. Jenkins; *Assistant Sec.*, A. E. Hunt, B.A.; *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21st, 1903 (Mr. Chamberlain later on became a vice-president).—*President*, Duke of Sutherland, K.G.; *Chairman of Council*, Duke of Westminster; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Viscount Ridley; *Sec.*, Mr. T. W. A. Bagley; *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Liberal Union Club.—*President*, Lord Lansdowne; *Hon. Sec.*, Mr. H. Pike Pease, M.P. *Address*, 23, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.

Birmingham and Midlands Women's Imperial Tariff Reform League.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. W. Farrow.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Unionist Free Trade Club. *President*, Duke of Devonshire; *Sec.*, E. G. Brunker; *Office*, 38, Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—*Chairman of Committee*, Mr. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Sec.*, Chas. Mallet, M.P.; *Sec.* Miss Ivy Pretious; *Office*, 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Free Trade Union.—*Chairman of Committee*, Mrs. Harcourt; *Hon. Secs.*, Lady Frances Balfour and Lady Bamford-Slack. *Office*, 8, Victoria Street, S.W.

Gobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Sec.*, J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at 22, Albemarle Street, W. *Sec.*, F. A. Milne, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, was founded in 1868, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in '98. The Council of the Corporation consists of 21 members, 6 of whom are nominated by the Central Association of Bankers, 6 by the London Chamber of Commerce, and 9 are co-opted by the Council as a whole. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. It keeps elaborate records regarding the economic and financial condition of the various States with whose debts it is called upon to deal. The Council appoints the British representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt. As a general rule the Council acts through the

various Bondholders' Committees associated with it. There are usually from fifteen to twenty separate Bondholders' Committees affiliated to the Corporation. The Council finds the Committees house-room, supplies them with skilled assistance, and advances such sums as may be required to defray the necessary expenses connected with the negotiations. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages between £9000 and £10,000 a year. The President receives £1000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. President, Lord Avebury; Vice-President, Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.; Secretary, J. P. Cooper; Office, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Foreign Moneys, and Approximate Value in English (at date of going to press). Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Argentina . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	s. d.
" . . .	" (paper) . . .	4 0
Austria-Hungary . . .	Florin (silver) . . .	1 9
" . . .	New currency . . .	1 8
" . . .	Krone . . .	0 10
Belgium . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Brazil . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	1 3½
Bulgaria . . .	Leva (100 stotinkis) . . .	0 9½
Canada and United States . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Ceylon . . .	Rupee . . .	1 4
Chili . . .	Peso (gold), new . . .	1 6
China . . .	Paper . . .	1 0½
" . . .	100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight) . . .	3 0½
" . . .	1 Dollar, silver (Local currency) . . .	2 2½
Cuba . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	50 Piastre (gold piece) . . .	10 3
" . . .	Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . .	20 6
Finland . . .	Markka (100 penni) . . .	0 9½
France . . .	Franc (100 centimes) . . .	0 9½
Germany . . .	Mark (100 pfennig) . . .	0 11½
" . . .	20 Mark (gold) . . .	19 6
Greece . . .	Drachmè (100 leptà) . . .	0 9
Holland and Java . . .	1 Gulden of 100 cents . . .	1 8
Hong Kong . . .	British Dollar (silver) . . .	2 2½
India . . .	Rupee (silver) . . .	1 4
Italy . . .	Lire (100 centesimi) . . .	0 9½
Japan . . .	100 Sen = 1 Yen . . .	2 0½
Mexico . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	2 0
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark . . .	Kroner (100 ore) . . .	1 1½
Peru . . .	Sol (silver) . . .	2 0
Portugal . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	4 3
Roumania . . .	Ley (100 banis) . . .	0 9½

Country.	Chief Coins.	Engl. Value.
Russia . . .	Rouble (100 kopeks) . . .	2 1½
Servia . . .	Dinar (100 paras) . . .	0 9½
Spain . . .	Peseta (100 centesimas) . . .	0 8½
Straits Settlements	Dollar (silver) . . .	2 4
Switzerland . . .	Franc (100 cents.) . . .	0 9½
Turkey . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	Turkish £ (100 piastres) . . .	18 0
Uruguay . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	4 2

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Francis A. Campbell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Louis Mallet, Esq., C.B.; Walter Langley, Esq., C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Lord Fitzmaurice.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The Diplomatic Service.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) Chargés d'Affaires.

The Ambassador, according to historical theory, represents the very person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The Minister is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The Chargé d'Affaires, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to

act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Councillors and Secretaries are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often **Military and Naval Attachés**. In recent years **Commercial Attachés** have been appointed, and a report by Sir Eldon Gorst and Mr. Llewellyn Smith was issued in 1907, recommending that such European Attachés should, for the most part, have their headquarters in London, and divide their time between special investigations abroad, work in the Board of Trade or the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office, and visits to manufacturing districts in the United Kingdom. Commercial Attachés at the more distant ports should move about freely in their districts and pay periodical visits to the United Kingdom.

The Consular Service.

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls-general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in some countries, such as Turkey and China, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: 1st grade, Consuls-General, salary £1000 to £1200; 2nd grade, Consuls-General (2nd class) and Consuls (1st class), salary £800; and 3rd grade, Consuls (2nd class), salary £600. Vice-Consuls, £350, rising by £15 to £450.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Passports.

Foreign Office Passports are granted only to (1) natural-born British subjects, (2) the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, or India. Passports are only granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or are recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or to natural-born British subjects or persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, who produce a Declaration in a form obtainable at the Foreign Office, verified by some banking firm, mayor, magistrate, justice of the peace, minister of religion, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary resident in the United Kingdom. In the case of persons naturalised in the Colonies a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office, or in the case of natives from British India, or persons naturalised therein, a similar letter from the India Office, is required. In all cases of naturalised British subjects the Certificate of Naturalisation must accompany the Declaration or Letter of Recommendation.

All applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Passport Department, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The charge for a Passport is 2s. Persons abroad must apply to the nearest

British Mission or Consulate. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond 5 years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

Travellers intending to visit Russia, Turkey, Roumania, Persia, Colombia, Venezuela, Hayti, or Erythrea must get their Passports *visés* at the Consulates General in London, or one of the other Consulates in the United Kingdom of the countries named.

FORESTRY.

In Jan. 1903 a Departmental Committee (Mr. R. C. Munro Ferguson, chairman; Mr. R. H. Hooker, of the Board of Agriculture, secretary) issued a valuable report on forestry in this country. They said that the area of waste, heather, and rough pasture or land out of cultivation in the United Kingdom on which afforestation could be profitably undertaken is 21,000,000 acres, and that afforestation would furnish remunerative labour to an increased rural population, land under forests requiring more labour than the same area under sheep. The world is approaching a dearth in its supply of coniferous timber, which constitutes between 80 and 90 per cent. of the total British timber imports, and which can be grown in these islands, and the question is therefore a matter of grave national concern.

In his book, "Forestry in the United Kingdom," Dr. W. Schlich, Ph.D., C.B., F.R.S., estimates the home production of timber in this country at 2,000,000 tons per annum, and says the British import of timber is rather more than 10,000,000 tons per annum. Of the quantity imported about 90 per cent. is pine and fir and oak, which could be grown in this country. Omitting furniture and hard woods, our imports of timber in 1906 were valued at £25,580,239. Dr. Schlich points out further, that Europe has not been able, for a good many years, to supply from within its own borders the timber it requires. The two great exporting countries outside Europe are the United States and Canada. But the United States are working with a heavy deficit as compared with production. They have, therefore, organised a Bureau of Forestry, and are, in steadily increasing quantities, drawing on Canada. Dr. Schlich urges that 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 acres of the waste land in this country should gradually be afforested. This he estimates would require an expenditure on labour of about £2 per acre for planting. After the forests are established, every acre would require about 5 days' labour a year. This, with the transport and working up the timber, would find profitable employment for a large number of people.

At a conference of representatives of municipalities with Lord Carrington and Mr. John Burns, June 25th, 1907, Mr. Burns said there are 34 local authorities which own or lease 90,000 acres. Eight afforestation schemes are being carried out by local authorities, but only 2000 acres are in woodland. Liverpool, Leeds, Birmingham, Bradford, and Manchester are developing forest land. Only 2½ per cent. of British woodlands are in State possession, as compared with 12 per cent. in France and Norway, 27 per cent. in Sweden, 33 per cent. in Germany, and 61 per cent. in Russia.

The Government in 1907 arranged for the purchase of the estate of Interliver, Argyllshire, which has an area of about 12,530 acres,

with a view to its conversion into a state forest, under the management of the Office of Woods and Forests.

Woodland Areas of Great Britain.

A specially detailed inquiry into the Woodland Areas of Great Britain was made in 1905, on the recommendation of the recent Departmental Committee on British Forestry. The woodland area is returned under three categories:

(1) **Coppice**—*i.e.* woods that are entirely cut over periodically and reproduce themselves naturally by stout shoots.

(2) **Plantations**—*i.e.* land planted or replanted within the last ten years.

(3) **Other Woods**—*i.e.* all land not returned as coppice or plantation, used altogether or mainly for the growth of wood, other than orchards.

The figures are as follows:—

	Eng- land.	Scot- land.	Wales.	Great Britain.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Coppice. . .	538,123	23,015	15,733	576,871
Plantations (since 1895). .	59,647	35,407	8,629	103,683
Other Woods .	1,117,703	809,987	159,999	2,087,689
Total Wood- lands . . .	1,715,473	868,409	184,361	2,768,243

The 1905 totals showed an increase of 42,147 acres compared with the 1895 figures.

Adding to the 1905 figures for Great Britain, those for Ireland and the Isle of Man, the result for the United Kingdom is:—

Great Britain . . .	2,768,243 acres.
Ireland	301,000 "
Isle of Man	1,000 "
United Kingdom . .	3,070,243 "

The return showed approximately that planting was carried on in Great Britain at the rate of 10,368 acres per annum in the period 1895-1905, as compared with 8228 acres during 1891-5, and 9894 acres during 1881-91.

The woodlands are about 4 per cent. of the total area of the United Kingdom, and about 67,000 acres of the total belong to the Crown.

Facilities for Forestry Instruction.

In Jan. 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean, at Coleford. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 16 and 21. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in November each year, and only 10 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. The subjects taught include sylviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying, and accounts. Applications for admission should be sent to Mr. Philip Baylis, Deputy Surveyor of the Forest of Dean, Whitehead Park, Parkend, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at Oxford Uni-

versity, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students. The instructors are Professors Schlich and W. R. Fisher. The course is recognised by the Secretary of State for India.

A Reader in Forestry was appointed for a period of 5 years by the University of Cambridge in 1907.

The Board of Agriculture granted £500 in 1905 for the establishment of two lectureships in forestry at the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle. Forestry branches have been added to the Agricultural Colleges at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at Edinburgh University.

The Royal English Arboricultural Society has a membership of nearly 1000, representing the landowners, land agents, and foresters of the United Kingdom. President, H. J. Elwes, F.R.S. Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society (instituted 1854). Any person interested in forestry and desirous of promoting the objects of the Society is eligible for election as a member. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Robert Galloway, S.S.C., 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh. Offices, 5, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

Irish Forestry Society, formed in 1902, to advance Scientific and Practical Forestry in Ireland. President, Lord Castletown; Sec., A. H. Walkey, 12, College Green, Dublin.

The Midland Reafforesting Association, of which Sir Oliver Lodge is president, aims at planting waste places, and especially pit mounds in the "Black Country," where it is estimated that 14,000 out of 30,000 acres of waste could be profitably afforested. Secretary, Mr. P. E. Martineau, 55, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Forrer, Emil, Swiss statesman, was b. at Winterthur, Feb. 9th, 1845, and began his career in the law; but after being returned to the Federal Council in '77 devoted himself to politics, and soon became a leading member of the Radical Democratic party. For nearly twenty years his influence was pre-eminent, but in 1900 a *referendum* of the Swiss nation threw out his scheme for the insurance of workmen against accidents or sickness, although it had been almost unanimously adopted by Parliament. M. Forrer thereupon left the Federal Council to become Director of Railways. Two years later, however, he accepted office as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. He was President of the Swiss Confederation in 1906. For his physical characteristics, M. Forrer is popularly known as the "Lion of Winterthur."

FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

President.

M. Armand Fallières, elected to the presidency Jan. 17th, 1906, in succession to M. Loubet, was b. at Mezin (Lot-et-Garonne), Nov. 6th, 1841. He is a man of simple habits, great *bonhomie*, and uprightness, and delights to supervise work on his vineyards, the Loupillon estate, in

his native district. His father was a clerk of the peace at Mézin. The future President was called to the Bar at Nérac, of which he became Mayor and Deputy ('76) as a member of the Republican Left party. Re-elected in '77, he became Under-Secretary for the Interior ('80), Minister of the Interior ('82), Prime Minister (March 29th, '83), his Cabinet falling 11 months later, when the Senate rejected the Bill dealing with pretenders to the throne of France. After this he was twice Minister of Public Education, twice Minister of Justice, and again Minister of the Interior, until in '99 he succeeded M. Loubet as President of the Senate, having been elected a member of that assembly in '90. M. Fallières is a man of culture and an orator. He loves books, and has written verse both in French and in the Languedocien dialect. He married Mlle Besson, daughter of a solicitor, and has two children—a son who is a barrister, and an unmarried daughter.

Government.

The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: viz., the Senate of 300 members, indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments; there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only); and the Chamber of Deputies of 594 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The method of election is by *scrutin d'arrondissement*. Each Department is divided into *arrondissements* returning one Député, though where the population of the *arrondissement* exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 15,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The Conseil d'Etat is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maitres de Requêtes* and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

The Army.

In 1906 a Conseil Supérieur de la Défense Nationale was constituted, to ensure unity of action between the Ministers of War, of Marine, of the Colonies, and of Finance, under the control of the President. Its sittings are attended by the chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army and Navy, and by the president of the Consultative Committee for Colonial Defence.

The French army is administered by the War Department, or Ministry of War, with Gen. Picquart at its head, assisted by a Military Cabinet and the chiefs of various bureaux. The chief of the general staff of the army is responsible to the Minister, and controls the directors of infantry, cavalry, engineers, artillery, finance, etc.

The strength of the army, taken as a base for the budget charges for 1907 (£26,992,630, an increase of £891,265) was 28,872 officers and 550,390 men of the active force, and 677 officers and 24,135 men of the gendarmerie.

In 1906 the active army numbered: 352,081 infantry, 64,172 cavalry, 72,456 artillery, 14,209 engineers, 9863 military train, 14,419 administrative troops, and 4195 auxiliary, giving a total of 531,395, with 129,511 horses. The Active Army is constituted as follows: 562 battalions of infantry, 30 battalions of Chasseurs, 8 Foreign, 20 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Saharan Tirailleurs, and 5 African Light Infantry: total, 650 battalions. The Cavalry form 31 regiments of Dragons, 21 of Chasseurs, 14 of Hussars, 13 of Cuirassiers, 6 of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and 4 of Spahis (all of 5 squadrons). Artillery: Field batteries, 442; Horse batteries, 52; Mountain batteries, 22; Foot (or Fortress) batteries, 112: in all, 628. Engineers: 7 regiments, 26 battalions, and 3 Railway companies with telegraphists, ballooning troops, etc.; the Military Train has 20 squadrons (comprising 72 companies).

Including the Colonial troops and the troops in Algiers and Tunis, but excluding other Colonial troops, there are 695 full and 22 incomplete battalions, 445 squadrons and about 565 batteries, with 2184 field and 76 mountain guns, 112 fortress artillery companies, and 108 of technical troops.

The strength by arms is:—

	France.	Algiers and Tunis.
Infantry	368,954	43,200
Cavalry	16,764	8,450
Artillery	74,936	3,875
Engineers	12,250	1,118
Train	8,560	1,850

In addition are 2500 non-commissioned officers and 13,000 men in the administrative troops, 4000 officers unattached, 420 officers and 3220 men in the military schools, and 2400 officers and 480 men supernumerary.

The forces are organised in 20 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis; their headquarters being at Lille, Amiens, Rouen, Le Mans, Orleans, Châlons-sur-Marne, Besançon, Bourges, Tours, Rennes, Nantes, Limoges, Clermont-Ferrand, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Algiers, Nancy.

The Army is at present in process of transformation, owing to the introduction of a period of two years' service, which was definitely authorised by the Senate, March 17th, 1905. Until now every Frenchman has served three

years in the Active Army, ten years in the Reserve of the Active Army, six years in the Territorial Army and six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army. For administration, training and mobilisation, the units of the Territorial Army, as well as the Active Reserve, are attached to the corresponding units of the Active Army. The new short service will apply to the whole population, without exceptions, save for physical incapacity. On its introduction the Chambers, by dismissing prematurely in 1907 the contingents of 1903 and 1904, temporarily reduced the active strength in September to about 200,000 men. The Reserve of the Active Army includes about 1,320,000 men, and the Territorial Army and its Reserve about 2,270,000. It has been estimated that the French Army, with its various Reserve and Territorial forces, includes 3,500,000 trained men on a war footing, and that 4,000,000 untrained might be embodied.

Commander-in-chief, General de Lacroix.

The Navy.

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is only responsible to the Chambers. Subordinate to the Minister are the Chief of the Staff, a naval officer, and the Heads or Directors of the four main branches of business—Personnel, Matériel, Ordnance, and Account. In April 1905 a Comité Technique was formed, in place of other committees which were abolished, and subdivided into three departments dealing with (1) *bâtiments de haute mer*; (2) *bâtiments de défense*, and (3) *matériel et effectifs*.

Minister of Marine, M. Gaston Thomson.

Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral M. J. C. Aubert.

Comptroller, L. Chatelain.

Director of Construction, M. A. R. Dubeout.

Director of Ordnance, Gen. H. C. Gossot.

Accountant-General, M. N. Rouchon-Mazerat.

Director of Works, M. L. Renaud.

Hydrographer, M. F. I. Hanusse.

Ships in Commission, Rear-Admiral Baudry-Lacantinerie.

Director of Navigation and Fisheries, E. L. I. Tréfeu.

Chief of Medical Service, Inspector-General E. F. L. Bertrand.

The 1907 Naval Estimates amounted to £12,486,792, as against £13,001,677 for 1906. New construction amounts were: battleships, £2,010,476; armoured cruisers, £926,367; destroyers, £530,300; submarines, £719,200.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve *arrondissements maritimes*.

The number of officers and men on the active list of the French Navy in 1906 was 53,247, and the number in Reserve 49,340. The executive officers are: 15 vice-admirals, 30 rear-admirals, 125 captains, 215 commanders, 754 lieutenants, 420 sub-lieutenants, 170 midshipmen.

The number of ships built, building, and projected for the French Navy on Oct. 31st, 1907, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected
Battleships	34	7	6
Coast-defence ships	8	—	—
Armoured cruisers	20	3	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	7	—	—
2nd class	12	—	—
3rd class	16	—	—
Unprotected cruisers	1	—	—
Torpedo vessels	14	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	34	31	—
Torpedo boats	281	18	—
Submarines	40	59	—

Three battleships, the *Democratie*, *Justice*, and *Liberté*, were completed in 1907, and carried out satisfactory trials. The only remaining ship of this class, the *Verité*, was launched on May 28th, 1907. Two armoured cruisers were also completed, the *Victor Hugo* and *Jules Michelet*. The destroyers *Coutelas* and *Carquois* were launched on Jan. 12th and June 28th respectively, and torpedo boat No. 319 concluded her trials satisfactorily in August. Three submarines were launched, the *Ventose* on Aug. 23rd, the *Circe* on Sept. 13th, and the *Calypso* on Oct. 24th. The submarine *Opale*, which was completed early in 1907, carried out a series of trials successfully in September, the vessel making a record voyage under water. The seven battleships under construction include the *Verité*, already mentioned, and the six of the 1906 programme, the *Danton*, *Mirabeau*, *Voltaire*, *Diderot*, *Condorcet*, and *Verguinand*. These six vessels are to be of 18,350 tons displacement, and to have an armament of four 12 in., twelve 9.4 in., and 24 smaller guns. It is proposed to lay down six more battleships in 1909 of 21,000 tons displacement. All are to have turbine machinery. Of the armoured cruisers building, the *Ernest Renan*, was launched on Sept. 21st. Ten more subsmeribles of the *Pluviose* type were ordered in October.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Cherbourg: one dock, takes battleships 14,000 tons; seven smaller. Brest: one dock takes battleships; others very small. Lorient: one dock takes battleships 14,000 tons, one takes small cruisers. Rochefort: three docks, take small vessels only. Toulon: three docks take battleships 14,000 tons, six others take cruisers.

A redistribution of the naval forces was made in Jan. 1907 as follows:—1st Squadron, Mediterranean. Battleships: *Suffren*, *Patrie*, *République*, *Saint Louis*, *Gaulois*. Armoured cruisers: *Jules Ferry*, *Léon Gambetta*, *Victor Hugo*. Protected cruisers: *Du Chayla*, *Lalande*. Destroyers: 11. The battleships and cruisers are in full commission all the year round; of the destroyers, five are in commission for the whole year, and the remainder for shorter periods. 2nd Squadron, Mediterranean. Battleships: *Masséna*, *Carnot*, *Jauréguiberry*, *Charles Martel*, *Bouvet*, *Charlemagne*. Armoured cruisers: *Marseillaise*, *Condé*, *Amiral Aube*. Protected cruiser: *Galilee*. The three first-named battleships and the armoured cruisers are in commission for the whole year with reduced complements; the remaining three battleships are *en disponibilité armée* with corresponding complements during the year, while the *Galilee* is in

full commission. 3rd Squadron, Channel. Armoured cruisers: *Montcalm*, *Amiral Gueydon*, *Dupetit Thouars*, *Gloire*, *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Dupuy de Lôme*. Protected cruiser: *Forbin*, and nine torpedo-boat destroyers. For six months of the year the cruisers are in full commission, and for the remainder with reduced complements; while of the destroyers five are in full commission for the whole year, and the remainder for shorter periods.

An important scheme for the training of naval officers was submitted to the Superior Council in November, after which it will be discussed by the Chambers. The object of the scheme is to introduce a reform similar to that adopted for the British Navy under the scheme of Lord Selborne in 1903. It is intended that executive officers, engineers, constructors, and ordnance officers should work together under a common system of entry and training, leading up to specialisation.

A remarkable series of accidents occurred in 1907, two of which may be specially mentioned. On March 13th an explosion occurred on the battleship *Iéna*, while the vessel was in dock at Toulon; over 120 officers and men were killed, and the vessel was almost wholly destroyed. On July 6th a fire broke out on the battleship *Hoche*, but was discovered in time to prevent it spreading to the magazines. On August 1st it was reported from Toulon that the ammunition used by the ships of the Mediterranean Squadron at firing practice was defective, a good number of the shells bursting at the gun-muzzles.

Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The 36,222 communes are combined into 2011 cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into 362 arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements.

By a law passed on Dec. 9th, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which now recognises no religion officially; and the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship (see *History* below). Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State *lycées* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 32,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The legal system comprises for civil cases

the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

Newspapers.

France has more than 300 daily papers. Many of them, however, are small sheets without political or news value. All the papers of any importance have made great progress of late years. The leading Paris organs now use special wires and special correspondents, and are as well informed as any other papers in the world. Following the example of the *Matin*, which by arrangement uses the *Times* service of news, several papers now work hand in hand with papers in London. The number of papers sending a resident correspondent to London is increasing every year. Among the principal Parisian papers are the following:—

Matin, editor, M. Stéphane Lauzanne. *Petit Parisien*—largest circulation of any paper in the world; editor, M. Touchard. *Journal*; London correspondent, M. E. Palmié, 190, Fleet Street. *Petit Journal*, the circulation of which exceeds 1,000,000. *Echo de Paris*, which uses the *Daily Telegraph* service of news. *Petite République*, which has a working arrangement with the *Tribune* (London office, 34, Burnt Ash Hill). *Eclair*. In the case of the following, the small news value is balanced by political importance: *Radical*, *Aurore*, *Humanité*, *Lanterne*, *Siècle*, *République Française*, *Libre Parole*, *Soleil*, and *Univers*. The *Figaro* (editor, M. Gaston Calmette; London correspondent, M. J. Coudurier, 8, New Coventry Street, W.) and the *Gaulois* form a class apart, and may be described as society papers. Evening papers include the *Temps* (editor, M. Adrien Hébrard), which is certainly the most important and influential paper in France: *Journal des Débats* (editor, M. de Nalèche), founded more than a century ago; *Messidor Liberté*; *Intransigeant* (leader-writer, M. Henri Rochefort); *Presse*; and *Patrie*. The European edition of the *New York Herald* and the Continental edition of the *Daily Mail* (London) are both published in Paris. The number of illustrated papers is on the increase. The principal are the *Monde Illustré*, *Illustration*, and *Vie Illustrée*.

Some provincial papers have more than a local circulation and reputation. The *Dépêche de Toulouse* has great political influence.

Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1905 there were 24,755 miles of first-class railways being worked, and 3700 miles of local lines. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. There were 3012 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 4665 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. Manufactures accounted for £123,160,000 of

the exports in 1906, raw materials for £59,000,000, and food products for £28,440,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. Raw materials accounted for £147,480,000 of the imports in 1906, food products for £37,600,000, and manufactures for £40,000,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits. See IRON AND STEEL, RAILWAYS, and TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3367 sq. m.; pop. 295,589. Chief town, Ajaccio. There is a French torpedo-station there. British Consul, W. J. Holmes.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; pop., 1906, 39,252,267. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is very slow: 1904, births, 818,229; deaths, 761,203. The population of Paris is 2,763,393 (1907). Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 517,498), Lyons (pop. 472,114), Bordeaux (pop. 251,047), and Lille (pop. 205,602). Estimated revenue, 1905, £144,923,000; 1906, £148,370,000; 1907, £153,368,800; expenditure, 1905, £144,922,000; 1906, £148,368,000; 1907, £153,353,013; public debt, 1906, £1,162,137,087, funded debt; £77,717,932, floating debt; imports ("special"), 1904, £181,458,000; 1905, £186,950,000; 1906, £225,080,000; exports ("special"), 1904, £179,020,000; 1905, £190,469,000; 1906, £210,600,000. Imports from the United Kingdom during 1904, £21,119,600; 1905, £23,700,000; 1906, £30,020,000; exports to the United Kingdom, 1904, £48,774,000; 1905, £50,248,000; 1906, £51,631,000.

Diplomatic.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, M. Clemenceau.—Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon.—War, Gen. Picquart.—Marine, M. Thomson.—Finance, M. Caillaux.—Public Instruction, M. Aristide Briand.—Justice, M. Guyot Dessaigne.—Commerce, M. Doumergue.—Colonies, M. Milliès-Lacroix.—Agriculture, M. Ruau.—Public Works, M. Barthou.—Labour and Hygiene, M. Viviani.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Geoffray.—Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.—Consul-General, M. Auzépy, 4, Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Paris, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Councillor of Embassy, Hon. Reginald Lister, C.V.O.; Commercial Attaché, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. Lowther.

British Consuls-General: Paris, A. Percy Inglis, M.V.O., I.S.O., 7, Rue d'Aguesseau; Havre, H. L. Churchill; Marseilles, M. C. Gurney, M.V.O. Consuls: Bordeaux, R. D. G. Macdonald; Calais, C. A. Payton, M.V.O.; Cherbourg, M. E. Loftus; Dunkirk, Hon. R. Walsh, M.V.O.; Lyons, E. R. E. Vicars; Nice, A. McMillan; Rouen, C. B. C. Clipperton.

Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately,

defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists—followers of the Duc d'Orléans (*q.v.*), and Imperialists—(followers of Prince Napoleon Victor) (*q.v.*). Now, however, the main division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. At the general election, on April 27th, 1902, the Progressists lost heavily, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '99. In 1904 a split took place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 M. Rouvier succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. M. Rouvier took up the greater part of the programme of his predecessor as to the Education question and the separation of Church and State, but declared that he would carry out the programme in a more conciliatory way. In June 1905 M. Delcassé resigned his post as Foreign Minister, the Moroccan affair being the apparent cause of his retirement, and M. Rouvier took over his portfolio himself. In March 1906 M. Sarrien became Prime Minister, and the General Election in May resulted in the return of the Bloc to power with a gain of 56 seats, the Bloc being a coalition between the various Radical Republican groups and the Socialists. There were returned 246 Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 77 Radical Republicans, 7 dissident Radicals, 22 Independent Socialists, 53 Unified Socialists, 64 Progressists or Mélinists, and 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists. Only a minority of the Socialists favour the Collectivist programme. M. Guesde leads the extremists, and M. Jaurès the Parliamentary or opportunist Socialists. In October M. Clemenceau succeeded M. Sarrien as Premier.

History, 1907.

The refusal of the Vatican to accept the Public Worship Associations, proposed under the Separation Law as a means of leaving the administration of the Church in its own hands, compelled the Government to fall back on the Associations Law 1901 and the Common Law. The latter required that all public meetings (which would include religious services) should be preceded by a declaration to the authorities. The Vatican, however, commanded Catholics not to obey this requirement, even in the form of giving an annual declaration. Consequently the Government were obliged to enforce the rights of the State and to insist on conformity to the law. Dec. 11th being the day fixed for the coming into effect of the Separation Law, the Cabinet approved a series of proposals made by the Minister of Public Worship: 1. The suppression of pensions and allowances in the case of priests who did not obey the law; 2. The immediate liquidation of the property of public establishments of Catholic worship; 3. The devolution to the communal charitable institutions of presbyteries, episcopal residences, and the edifices occupied by seminaries. The churches remained appropriated to religious purposes. The expulsion of Mgr. Montagnini, auditor of the Papal Nunciature, was ordered on the ground that he had transmitted communications from the Vatican to the French

clergy, notwithstanding the breaking off of all relations by the Government. M. Briand on Dec. 15th introduced the Government Bill giving effect to the proposals named above. He explained that if the French clergy should decide to form Public Worship Associations they would enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Protestant and Jewish communions, which had accepted the Separation Law. The only difference would be that the French clergy would lose the ecclesiastical property which they held before the Separation, together with the pensions and allowances of which the uncompromising attitude of the Vatican had deprived them. The Bill was adopted by 413 to 166 votes (21st) and by 180 to 90 votes in the Senate (30th). An Encyclical by the Pope stated (Jan. 11th) that the formation of Public Worship Associations had been subjected by the Government to conditions which were in direct opposition to the divine constitution of the Church; the law conferred on those associations powers which belonged exclusively to ecclesiastical authority, both as to public worship and administration of Church property; and the associations themselves were removed from ecclesiastical jurisdiction and submitted to civil authority. Therefore they had been condemned by the Holy See. The Supplementary Law was one of direct confiscation of Church property and anarchy in public worship. A curious by-product of the controversy was the passing of the Notification Bill (30th), allowing public meetings, whatever their object, to be held without previous notification and at any hour. Thus liberty of public meeting was finally secured, after a long agitation in its favour. The Bishops assembled in conference and afterwards (29th) issued a declaration in which, after supporting the Pope in his protests against recent legislation, they stated they were prepared to give a trial to the arrangement sanctioned by law whereby an administrative contract could be drawn up between the prefects or mayors and the bishops or parish priests giving the latter the legal use of the buildings devoted to public worship, subject to guarantees as to the permanence and moral security of the religious service in such churches, and as to the safeguarding of the principles of the hierarchy in regard to the control of the priests. They suggested a form of draft contract for a period of eighteen years, embodying these two points, and further stipulated that all the communes must be unanimous on the question or the arrangement could not be carried through. M. Briand sent out a circular to the prefects stating the conditions under which the churches might be leased to the parish priests, and expressly permitted the recognition in such documents of the hierarchical authority.

M. Caillana, the Finance Minister, introduced a Bill for the reform of direct taxation, the establishment of a tax on the different sources of income and of a complementary tax on income as a whole (Feb. 7th). The rate was 4 per cent. on income from real estate, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on business or industrial income, and 3 per cent. on earned income. The measure gave great offence to an important section of the Republican majority and was not proceeded with during the year.

A strike was declared by the men on the Paris electric light works in March, the chief grievance being the proposed reduction, by a new company which had taken over the con-

cession, of the pensions of retiring employés. The city was left in partial darkness (19th), but the Government arranged to fill the places of the men by the sapper corps of the Engineers, and the strike ended suddenly. The Socialists criticised the Government for their action, but it was upheld by the great majority of the Chamber. Other labour troubles arose, and much friction was occasioned by the action of the school-teachers and other servants of the State, who claimed the right to combine under the Trade Union Act. The Government took the line that, being State servants possessed of special privileges, they had not the right to strike. When the Chamber of Deputies reassembled (May 7th) the policy of the Government on the rights and duties of trade unions was at once attacked, and M. Briand delivered a most effective speech in reply to M. Jaurès. He said the Government had decided that State officials could not be granted Trade Union rights, and had brought in a Bill interdicting the right to strike and the right to join the General Confederation of Labour. The speech marked the parting of the ways between the extreme revolutionary Socialists, known as the United Socialists, and the Republican majority. The Radicals felt that M. Jaurès and a minority of the Socialists had gone so far that they had really assumed an Anarchist and anti-patriotic attitude. As a result of the debate the Chamber by 327 votes to 200 approved the declarations of the Government.

The glut of wine in the region of the Hérault, the Aude and the Eastern Pyrenees, and the impossibility of selling the wine, together with the angry feeling of the population against the non-application of the existing laws on adulteration of wine, led first to meetings of protest at Narbonne and then to a riot at Béziers (May 16th). It appeared that the consumption of wine in France had been affected by medical action, by the preference for beer, and by the system of blending French wines with the wines of other countries to the detriment of genuine French brands. A monster demonstration was held at Perpignan (19th). Under threat of refusing to pay all taxes the people demanded legislative and administrative measures against the adulteration of wine, and a Bill was brought before the Chamber by the Government (23rd) to oblige wine growers to declare the amount of their crop and to forbid sugaring in the case of second *cuvées*, besides imposing a tax on all sugar used for first *cuvée* wine. A mass meeting, estimated to number about 200,000 persons, which was held at Carcassonne (26th) declared that the Bill was unsatisfactory. Another at Montpellier (June 9th) exceeded 500,000, and was organised by a Comité d'Argeliers headed by a wine grower named Marcelin Albert. A collision with the troops took place, and the garrison at Narbonne refused to act against the crowd and was promptly transferred to the Hautes Alpes department. The threatened resignations of the mayors and municipalities in the four affected departments took place, but the Prefects refused to receive them, and M. Clemenceau declared (18th) that the movement had assumed an illegal character and must be stopped. Several of the leaders of the agitation were arrested (19th), but serious rioting occurred at Narbonne, Montpellier and Béziers, and two companies of the 17th Regiment of the Line, stationed at Agde, and composed of

relatives of the inhabitants of the disaffected districts, mutinied, and were transferred to Tunis. The Chamber passed the Wine Fraud Bill (22nd), and gradually the movement died down.

Notes were exchanged between the Governments of France and Spain and the Governments of England and Spain (May 15th), providing for the maintenance of the *status quo* in those parts of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic which affect the freedom of the communications of the contracting Powers. The Notes were at once communicated to the other European Powers, and the object was stated to be above all, so far as France was concerned, the security of her communications with her African possessions on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The Governments concerned under took, in case new circumstances should arise, to confer with each other on the measures to be taken in common.

The Franco-Japanese Agreement (June 10th) provided for most-favoured-nation treatment for Japanese subjects in Indo-China and the subjects of French Indo-China in Japan until the expiration of the commercial treaty of August 4th, 1896. It also stated that the two Governments would respect the independence and integrity of China, and the principle of equal treatment there for the trade and subjects of all nations, and would support each other in maintaining peace in the regions of the Chinese Empire in the vicinity of which they had sovereign rights.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra visited Paris in February, staying at the Embassy. They were the guests of the President at an Elysée luncheon (6th). The King and Queen of Norway were greeted with enthusiasm in May. In October the King and Queen of Spain stayed in Paris for a few days on their way to England, and were warmly welcomed. In May the Lord Provosts of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and a number of members of the Manchester Corporation visited Paris, Dijon, Lyons, and other cities; while a deputation from London University returned the visit paid by professors from the University of Paris. In October the Municipal Council of Paris were cordially welcomed and fêted in London, whither they went on the invitation of the Corporation.

FRANCE, COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

The total area of the colonies and dependencies of France is about 4,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 57,000,000. The Minister of the Colonies controls their administration, and those which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the *Conseil Supérieur des Colonies*, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

Colonies in North Africa.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a *Conseil Supérieur*, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegates, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending

one senator and two deputies to the National Assembly. There are 2375 miles of railway. The products of the country include esparto and halfa grass, barley, wine, oil, tobacco, wool, iron and zinc ores, etc. Workable beds of phosphates have lately been discovered in the region between Oran and Tunis. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 54,600 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. **Area**, 184,474 sq. m.; **pop.** (1906), 5,231,850, including about 730,000 Europeans, and about 57,000 Jews. The population of Algiers is 138,240. **Revenue**, 1904, £2,603,901; **expenditure**, £2,602,122. **Exports**, 1904, £10,887,900; 1905, £9,150,520; 1906, £11,143,240; **imports**, 1904, £16,014,500; 1905, £15,355,500; 1906, £15,562,180.

The Algerian Sahara was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 193,500 sq. m., and population at 446,091.

Governor-General, M. Jonnart.

British Consul-General, F. Hay Newton, M.V.O. — *Vice-Consul*, Hon. H. C. Dundas, Algiers.

Tunis lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration, and the military maintained in the country number 20,362 men, the cost falling upon France. The Bey is Sidi Mohamed El Nasr, b. 1855, who succeeded May 12th, 1906. Chief products are wheat, barley, wine, olive oil, zinc ore, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are now 713 miles of railway and 3906 of telegraph. **Area**, 51,000 sq. miles; **pop.** 1,906,000, including 60,000 Jews and 96,000 Europeans. Capital, **Tunis**, **pop.** 176,500. Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles form the majority of the population of the *Regency* (1,400,000), the French numbering about 38,000 and the Italians about 67,000. **Revenue**, 1906, £1,537,159; **expenditure**, 1906, £1,274,898; **public debt**, £9,287,260. **Imports**, 1906, £3,573,978 (£2,116,645 from France, £353,702 from United Kingdom); **exports**, 1906, £3,223,805 (£1,648,008 to France, £371,766 to United Kingdom).

Bey, H.H. Mohamed El Nasr.

Prime Minister, Mohamed Djellouli.

French Resident-General, Gabriel Alapetite. — *Secretary-General*, M. Roy. — *Finance*, M. Dubourdieu. — *Public Works*, M. de Fages de Latour.

British Consul-General at Tunis, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B. — *Vice-Consul*, R. Schembri. — *Acting Vice-Consul*, J. H. C. Purdon.

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutl, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythra on the north-west. From Jibutl a railway has been built inland to Diré-Daouh, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia, and will be continued to Adis Abeba. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutl (pop. 15,000). The area is about 12,000 sq. m., and population about 50,000. **Imports**, 1905, £477,200; 1906, £559,973; **exports**, £1905, £728,760; 1906, £810,908.

Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

Comoro Islands, The. A group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel. **Area**, 620 sq. m.; **pop.** 47,000. The group consists of four small elevated islands—**Great Comoro** (pop. 50,000), **Mohilla**, or **Little Comoro** (pop. 9000), **Anjuan**, erroneously called **Johanna** (pop. 12,000), and others. **Mayotte** (area 143 sq. m., pop. 11,640) has been a French possession since '43, and the other islands became French protectorates in '86. They are all under the Governor of Réunion, who appoints an Administrator for Mayotte and Residents for Great Comoro and for Mohilla and Anjuan. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated. Commercially the most important is Mohilla, which carries on a brisk trade with Madagascar, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and the rest of the mainland. **Imports**, 1906, £58,408; **exports**, £126,342. The people are Mohammedans, speak Arabic, and are akin to the mixed races of Zanzibar.

Madagascar. A French colony since '96. There are (1907) 3795 French troops in the island, and 8833 native troops. An **Administrative Council** has been established at Tananarive. There are Administrators in all the provinces, and education has been made obligatory on all children from 8 to 14. The **Hovas**, of Malay origin, are the predominant tribe. A great deal of missionary work has been done in the island, principally by the London Missionary Society, and a large majority of the natives were adherents of the Society till '95. Since then, however, it is alleged that the whole weight of French influence has been thrown on the side of the Catholic missions. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold, copper, iron and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal is found in the north-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '97. **Revenue**, 1906, £958,800; **expenditure**, £790,264. **Imports**, 1902, £1,691,561; 1904, £1,056,775; 1905, £1,247,936; 1906, £1,461,105; **exports**, 1902, £525,777; 1904, £774,298; 1905, £902,160; 1906, £1,127,553. **Area**, 228,500 sq. m., **pop.** 2,644,700, including 15,524 Europeans. Capital, **Tananarive**, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000, or with district, 260,000) upon a lofty hill about two hundred miles inland. Ports are **Tamatave**, pop. 7026, on E.; **Majunga**, on N.W., pop. 6000. A railway is being built by the French authorities between Aniverano, which is accessible to boats of not more than 3 ft. 4 in. draught, and Tananarive, a distance of 180 miles. A section of 92 miles is open for traffic. **Nossi Bé**, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by France since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. **St. Marie**, a small island on the north coast, taken by France in 1643, and **Diego-Suarez**, a French colony since '85, are also dependencies.

Governor, M. Augagneur (appointed 1905).

British Consuls: T. P. Porter, Tananarive; A. Sauzier, Tamatave.

Réunion. An island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638, under a **Governor** and a **Council-General**, elected by the inhabitants, and represented at

Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. The capital and chief centre is **St. Denis** (pop. 32,850). Sugar is the staple product, but vanilla, rum, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. **Imports**, 1905, £727,400; 1906, £466,946; **exports**, 1905, £388,240; 1906, £501,918. The bulk of the trade is with France. A railway connects the chief port, **Pointe-des-Galets**, with **St. Benoit** and **St. Pierre**. **Area**, 970 sq. m.; **pop.** 173,315.

British Consul: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.

Colonies in French Central Africa.

French Congo is situated in Western and Central Africa, and bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the **Bahr-el-Ghazal**, on the south-east by the **Congo Free State**, and on the west by the Atlantic. **Area** about 550,000 sq. m.; **population** from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000. It is under the control of a **Commissioner-General of the Congo**, assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the **Gabun Colony**, capital **Libreville** (pop. 3000), the **Middle Congo Colony**, capital **Brazzaville**, and the **Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony**, capital **Fort de Possel**. The **Middle Congo Colony** has an **Administrator-in-Chief**; the other Colonies have a **Lieut.-Governor**, and all three have an **Administrative Council**. The military forces number about 1700. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between **Libreville** and the **Congo** is projected, and a telegraph line to connect **Brazzaville** with **Stanley Pool** in the **Congo State** is being laid. The **exports** (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £658,433 in 1906, and the **imports** £823,745.

The states of **Bagirmi**, **Wadai**, and **Kanem** were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. **Wadai**, which extends from **Darfur** to **Kanem**, and from **French Congo** to the **Sahara**, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated **area** of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a **population** of about 2,000,000. The **Mabas**, a **Mahometan** negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the **Mahdi-es-Senussi**, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of **Kufrah**, on the caravan route between **Wadai** and **Benghazi**. **Kanem** is a vassal state lying north-west of **Wadai** and north of **Lake Chad**, with an **area** of about 30,000 sq. m. and a **pop.** of about 100,000. **Bagirmi**, which lies south-west of **Wadai**, and to the south-east of **Lake Chad**, has an **area** of about 65,000 sq. m., and a **pop.** of about 1,000,000 **Mahometan** negroes. At the capital, **Massenia**, a French Resident is stationed.

Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes **Senegal**, **French Guinea**, the **Ivory Coast**, **Dahomey**, the **Upper Senegal-Niger Colony**, and the civil territory of **Mauritania**, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the **Upper** and **Middle Niger**, thence eastwards to **Barrawa**, on **Lake Chad**, north to **Tunis** and **Algeria**, and is bounded on the west by the **Spanish Coast** territory of **Rio de Oro** and **Adrar**. The supreme local

power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a **Governor-General**, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a **Commandant-General** of all the military forces in French West Africa, a **Secretary**, and a **Council**. Subordinate to him are the **Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies**. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 9500 men, of whom 7000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. **Revenue**, 1905, £1,701,841; **expenditure**, £1,613,373. **Imports**, 1904, £3,636,536; 1905, £3,874,698; **exports**, 1904, £2,601,555; 1905, £2,248,316.

Separate accounts of the constituent colonies of French West Africa are given below. There is also a **Territory of Mauritania**, including the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimaka, on the right bank of the Senegal river, administered by a **Commissioner**.

Governor-General, M. Roume, at Dakar.

British Consul-General at Dakar: (vacant).

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a **Lieut.-Governor** with an **Administrative Council**. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The area of the country is about 60,000 sq. m., and the population about 1,000,000. The capital is **Porto Novo** (pop. 50,000). The old capital was **Abomey**, 70 miles north of **Whydah**. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is **Kotonou**, and a railway is being built thence inland: **Imports**, 1904, £427,250; 1905, £429,299; **exports**, 1904, £446,240; 1905, £305,367. The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the latter having much the largest share.

French Guinea lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a **Lieut.-Governor**. **Area** about 95,000 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated at about 2,000,000. The capital and only important centre is **Konakry**, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger was opened to Songhata (138 miles) in Sept. 1906. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are indiarubber, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber. **Imports**, 1904, £680,333; 1905, £756,990; **exports**, 1904, £568,332; 1905, £1,411,865.

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Soudan. It is administered by a **Lieut.-Governor**, and is self-supporting. **Bingerville** is the capital, and **Grand Bassam** and **Assinie** are the other chief towns. **Bonduku** is becoming a centre of trade between the French Soudan and the coast. **Area** estimated at 200,000 sq. m., and **pop.** at 3,000,000.

A railway has been built from Abidjan to Ery Macougué. The chief exports are rubber, palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany. **Imports**, 1905, £555,810; **exports**, £305,440.

Senegal. The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a **Lieut.-Governor**. **Area** about 806,000 sq. m., **pop.** about 4,523,000. **Capital**, St. Louis (pop. 24,000); **Dakar** has a pop. of 19,000. **Chief exports** (£1,372,413 in 1904, £1,156,383 in 1905, mainly to France) are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins; **imports**, 1904, £2,296,509; 1905, £2,349,647. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 163 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque.

Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It extends on the north to the French Algerian territory, on the west to French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by a line running north from Lake Chad. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes also the **Military Territory of the Niger**, divided into two districts, **Timbuctoo** and **Zinder**, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the **Lieut.-Governor**, who resides at **Kayes** for the present. **Bamako**, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 700 miles long has been built from **Kayes** to **Thies**, on the St. Louis-Dakar line. **Area**, 370,000 sq. m. **Pop.** estimated at over 8,000,000.

Colonies in America and West Indies.

French Guiana is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. **Area** about 30,500 sq. m., **population** 32,908, **capital** Cayenne (pop. 12,612). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population in 1903 being about 6500; and is under a **Governor** with a **Council-General** of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. The climate is unhealthy. Gold forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. **Imports**, 1903, £501,445; **exports**, £493,216.

British Consul, J. R. W. Pigott, at Paramaribo, Surinam.

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, **Basse-terre** and **Grandeterre**, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. **Capital**, **Basse-Terre** (pop. 7838); chief town, **Pointe-à-Pitre** (pop. 18,942). **Products**: sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, etc. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 182,112. It is administered by a **Governor** with an elected **Council**. **Imports**, 1906, £514,682; **exports**, £617,384.

Martinique is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by a **Governor** with a **General Council**. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. **Area**, 390 sq. m.; **pop.** (1905) 182,024. **Fort Royal**, or **Fort de France** (pop. 27,069), is the seat of government. The chief products are sugar, logwood, and cocoa. **Imports**

(mainly from France and America), 1904 £616,788; 1905, £596,204; 1906, £601,316; exports (chiefly to France), 1904, £527,051; 1905, £725,460; 1906, £752,485.

British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are administered by a Governor with a Council-General and municipal councils. Capital, St. Pierre. The chief industry is codfishing. Area of groups, 93 sq. m.; pop. 6484 in Nov. 1902. Imports, 1904, £249,227; 1905, £217,600; 1906, £208,098; exports, 1904, £306,415; 1905, £284,760; 1906, £283,447.

British Consul, V. Kestell Cornish.

Colonies in Asia.

French India consists of Pondicherry and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the population 275,384. Population of Pondicherry (1906) 46,887. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. Imports, 1905, £254,240; 1906, £264,194; exports, 1905, £1,087,440; 1906, £1,071,004.

British Consul, Lieut.-Col. A. de C. Rennick.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula—Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin and Laos—with the Kwang-Chau-Wan territory, and the islands ceded with it to France by China in '90 (area 190 sq. m.; pop. about 150,000). The Governor-General has his seat at Hanoi, in Tonquin. A Superior Council, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1907 of 14,309 French and 18,427 native soldiers. A strong naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. Several important railway projects are in course of execution, or completed. One line, which was opened on Feb. 1st, 1906, runs from Haiphong to Viétri (98 miles), and thence to Laokai on the frontier (140 miles), while a company will further extend it from Laokai to Yunnanfu (285 miles). There are also lines from Saigon to Mytho, from Saigon to Khan-hwa, and from Tourane to Hué. Altogether there are about 1000 miles of railway completed, and all belong to the Government. Area about 256,500 sq. m.; population, 18,500,000, mostly Annamese. Revenue, 1903, £1,080,300; expenditure, £2,079,600. Imports, 1904, £7,399,826; 1905, £8,957,766; 1906, £8,827,432; exports, 1904, £6,256,392; 1905, £5,525,661; 1906, £7,075,870.

Governor-General, M. Beau.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle, at Hanoi.

Annam became a French protectorate in '84. Area, 52,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,400,000. Capital, Hué (pop. 50,000), near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. The King, Thanh-Tai, was interned in his palace in 1907, and a Regent

appointed. The government is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. Polygamy prevails generally.

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since '63. Capital, Pnompenh (pop. 50,000), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French Resident at Pnompenh (pop. 50,000), and each of the subordinate provinces is under a French Resident. The cotton industry is growing steadily. Area, 37,500 sq. m.; pop. about 1,500,000.

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. Area, 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,968,529. Capital, Saigon (pop. 47,577). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 4932. The chief export is rice.

British Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell.

Tonquin was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 10,000,000. Capital, Hanoi, on the Hanoi or Song-koi river, pop. 150,000. Principal port and chief seat of trade, Haiphong. The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined.

The **Laos Territory**, taken from Siam in 1893, has an estimated area of 98,000 sq. m., with a pop. of about 650,000. Capital, Vientiane. The Territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassae, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China.

Colonies in Oceania.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. Area, 7650 sq. m.; pop. 53,346. The Loyalty Islands (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council-General. The penal population is about 1000, but since '98 no convicts have been sent out. The capital is Noumea (pop. 7000). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export. Imports, 1904, £498,147; 1905, £429,080; 1906, £416,489; exports, 1904, £441,656; 1905, £442,800; 1906, £368,385.

British Consul at Noumea, A. G. Brophy.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the Society Islands, including Tahiti (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete, imports, 1906, £109,851; exports, £147,233, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla); and Moorea (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1600); the Leeward Islands, the Tabuai, and Raiavæ Islands (area 100 sq. m. pop. 1700); the Tuamotu Islands (pop. 5000); the Gambier (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600) and Marquesas (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General.

of 11 members. Total area about 1500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000. See also NEW HEBRIDES.

British Consul at Tahiti, R. T. Simons.

Francis Ferdinand of Austria, Archduke, son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, by his second marriage with the Princess Maria Annunciat, daughter of Ferdinand II., King of the two Sicilies, was b. at Gratz, Dec. 18th, 1863. He has never made any great figure in Austrian society, and, of course, holds aloof from politics because of his position. By the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and the abdication of his father, who died in '96, he became the heir apparent to the Austrian throne. On July 1st, 1900, he contracted a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophia Chotek, a member of one of the noblest Austrian families, and formally declared that neither his wife nor any children of the marriage could have the rights of equal birth or any claim to succeed to the throne. Before the ceremony the Emperor made the bride Princess von Hohenberg. The second child of the marriage, born Sept. 29th, 1902, is a boy.

Franco-British Exhibition, 1908, at Shepherd's Bush, London, W. Open May to October. Devoted to exhibits of France and French Colonies, and of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions beyond the seas. The site covers 140 acres. There is a Court of Honour with Congress Hall in Indian style of architecture, water being a notable feature of the whole Exhibition. Adjoining the Court of Progress are the Machinery Galleries, Royal and Municipal Pavilions, and Imperial Tower. The Palace of Fine Arts will be occupied jointly by French and British exhibitors, and both countries will in every case be allotted equal amounts of space. In the Science, Art, and Industry sections there will be important exhibits from both countries. Amusement will be afforded on a lavish scale in other portions of the grounds. Music will also form a constant attraction to the gardens, which are tastefully laid out by French and British landscape gardeners. There will be, in addition to these, two first-class clubs, under distinguished patronage. An additional attraction to the Exhibition will be the huge Stadium, capable of seating 80,000 people, in which the fourth revival of the Greek Olympic games will be held. Over 2000 competitors have entered for the innumerable events which are to be decided in this great arena, and the proceedings will be presided over by Lord Desborough, assisted by a representative council. The "Tube" will deliver visitors at the main entrance, which is within four miles of Charing Cross. It is also close to the Uxbridge Road and Shepherd's Bush Stations, and at the centre of a system of tramways and omnibus routes. **Honorary President**, The Duke of Argyll; **President**, The Earl of Derby; **Commissioner-General**, Imre Kiralfy, Esq.

Free Church Boys' Camps (intended for boys at the great public schools and grammar schools, and conducted by University men). **Secretary**, Mr. C. B. Young, Mansfield College, Oxford.

FREEMASONRY.

The United Grand Lodge of England acknowledges only two species of Freemasonry—the Craft and the Royal Arch. Scotch, Irish, American and Continental jurisdictions acknowledge other degrees; but these, with the exception

of the Mark Degree, are not universal—that is, they are Christian degrees, and the Jew, the Turk, the Mohammedan and the Parsee will not join them. The roll of the Grand Lodge to Sept. 1906 showed a total of 3196 warrants for lodges under the English constitution; but this does not represent the actual number of lodges now subject to Grand Lodge, as out of this total some 446 lodges have ceased to exist since '63, while some have gone under the jurisdiction of Colonial Grand Lodges. The Duke of Connaught was elected, March 6th, 1901, as Grand Master (in succession to King Edward VII., who resigned the office on his accession, after holding it for twenty-six years), and his installation took place on July 17th.

A committee of charity was formed in connection with the Grand Lodge in 1725. This committee is now called **The Board of Benevolence**, its province being to administer the **Fund of Benevolence**. To this Fund every one initiated in a lodge under the English constitution contributes; as long as he is a subscriber to a lodge in London 4s. a year is paid by his lodge for him to this fund, and 2s. if he subscribe to a country lodge, another 2s. going to the fund of his province (though this sum varies in different provinces). In 1788 Chevalier Ruspini, surgeon-dentist to George III., established the **Freemasons' Girls' School**, now known as **The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls**, and ten years later the **Royal Masonic Institution for Boys** was started. The **Institution for the Aged** is the youngest of the three, the **Institution for the Men** not having been established till 1842, and for the **Widows** not till '49. The **Girls' School** boards, clothes and educates 285 girls, and the **Boys' School** 462 boys; while the **Benevolent Institution** grants annuities to 637 persons—£40 a year to men and £32 a year to widows; there being now 278 men and 359 widows on the funds. It is also paying about £700 a year to widows of deceased annuitants. The total receipts of these three institutions in 1906 were: **Benevolent Institution**, £33,162; **Boys' School**, £34,079; **Girls' School**, £34,801.

The **Grand Secretary** of United Grand Lodge is Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A., **Freemasons' Hall**, Great Queen Street, London.

The **Mark Masons** established their Grand Lodge in 1856. It has 600 lodges in England and Wales and the colonies, with 53,900 registered Mark Masons subject to its authority; has a large **Benevolent Fund**, an **Educational Fund**, and out of the interest of its annuity funds grants £26 a year to each of seven decayed Mark Masons and £21 a year to each of fourteen widows, and in addition educates and clothes fifteen children.

The **Grand Secretary** is Mr. C. F. Matier, **Mark Masons' Hall**, Great Queen St., London.

Knights Templar. The **Offices of the Great Priory** of the Order of the Temple are at **Mark Masons' Hall**, Great Queen Street, W.C. Though it is not Masonic, none but **Freemasons** are now admitted as members of the Order.

Consult Mackay's "Lexicon of Freemasonry"; Kenning's "Cyclopædia of Freemasonry"; Gould's "History of Freemasonry" (6 vols.). English Freemasonry has two London weekly newspapers devoted to its interests—the **Freemason** and the **Freemasons' Chronicle**—and one monthly, the **Masonic Illustrated**.

Fremantle, Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G., was appointed **Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom** and of the

Admiralty thereof on July 25th, 1901. He was b. June 15th, 1836, and is a son of the 1st Baron Cottosloe. Ed. at Cheam School, he entered the Navy in '49, and has seen active service in the Burmese War '52, New Zealand '64-6, Ashanti '73-4, and East Africa '88-9. He attained the rank of Captain '67, Rear-Admiral '85, Vice-Admiral '90, and Admiral '96, and has commanded on the East Indies and China stations, and at Plymouth. He holds four life-saving medals, won the Royal United Service Institution's Gold Medal for the best Essay on Naval Tactics in '80, and has written lives of Hawke and Boscawen. 44, Lower Sloane St., S.W. United Service Club.

French, Lieut.-General Sir John D. P., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., is the son of Captain French, R.N., and was b. 1852. He entered the Navy in '66, but after 4 years' service obtained a commission in the 8th Hussars in '74. Fifteen years later he had risen to be Colonel of the 19th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars. He served with the regiment in the Egyptian campaign, '84-5, at Abu Klea and at Metemneh. On his return to England he became Staff Colonel at the Cavalry Depot, Canterbury, commanded the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, and in '99 was appointed to command the Cavalry Division of the South African Field Force. The day after he reached Ladysmith he successfully engaged the Boers at Elands-laagte. After leaving Ladysmith he commanded the force in the Colesberg district till he was withdrawn to lead the mounted force which so brilliantly and successfully relieved Kimberley. During 1901 he rendered splendid service in the operations against Botha, and later on was given charge of the forces in Cape Colony. In Oct. 1901 he was appointed to succeed Sir Redvers Buller in the command of the First Army Corps; and in 1902, after the cessation of the war, took up his duties. In August 1907 he succeeded the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of the Forces. He received the Cross of the Red Eagle of Prussia, 1902, the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, 1903, and the Cross of the Iron Crown of Austria, 1904. Hon. LL.D. Cambridge, 1903; hon. D.C.L. Oxford, June 1904. See ARMY, BRITISH.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Friendly Societies Act, '96, and the Collecting Societies and Industrial Assurance Companies Act, '96, consolidate all the law upon the subject. An annual report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is published. The societies include Friendly Societies proper, with their branches, Benevolent Societies, Cattle Insurance Societies, Working Men's Clubs, and specially authorised societies for various purposes, and in addition to these the Registrar has to deal with Workmen's Compensation schemes, Industrial and Provident (co-operative) Societies, Building Societies, Trade Unions, certified Loan Societies, Trustee Savings Banks, Railway Savings Banks, and certain Scientific and Literary Societies certified for exemption from rates. The Registrar has exclusive jurisdiction in the settlement of disputes with the Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Banks. The figures (see table on next page) give an interesting summary of the latest information available as to the various classes of societies making returns to the Registrars

of Friendly Societies in the United Kingdom, and as to Savings Banks.

Central Office, 28-30, Abingdon St., S.W. **Chief Registrar**, Jas. Duncan Stuart Sim (salary £1200); **Assistant Registrars**, T. Hall Hall (£775), and G. Dudley-Barlow (£650); **Chief Clerk**, G. Brown (£500); **Statistical Clerk**, W. H. Tozer (£400); **Actuarial Clerk**, A. M. Leveaux (£370).

The Chief Friendly Benefit Societies

There is a National Conference of Friendly Societies, to which all the chief Societies belong. **Secretary**, John McNicol, 274, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Church of England Temperance Benefit Society.—Founded 1878; accumulated funds exceed £60,000; claims paid, £78,000. Membership 8500, in about 180 lodges. **President**, The Lord Bishop of London. **Chief Secretary**, Mr. F. A. Hazzledine; **Registered Office**, Church House, Westminster.

Druids, Order of.—Established 1858. Invested funds £198,799; membership: 70,121 adults, 8550 juveniles. **Grand Master**, Bro. Thomas Walter Grundy, J.P., Warden Street, Rotherham; **Grand Secretary**, Bro. John Westall, Great John Street, Lower Byrom Street, Manchester.

Druids, United Ancient Order of, has a membership of 135,745, and a capital of £847,166. **General Secretary**, George E. Rickels. **Address**: 37, Albany Street, Hull.

Foresters, Ancient Order of.—Total membership, 1906, 921,085, comprising 726,185 male adult benefit members, 10,382 female members, 26,321 contributing widows, 21,216 honorary members, and 136,981 juvenile members. There were 2039 members subscribing for old age pensions. The funds amount to £8,635,654. Annual report called *The Foresters' Directory*. **High Chief Ranger**, Bro. P. Walker; **Secretary**, J. Lister Stead, F.C.I.S., P.D.C.R.; **Central Office**, 58A, Abington Street, Northampton.

Foresters, The Independent Order of. Its headquarters are at Toronto, Canada, and it has over 250,000 members. Insurance benefit fund £1,448,005. Sick and funeral fund £20,793. **Gen. Manager and Supreme Chief Ranger**, Dr. Oronhyatekha; **Supreme Secretary**, J. A. McGilivray, K.C. **Head Office for Europe**, 162, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

Free Gardeners, National United Order of.—Established 1820, at Oldham, Lancs. Membership: adults, 60,487; juveniles, 10,011; in 91 districts and 580 lodges. Total capital, £244,975. **Grand Master**, F. Hornsey, 22, Alcombe Road, Northampton; **General Sec.**, H. T. Finch. **Registered Office**, Grange House, Grange Rd. West, Middlesbro'.

Free Gardeners, The British Order of Ancient, has 57,600 members and £305,000 capital. **Sec.**, Hugh Berrie. **Office**, 27, Oswald St., Glasgow.

Hearts of Oak.—Instituted 1842. Number of members 294,000. Reserve fund, £3,430,000. The **Juvenile Society**, founded 1887, has 14,000 members. Reserve fund, £25,074. **President**, Mr. G. Belsten (Bristol); **Secretary**, Mr. C. W. Burnes. **Offices**, Euston Road, N.W.

National Deposit.—Founded 1868, became "National" '72. Admits males between 5 and 55 and females between 5 and 50 in classes. The society differs from other societies in that members who draw no sick benefit receive back a certain proportion of their contributions. Number of members, 165,000; invested capital, £750,000. Members' balances amounted to

	No. of Returns.		No. of Members.		Funds.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Building Societies:—					£	£
Incorporated Societies . . .	2,014	1,939	553,709	555,104	52,852,148	54,343,184
Unincorporated Societies . . .	61	60	56,076	57,320	15,296,449	16,005,813
Friendly Societies, etc.:—	2,075	1,999	609,785	612,424	68,148,597	70,348,997
Ordinary Friendly Societies . . .	6,938	6,772	3,132,065	3,224,754	17,042,398	18,061,520
Societies having Branches . . .	20,819	20,144	2,606,029	2,673,246	23,440,330	23,888,491
Collecting Friendly Societies . . .	45	45	7,448,549	7,884,307	7,862,569	8,469,767
Benevolent Societies . . .	75	76	26,500	38,051	317,913	339,982
Working Men's Clubs . . .	913	958	236,298	243,521	318,945	334,589
Specially Authorised Societies . . .	122	153	75,089	76,529	628,759	671,866
Specially Authorised Loan Societies . . .	517	654	115,511	126,839	771,578	795,043
Medical Societies . . .	95	93	324,145	320,734	62,049	62,433
Cattle Insurance Societies . . .	57	58	3,736	4,819	7,746	8,275
Shop Clubs . . .	7	7	10,859	11,441	773	1,150
Co-operative Societies—	29,588	28,960	13,978,790	14,604,241	50,459,060	52,623,816
Industries and Trades . . .	2,185	2,244	2,195,400	2,275,912	45,208,296	47,702,803
Businesses . . .	310	338	77,227	82,223	977,496	900,796
Land Societies . . .	138	135	17,450	17,768	1,206,408	1,337,543
Trade Unions . . .	2,633	2,717	2,290,077	2,375,903	47,392,200	49,941,142
Workmen's Compensation Schemes . . .	646	660	1,544,461	1,567,519	5,385,924	5,449,763
Friends of Labour Loan Societies . . .	54	51	100,215	102,551	185,570	187,970
Total Registered Provident Soc. . .	257	254	34,653	33,543	270,497	255,755
Railway Savings Banks . . .	35,253	34,641	18,557,981	19,296,181	171,841,848	178,807,443
Trustee Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock, and Special Investment Accounts) . . .	Banks. 17	Banks. 18	Depositors. 58,209	Depositors. 62,365	Deposits. 5,281,879	Deposits. 5,666,389
Post Office Savings Bank (including Investments in Stock) . . .	224	224	1,702,791	1,730,331	59,435,569	60,640,805
Total Certified and Post Office Savings Banks . . .	14,614	14,862	9,673,717	9,963,049	165,697,304	169,988,784
Grand Total . . .	14,855	15,104	11,434,717	11,755,745	230,414,752	236,295,978
Grand Total . . .	50,108	49,745	29,992,698	31,051,926	402,256,600	415,103,421

NOTE.—Where returns are made to a date other than December 31st, the particulars at the nearest date available are given.

£546,000. President, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; General Secretary, Mr. C. Tuckfield. Head Office, 37, Queen Square, Southampton Row, W.C.

Oddfellows, Independent Order of (Manchester Unity).—Total adult membership (male and female) 876,242, comprised in 5004 lodges, divided into 437 districts. It has also 115,867 juvenile members. Total capital, £13,370,269. Official publication, *Oddfellows' Magazine*. Grand Master, Alfred Dempsey, 398, Liverpool Road, Patricroft, Eccles, Lancs. Corresponding Secretary, Walter Collins, 97, Grosvenor Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.

Oddfellows, National Independent Order of.—Has an adult membership of 67,150, a juvenile membership of 11,603, capital £382,591. Secretary (*pro tem.*), Edward Heywood, 119, Stockport Road, Manchester.

Oddfellows, Nottingham Ancient Imperial United Order of, comprises 40,600 adult and 5712 juvenile members; capital £230,304. Secretary, W. A. Staton, 122, Mansfield Road, Nottingham.

Oddfellows, Grand United Order of.—Total membership 382,128; funds amount to £1,442,817. Grand Secretary, George Wilde, 24, Devonshire Street, All Saints, Manchester.

Oddfellows, The Ancient Noble Order of United (Bolton Unity), has 23,000 adult and 5000

juvenile members, capital £120,000. Secretary, William Metcalfe, 96, Lancaster Avenue, Fennel Street, Manchester.

Oddfellows, The British United Order of.—Membership, 11,532, and 3304 juveniles; capital, £62,356. Secretary, Henry Smith. Office, 1, Belle Vue Place, Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Oddfellows, Improved Independent Order of (London Unity).—6833 members, £41,089 capital: average, £6 2s. 11d. per member. Office, 266, Albany Road, Camberwell, S.E.

Rational Association.—Founded in 1837 by Robert Owen. Capital, 1906, £558,429; membership, 124,556. General Secretary, Mr. J. Duncan. Registered Offices, Rational Buildings, Bridge Street, Manchester.

Rechabites, Independent Order of.—This is a total abstinence friendly society formed in 1835; membership, 250,000 adults (16,500 female) and 176,000 juveniles (36,000 female), including 35,000 in the Colonies. Capital £1,750,000. High Chief Ruler, D. M. Main, Shawlands, Glasgow; High Secretary, Richardson Campbell; Head Office, 26, Bury New Road, Manchester.

Royal Standard.—Established 1828; membership, 8060; capital, £137,872. President, T. L. Priest; Secretary, W. Osborne Croft; Offices, 40, Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Scottish Mechanics, Independent United Order

of, consists of 28 adult and 12 juvenile lodges; number of members, 6165; total sick funds, £27,105. **Grand Master**, Robert Brown; **Grand Secretary**, Thomas Gillies, 130, Causewayside, Edinburgh.

Shepherds, Loyal Order of Ancient (Ashton Unity).—Founded 1826; membership 124,579, besides 36,266 juveniles, and 63,631 wives and widows. Funds, £972,718. **Chief Shepherd**, Bro. David John (Swansea); **General Secretary**, John McNicol; **General Offices**, 274, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Shepherds, The Ancient Order of, has 16,348 members; capital, £99,977.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—Established about 1855 in England. Adult membership, 89,546, also 61,175 cadets. Funds £417,000. Managed by an executive council of twelve. **Patriarch**, Robert Smith (West Hartlepool); **Treasurer**, Councillor W. Gleadhill (Hull); **Patron of Cadets**, William Mees (London); **Scribe**, W. Davies, Abbey Cottage, North Road, Clayton, Manchester.

Teachers' Provident Society.—Membership, 18,500; capital, £270,000. **Assistant Secretary**, A. Golding, 71, Russell Square, London, W.C.

United Patriots' National.—Enrolled 1843. Over 400 branches. Adult members 29,673; juveniles 11,000; capital, £169,000. The **General Committee** consists of one member from each

of the 16 districts. **General Secretary**, Mr. Harry Wheeler; **Chief Office**, 64, Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

Frontiersmen, The Legion of. The object of this Legion is the organisation of a civilian, self-governing and self-supporting body of British Frontiersmen throughout the Empire, associated for the promotion of Imperial interests in time of peace, whose services shall be available, if called upon, for Imperial defence in time of war. The term "Frontiersmen" includes men trained and qualified by previous completed military service, or by working, hunting or fighting in wild countries, or at sea, who, for various reasons, do not or cannot serve in the existing military forces of the Empire, and who are not prepared, by reason of temperament or vocation, to submit themselves to the ordinary routine of military discipline, except in time of war. **President**, the Earl of Lonsdale; **Chairman of Executive Council**, Sir Henry Seton-Karr, C.M.G.; **Founder and Commissioner**, Mr. Roger Pocock; **Offices**: 6, Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Fruitarian Society. **President**, Dr. Josiah Oldfield, 5, Harley Street, W.; **Office**, 145, New Kent Road, S.E.

Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward. See under **PRIVY COUNCIL**.

G

Game Laws. Animals *feræ naturæ* (wild animals) are not in English law subjects of property, and therefore are not protected by the law of larceny. Special statutes, accordingly, have been enacted for the preservation of game, and these are known as the game laws. Game, as a legal term, comprises hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game and bustards (1 and 2 Will. IV., c. 32, s. 2). By the Ground Game Act, '80, it is provided that the occupier of land (the tenancy of which has been created since Sept. 7th, '80) shall have the right to kill ground game (hares and rabbits) thereon equally with the landlord, and shall be unable to alienate this right; but he may authorise certain others to kill his game.

Game and Gun Licences. The number of licences to kill game, including gamekeepers' licences, has increased in the United Kingdom as follows: England '95-6, 5626; 1906-7, 59,016; Scotland '95-6, 8611; 1906-7, 9756; Ireland '95-6, 4982; 1906-7, 4860; United Kingdom '95-6, 69,856; 1906-7, 73,632. The number of gun licences issued in 1906-7 was: England 201,174; Scotland 20,466; Ireland 19,159; total United Kingdom, 240,799.

GARDEN CITIES.

The scheme for the founding of garden cities was first introduced by Mr. Ebenezer Howard, in his book "To-Morrow," published in '98. The "Garden City Association" was founded in '99, and in Sept. 1903 the present Company, "First Garden City, Ltd.," was formed, with a capital of £200,000, of which about £175,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3818 acres was purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at a

cost of about £40 per acre. The whole of the estate was contoured, and the town laid out in relation to the existing features. The water, gas, electricity, and sewerage works are completed, and 8 miles of new roads are already made. A temporary railway station has been made at the centre of the property, with 13 acres of goods sidings.

A factory area has been laid out so that every factory has its own siding in direct communication with the Great Northern Railway, which traverses the estate for two miles. Ten factories are at work; 50 shops have been erected, and by the end of 1907 nearly 1000 houses and other buildings had been erected, and most of them were occupied. A post office, telegraph, telephone exchange, two banks, clubs and hotels are established.

The Garden City Association is engaged in promoting similar schemes on a smaller scale in other parts of the country.

Associations for the promotion of the Garden City idea are in active operation in France, Germany, and Belgium.

Offices of the Garden City Association, 602, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, W.C.; **Sec.**, Ewart G. Culpin; **First Garden City, Ltd.**, 326A, High Holborn, and at Letchworth, Hertfordshire; **Sec.**, Harold Craske.

Garvie, Rev. Alfred Ernest, was b. at Zyrardow, Russian Poland, in 1861, of Scottish parents; ed. privately and at Edin. Univ. After five years in business he entered Glasgow Univ. '85, took first-class honours in philosophy at his M.A. examination, and won the Logan Gold Medal as the most distinguished graduate in arts '89. He was at Mansfield College, Oxford, '89-93, and took first-

class honours in theology. Hon. D.D. of Glasgow 1903, Minister of Macduff Congregational Church '93-5, Montrose Congregational Church '95-1903. Professor of comparative religion, ethics and philosophy of theism at New and Hackney Colleges 1903-7, Principal New College 1907. Author of "The Ritschlian Theology," '99, "The Gospel for To-day," 1904, and contributor to the "Hastings Bible Dictionary." Strathdene, Burgess Hill, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.

Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S.

GAS UNDERTAKINGS.

The latest returns issued by the Board of Trade relate to the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905, for Companies' authorised undertakings, and to the year ended March 25th, 1906, for undertakings of Local Authorities. The main figures are as set out overleaf:—

	Companies.	Local Authorities.
Number of undertakings	482	270
Capital Authorised	£101,260,177	£43,002,042
Paid up and		
Borrowed	£84,782,325	£39,401,896
Receipts	£17,617,598	£9,636,107
Expenditure	£13,410,307	£7,085,770
Coal, Carbonised (tons)	8,722,145	5,758,180
Gas made (1000 c. ft.)	109,823,682	65,081,109
(sold)	100,848,445	60,559,280
Gas Mains (miles)	18,354	12,577
No. of Consumers :	2,813,156	2,250,919
" Public Lamps Lighted	350,113	315,678

The total gas made by both classes of undertakings, viz. 174,904,791,000 cubic feet, includes 19,736,859,000 cubic feet of water gas, and 101,250 cubic feet of acetylene gas.

In the "Gas Works Directory and Statistics" published 1907 (Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd.) particulars are given of the following undertakings:—

Country.	Local Authorities.	Companies.	Private Capital.
England and Wales	211	952	67
Scotland	53	187	14
Ireland	23	78	11

London (including Southgate on the north, Croydon on the south, Richmond on the west, and Ilford on the east) is supplied by 15 companies, the two chief of which are the Gas Light and Coke Company and the South Metropolitan. Of the total of 4916 miles of mains, these two companies have respectively 2144 and 1186 miles. The amount of gas made by the 15 companies during 1906 amounted to 47,958,656,000 cubic feet, the quantity sold being 44,645,205,000 cubic feet. The number of consumers was 1,120,522. Slot meters and gas stoves increased to 625,641 and 691,172 respectively. Of gas lamps there are 98,150—nearly all incandescent.

Gelkie, Sir Archibald, K.C.B., F.R.S., hon. D.Sc. (Camb. and Dublin), LL.D. (Edin., Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews), D.C.L. (Oxon.), was b. at Edinburgh, 1835. Ed. at the High School and the University. Appointed to the Geological Survey in '55, appointed director of the Survey of Scotland '67, and Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, and Director of the Museum of Practical Geology, London, '81-1901; President British Association 1892; President Geological Society 1891-92, 1906-7. Secretary of the Royal Society since 1903. He has written numerous works on geology, literary essays, and a volume of "Scottish Reminiscences," Shepherd's Down, Haslemere, Surrey; and Athenæum Club.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, 38, Conduit Street, London, W. Sec., L. Ricci.

Gentlemen-at-Arms. A bodyguard to the sovereign instituted in 1500 by Henry VIII., and the oldest corps in H.M. service except the Yeomen of the Guard. Its members were "chosen of Gentlemen that be comen and extracte of Noble Blood." Towards the close of last century it fell into great degeneration, and the posts were systematically bought and sold. But the corps is now of a far higher social standard. It contains over forty members, all of them ex-commissioned officers of distinction. It is only mustered for duty on such occasions as drawing-rooms, levées, and great state ceremonies. The captain of the corps changes with the Ministry.

Geological Survey of Great Britain. This organisation was founded by Sir H. T. De la Beche, who commenced work single-handed in the south-west of England about 1830. The Geological Survey was officially recognised as a branch of the Ordnance Survey in '34. It is now under the Board of Education. The maps and memoirs can be obtained from the agents who sell the maps of the Ordnance Survey (*q.v.*). The Survey, with the associated Museum of Practical Geology, is under a Director—Dr. J. J. H. Teall. Office: 28, Jermyn Street, S.W.

Geological Survey of Ireland. This was formerly a branch of the above, but is now a distinct organisation under the Irish Department of Agriculture. Director, Prof. G. F. Cole; office, 14, Hume Street, Dublin.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Ruler.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III. by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b. Jan. 27th, 1859, and succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58, and the silver wedding was celebrated on Feb. 27th, 1906. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been born May 6th, 1882; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. Their son, Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz

Joseph Christian Olaf, and grandson of the Kaiser, was b. July 4th, 1906. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes William, Adalbert, August, Oscar, and Joachim—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise. Two years after his accession an International Labour Conference was inaugurated by the Emperor in '90. His Majesty, accompanied by the Empress, visited the King and Queen at Windsor in Nov. 1907, and were presented with an address at the Guildhall. His Majesty's Civil List is about £770,554, irrespective of his castles and estates.

Government.

According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms, the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrath, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrath, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 58 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden and Hesse, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. Alsace-Lorraine is represented by four Commissioners, who, however, may not vote. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrath is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrath have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence. See HISTORY below.

The Army.

The German Emperor is the head of the army, and is assisted by his Military Cabinet. The Prussian, Saxon, and Württemberg Ministries of War conduct the administration of the forces of these States, forming the Imperial Army, of which the command is exercised through the great general staff, by which the work of the army is prepared for in peace

and moulded in war. There is constant interchange between regimental work and staff work, and between the latter locally and with the headquarters' staff in Berlin. Scarcely any regimental officer rises high in his corps without having been called to staff service; so that the ideas of the staff are based upon practical experience, and react upon the whole army, to which they come as a kind of tradition of duty and policy, sharpening and directing the life and work of the army.

Under the new Army Law, which came into force on April 1st, 1905, considerable additions are being made to the German army. The object is to increase the annual strength on a peace footing until it reaches the number of 505,839 men (exclusive of one-year volunteers) during the financial year 1909, at which figure it is to be maintained up to March 31st, 1910. The military budget of 1907 showed an increase of £2,800,000 upon that of 1906, due to the new formations under the law of 1905, the increased strength, and the coincident charges. The effective on Oct. 1st, 1907, was 25,111 officers, 84,712 non-commissioned officers, and 500,664 men, besides about 10,000 one-year volunteers. These are the figures for the German Empire, including the Bavarian contingent. In 1907 three new battalions have been formed (infantry, pioneers, and telegraphists), besides wireless telegraphy detachments and automobilists. According to the Act, the several German States will by the year 1909 be contributing to the proposed strength of the peace footing of the German army in the following proportions: Prussia, 392,979 men; Bavaria, 55,424 men; Saxony, 37,711 men; and Württemberg, 19,725 men.

The forces are now organised in 20 army corps (including the Guard Corps, and there are in addition 3 Bavarian corps), and comprise 630 battalions of infantry and rifles, 494 squadrons of cavalry, 583 batteries of artillery, 16 machine-gun sections, 165 companies of foot artillery, 29 battalions of pioneers, 23 battalions of train, and battalions of railway troops, telegraphists and balloonists. Under the new law the additions are 8 infantry battalions, 9 cavalry regiments, 2 battalions of foot artillery, 3 pioneer battalions, and 1 battalion of telegraph troops. The contingent annually embodied approaches 275,000 men. The service in the standing army is as follows under the new law: Every German fit to bear arms belongs for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completes his 30th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spend 3 years without interruption with the colours; men of all other branches of the Service remain 2 years with the colours.

The recruiting service of the Guard, consisting of the tallest and finest-looking men, is carried out by a committee consisting of officers specially nominated for the purpose. Under the system of recruiting there are always more men than are necessary to keep up the army strength, the surplus constituting the Ersatz Reserve.

The field army on a war footing, embodying a reserve division in each of the 23 army corps, with 11 cavalry divisions, would comprise 962 battalions, 479 squadrons, 828 batteries, 16 machine-gun sections, 95 pioneer companies,

would have a fighting strength of about 984,000 rifles, 72,000 sabres, 4,068 guns, and 96 machine guns. The total war strength is approximately 4,330,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations; the Landwehr, 1,800,000; trained men of the Landsturm, 800,000; and 30,000 trained men of the Ersatz reserve.

The Navy.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor, with a Naval Cabinet, with a flag officer at its head. All matters concerning the promotions, appointment of officers, etc., are dealt with by this Cabinet. There are two other central authorities, one of which has as its President the Secretary of State for the Navy, who represents the Navy in Parliament, and in whose office matters of organisation and administration are dealt with, and the other is the Admiral Commanding in Chief, under whose direction are the movements of vessels and squadrons. The department of the Naval Secretary of State consists of several branches, not unlike those in the British Admiralty, such as the Constructive Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Hydrographical Department. In the same division is the Department of Intelligence. In the office of the Admiral Commanding in Chief the business is that of war, and its preparation—training and education, plans of operations, studies of foreign navies, mobilisation, the political work of the Navy, and so on. Each section has at its head a naval officer who is on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

An "Admiral Staff" of the Navy has been established, of which all the officers on the staff of Admirals, whether ashore or afloat, are members, just as in the case of the General Staff of the Army. The Admiral Staff at the Admiralty is officially termed the Chief Admiral Staff, and the assimilation between the Army and Navy has been carried out in regard to ranks and titles, and the composition of the Fleet.

Minister of Marine, Admiral von Tirpitz; Comptroller, Rear-Admiral Capelle; Director of Works, Vice-Admiral Wodrig; Director of Construction, Rear-Admiral Rollmann; Director of Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Goetz; Accountant-General, Captain zur See Daehnhardt; Chief of the General Staff, Admiral Buechsel; Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Vice-Admiral von Mueller.

The 1907 Naval Estimates amounted to 278,528,891 marks (£13,926,444 11s.), as against 253,456,685 marks (£12,672,834 5s.) for 1906, and to £16,966,186 for 1908.

The men for the Navy are obtained by general conscription among the maritime population and voluntary enlistment. In addition to the recruits levied by conscription boys are entered voluntarily and engaged for 9 years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are as a rule drawn from the ranks of those who enter as boys.

The number of officers and men in 1907 was 46,951, and it is reported that during 1908 it will be brought up to 50,000. The executive officers are divided as follows: 5 admirals, 11 vice-admirals, 18 rear-admirals (a total of 35 flag officers), 72 captains, 38 frigate-captains, 132 corvette-captains, 387 captain-lieutenants, 798 lieutenants, 417 midshipmen, and 193 naval cadets.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Battleships	34	6	2
Coast-defence vessel	11	—	—
Armoured cruisers	8	2	1
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	—	—	—
2nd class	20	4	—
3rd class	12	—	—
Unprotected cruisers	15	—	—
Torpedo vessels	1	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	50	11	12
Torpedo boats	84	—	—
Submarines	1	1	1

During the year two battleships, the *Pommern* and *Hannover*, were completed for sea. The six ships building include the *Schleswig-Holstein* and *Schlesien*, which were launched in 1906, the *Ersatz-Sachsen*, *Ersatz Bayern*, *Ersatz-Wurtemberg*, and *Ersatz-Baden*. Two armoured cruisers were completed, the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, and two ships of this class are building, known as "E" and "F." Four cruisers were completed, all vessels of the Königsberg type, the *Stuttgart*, *Stettin*, *Nürnberg*, and the name-ship of the class. Early in the year the first turbine cruiser built for the German Navy, the *Lubeck*, carried out a series of trials, which demonstrated the superiority of the turbine for marine propulsion. The four ships of this category building are the *Ersatz-Pfeil*, *Ersatz-Comet*, *Ersatz-Grief*, and *Ersatz-Jagd*. Seven destroyers were completed, six known as "G. 132" to "G. 137," and one of an improved type, "S. 138." The 11 vessels building are also of this latter type, while the 12 projected vessels will be known as "V. 150" to "V. 161," and will be built by the Vulcan Works at Stettin. In regard to submarines, the vessels building and projected are known respectively as "U. 2" and "U. 3." The Naval Programme, announced Nov. 20th, 1907, proposed to fix the age limit for battleships and large cruisers at 20 instead of 25 years, and the Estimates provided a programme of construction for 1908-17, under which 3 battleships are to be laid down each year in 1908-9-10, 2 in 1911, and 1 in each of the following 6 years, making 17 for the 10 years. Seven large cruisers and 19 small cruisers are to be laid down in the same period.

Manœuvres of the High Sea Fleet were carried out in September, the vessels taking part aggregating a total tonnage of 219,000, by far the most homogeneous force ever assembled under the German flag. The manœuvres were under the direction of Prince Henry of Prussia, and the German Emperor was also present in his yacht *Hohenzollern*. The fleet under Prince Henry was reconstructed for the winter half-year in August.

It was decided during the year to make Cuxhaven, which is situated 58 miles W.N.W. of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe, the headquarters of the submarine-mining branch, and from June 1st three mine-laying steamers were stationed at that port. It has been suggested to transfer the headquarters of the battleship fleet from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven.

The system of naval training underwent a certain change during the year, especially in regard to the men and petty officers. In future the men will arrive for training in the autumn instead of the spring, and the instructional

course at Friedrichsort is now extended. The old training-vessels have been abolished, in favour of ships of more modern type.

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—Kiel: Two docks take any ship; also two floating docks; four docks take any ship up to 10,000 tons. Wilhelmshaven: One dock takes any ship; one takes up to 10,000 tons; three floating docks; two new ones building. Dantzig: Two small floating docks and a new dock to take any ship building. Although the private yards of Germany could build very large vessels, there is only one manufacturing establishment for armour and armament, and this fact limits the annual output in armoured vessels of large size.

Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62½ per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36½ per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrath, sits at Leipzig.

Newspapers.

The organ of the Government is the *Reichsanzeiger*, or *Imperial Gazette*. In Berlin the principal papers are: The *Vossische Zeitung*, organ of the Liberal party; the *Berliner Tageblatt*; and the *Lokalanzeiger*, which possesses the largest circulation, but does not boast any political standing. In the provinces the *Cologne Gazette* takes rank somewhat similar to a combination of the *Times* and *Manchester Guardian*. In politics it is Liberal, with friendly leanings to the Government. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung*, and the *Correspondent*, are also influential provincial journals. The *North German Gazette* is a well-known semi-official organ used largely by the German Chancellors. The Socialists' principal daily paper is the *Vorwärts*. Amongst the leading illustrated

journals are the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung*, the *Gartenlaube*, and the *Woche*. Amongst the comics there are the old-established *Fliegende Blätter* of Munich, which is strictly non-political, the *Kladderadatsch* of Berlin (the German *Punch*), and the *Lustige Blätter*.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, supporting about 19,000,000 of the population. Of the total inhabitants of the Empire, 46 per cent. live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other manufacturing industries employ and support more than 20,000,000, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthen, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. Forestry and mining are both industries of great importance. About 25 per cent. of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. (See MERCANTILE MARINE.) The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthen, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the Zollverein or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its Chamber of Commerce; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the railways, which traverse 34,669 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 883 miles of canals and navigable rivers. See CANALS and ENGINEERING.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 60,641,278. Berlin has a population of 2,040,222 (including suburbs, 3,061,587 in 1905); Hamburg, 875,090; Munich, 538,393; Dresden, 516,996; Leipzig, 502,570; Breslau, 470,751; and Cologne, 428,503.

Revenue, 1905-6, £97,389,613 (ordinary), and £11,200,208 (extraordinary); expenditure, 1905-6, £108,589,821, including £86,383,132 recurring expenditure, £11,006,481 non-recurring expenditure, and £11,200,208 extraordinary expenditure. The estimates for 1907 showed revenue and expenditure balancing at £128,253,671. The ordinary estimates provided for a recurring expenditure of £101,219,027, and non-recurring expenditure of £13,605,943. The extraordinary estimates provided for an expenditure of £13,428,700, to be met by loans.

Imperial Funded Debt, 1905, £162,685,325 ; floating debt, £8,811,000. Total, £171,496,325 (in 1906 £190,175,000). Federal States' funded debts, £602,191,000 ; floating debts, £7,300,000. Of the Imperial and State funded debts £367,000,000 are railway debts.

The value of the Imports and Exports (excluding coin and bullion) was given as follows in Mr. Consul-General Schwabach's report on the trade of 1906 :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1897 . . .	£234,035,000	£181,749,000
1900 . . .	288,281,000	230,569,000
1903 . . .	300,134,000	250,732,000
1904 . . .	317,716,000	261,141,000
1905 . . .	356,441,000	286,582,000
1906 . . .	392,527,000	306,250,000

Ministry : *Chancellor of the German Empire*, Prince B. von Bülow—*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Schön.—*Secretary of State for the Interior*, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg.—*Secretary of State for War*, General von Einem.—*Secretary of State for the Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz.—*Secretary of State for Justice*, Herr W. G. Nieberding.—*Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury*, Freiherr von Stengel.—*Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr Kraetke.—*President of the Board of Railways*, Dr. Schulz.

Ambassador in London, Count Paul Wolff-Meternich, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Freiherr von Lindenfels, 49, Finsbury Square, E.C.

British Ambassador at Berlin, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—*Councillor*, Count de Salis.—*Commercial Secretary*, Earl Granville, M.V.O.

Consuls-General : *At Berlin*, Dr. Paul von Schwabach ; *at Dusseldorf*, Dr. F. P. Koenig ; *at Frankfurt-on-Main*, Sir F. Oppenheimer ; *at Leipzig*, Baron C. von Tauchnitz ; *at Hamburg*, Sir W. Ward, C.V.O. *Consuls :* Col. A. M. Brookfield (Dantzig), R. Bernal (Stettin), C. A. Niessen, C.V.O. (Cologne), H. Palmié (Dresden), P. Ladenburg (Mannheim), L. Buchmann (Munich), J. H. H. Gastrell (Stuttgart).

Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, the constitution of which is somewhat complex. The last four general elections have resulted as follows :—

Party.	General Elections.			
	1893.	1898.	1903.	1907.
Centre . . .	96	103	100	105
Conservatives .	98	74	73	83
National Liberals .	53	48	50	55
Social Democrats .	44	56	82	43
Radicals and Moderate Radicals }	48	43	35	51
Poles . . .	19	14	16	20
Anti-Semites . .	17	12	9	30
Smaller parties* .	32	47	32	10
	397	397	397	397

* Alsatians, Guelphs, Danes, etc.

See History 1907 below for account of 1907 General Election.

History, 1907.

A heated debate on the supplementary estimates for the Colonies was in progress at the beginning of December 1906. Accusations of corruption were made by Herr Bebel and others, directed against German officers in the Cameroons and against certain Deputies of the Right for having misused their position in order to rehabilitate Dr. Peters. The Colonial Director, Herr Dernburg, came into collision with Herr Rören and other members of the Centre, and a sensation was created by the revelations made during the debate. The refusal of the Reichstag to grant the Government's requirements in South-West Africa, and their demand for a reduction of the forces in the colony during the year 1907-8, resulted in the defeat of the Government by 177 to 168 votes. The Centre, supported by the Poles, Guelphs and the Social Democrats, formed the majority. Thereupon the Reichstag was dissolved, the Government making a strong attack through its organs in the Press on what it termed the domination of the Centre, much and frequently as it had profited by that party's strength in the past. The Centre, on their side, retorted that the question was not one of the amount of expenditure on the colonies but of maintaining for the Reichstag the power of control over the national purse. They were against both absolutism and revolution. The practical collapse of the rebellion in German S.W. Africa strengthened their position and that of the other opponents of the Government. Prince Bülow issued a kind of manifesto early in January, in which he reviewed the circumstances which, as he contended, compelled him to employ the co-operation of the Centre. He urged that the Right, the National Liberals and the Radical groups might and should be able to return enough members at the election to form a majority. The real peril of reaction lay with the Social Democrats, and it was because the Centre with their aid had attempted to overcome the Government that a dissolution had been ordered.

The elections (Jan. 25th) showed a heavy poll and brought a great surprise in the losses of the Social Democrats. They only secured outright on the first ballots 29 seats as against 56 similarly in 1903. The Conservatives, National Liberals and Radicals all gained substantially at the expense of the Social Democrats, and the position of the Centre not only remained unshaken but was actually improved. Berlin remained strongly Socialist, and five of the six divisions returned Socialist candidates. Moreover, the total Socialist vote in the country actually increased, though the number of candidates returned diminished. The second ballots (Feb. 5th) showed that the Clerical, Polish and Socialist majority which defeated the Colonial vote on Dec. 13th had emerged from the elections only 176 strong, although the number of voters for the Centre and Social Democrats was estimated at 5,800,000, and for the other parties at about 4,900,000. Cheering crowds visited the residences of the Chancellor and the Crown Prince's Palace, while at the Royal Castle the Emperor addressed the demonstrators and said, "To use the words of our Chancellor, you know how to ride, and you will ride down whatever places itself in our way, especially if all classes and creeds hold firmly and unanimously together." The main feature

of the elections was the loss of seats inflicted on the Socialists. The attack on the Centre party entirely failed. The causes of the defeat of the Social Democrat appeared to be the electoral activity of many who had held aloof at previous elections, stimulated no doubt by the patriotic cry which was raised by the Chancellor; and the action of the Radicals, who had formerly supported the Socialists against the Conservatives. After the elections great interest was taken in the revelations of the part played by the Navy League in an attack on the Centre party, by means of pamphlets which were largely written in the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office.

The new Reichstag was opened by the Emperor (Feb. 10th), who thus referred to the result of the elections: "In the same way as I am resolved to respect conscientiously all constitutional rights and privileges, so I entertain confidence that the new Reichstag will recognise it as its supreme duty to preserve and strengthen intelligently, and with readiness to act, our position among the civilised nations." A supplementary credit for S.W. Africa, a Bill for the construction of the Keetmanshoop-Kubub Railway, the development of colonial communications, the creation of a Colonial Office, and the continuance of social work were all announced as measures to be submitted to the Reichstag. Count Stolberg, a Conservative, was elected President (20th) by 14 votes against 164 for the Clerical leader, Dr. Spahn; and Dr. Paasche, a National Liberal, and Herr Kämpf, a Radical, were chosen First and Second Vice-Presidents. Speaking in the Reichstag, Prince Bülow declared that the Government were prosecuting no fight with the German working classes, but only with the revolutionary Social Democracy. The divisions which the Socialists endeavoured to establish between rich and poor, employer and employed, were artificial and arbitrary; and the middle strata of the population, which served as an intermediary between the two extremes in intellectual and moral relations, were increasing. The day would come when the head and the hand of the body politic would act in concord, and when the nation would look back on the Social Democratic movement as a convalescent looked back on a serious illness.

The Supplementary Estimates for £1,461,000 towards the expenses of the campaign in S.W. Africa and £445,000 for the extension of the Luderitz Bay Railway from Kubub to Keetmanshoop were reintroduced (March 6th), and passed the first reading, the second reading (8th), and the third reading (12th). The Colonial Director, Herr Dernburg, said the forces would be reduced to 7668 by March 31st, and to 4000 by the end of September. The Colonial Estimates included a proposal to transform the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office into a separate Imperial Office under its own Secretary of State, and another to establish a Colonial Headquarters Staff under a Major-General attached to the Colonial Office. The second reading was passed (May 3rd), against the votes of the Centre and the Social Democrats. More colonial scandals were revived during the debate.

The editor of the *Zukunft*, Herr Maximilian Harden, was tried on an accusation of libel and defamation, brought against him by General Count Kuno Moltke, ex-Commandant of the Berlin garrison, in respect of articles

which were published in the *Zukunft* between Nov. 1906 and April 1907. Scandalous accusations against a number of people in high positions were made during the trial, which resulted in the acquittal of the defendant (Oct. 29th). Count Moltke at once decided to lodge an appeal, and the Public Prosecutor (Nov. 1st) intervened in the case. Prince Bülow brought a libel action (6th) against Herr Adolf Brand for infamous charges connecting him with an official of the Imperial Chancellery. The accused was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

A party of British journalists visited Germany at the end of May, and received a cordial welcome, both official and popular. In the same month the conclusion of a new commercial agreement with the United States was announced, both countries making concessions in order to avert what had threatened to be a tariff war. The arrangement was that Germany should extend her minimum rates to the States for a year from June 30th, receiving in return various reductions in duties and concessions as to customs and consular regulations. German and Prussian consols fell during the year, much as consols did in England, and the three-percents. touched 81.90 in August.

The Emperor met the Czar at sea off Swinemünde (Aug. 3rd), and entertained him on board the *Hohenzollern*. Prince Bülow and the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Isvolsky, were in attendance, and the meeting was credited with a political purpose. On Aug. 14th King Edward arrived at Wilhelmshöhe Castle, on a brief visit on his way to Gmunden, where he met the Emperor Francis Joseph. The German Emperor and the Empress arrived at Windsor on a visit to the King and Queen (Nov. 11th). At the Guildhall His Majesty said that speaking in the same place 16 years previously he had said, "My aim is above all the maintenance of peace." History, I venture to hope, will do me the justice that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since. The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of good relations between Germany and Great Britain, and I shall further strengthen them as far as lies in my power."

GERMANY, COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF.

The German Colonial possessions have an area of 1,028,000 sq. m., with a population of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7500 are Germans, not counting the military forces, which number 4500 Germans and 3825 natives.

i. Colonies in Africa.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a local representative council. The capital is Buéa. Cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber is exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. A railway to Lake Chad is being built. Area 191,130 sq. m. pop. 3,500,000, of whom 896 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, £255,400, including £119,000 Imperial subsidy. Exports 1902, £306,600; 1903, £378,250; 1904, £401,050. Imports, 1902, £649,800; 1903, £481,900; 1904, £468,900.

British Consul, ————— (resides at Boma).

German East Africa lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of 384,180 sq. miles, with a population of 6,700,000, including 2465 Europeans, of whom 1499 are Germans. The chief ports are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. 13,000), Bagamoyo (pop. 13,000), Kilwa (pop. 10,000), and Tanga (pop. 5000). It is administered by a Governor, and a number of communes, with administrators and district councils have been formed; military and police force about 2400. The products are coffee, tobacco, cotton, ivory, caoutchouc, and gum. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. The Usambara railway runs from Tanga to Pongwe and Karagwe (54 miles), and has been carried on to Momo (28 miles). A line from Dar-es-Salaam to Mrogoro is open to Kingani (50 miles). **Revenue and expenditure**, 1905, £450,400, including £235,700 Imperial subsidy. **Imports**, 1902, £433,670; 1903, £559,400; 1904, £716,950. **Exports**, 1902, £258,645; 1903, £352,700; 1904, £447,550.

Governor, Capt. Count von Goetzen.
British Consul-General, B. Cave, C.B.

German South-West Africa has a coast-line extending from Cape Frio to the mouth of the Orange river, and is bounded inland by British territory. The area is estimated at 322,450 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including 6366 Europeans. Coast is infertile and desolate; inland are richer tracts. Damaraland is the name of the northern district, Namaqualand and Luderitzland lying to the south. The German South-Western Africa Colonial Company holds and works the coast lands. The country is apparently rich in copper and in agricultural resources, though as yet it is quite undeveloped. Guano is exported. The capital is Great Windhoek, 180 miles inland from Walvisch Bay, which belongs to Cape Colony. A railway runs from Swakopmund to Windhoek, about 237 miles, and another to Tsumeb, about 360 miles. A serious rising broke out in Jan. 1904, and gave great trouble during that year, and was not suppressed completely till 1907. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1905, £4,331,450, including £4,032,450 Imperial subsidy. **Imports**, 1902, £419,360; 1903, £396,550. **Exports**, 1902, £108,320; 1903, £172,150.

Governor, Herr von Lindequist (appointed 1905).

Togoland lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a local council representative of the merchants. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. Area, 33,700 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom only 243 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 8000 inhabitants. **Imports**, 1902, £303,800; 1903, £305,250; 1904, £344,900. **Exports**, 1902, £205,296; 1903, £180,800; 1904, £177,500. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway has been built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and has been joined by a line from Lome to Misahoche.

British Consul, ————— (resides at Dakar).

ii. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover. They have been a German possession since '84. As to government see Kaiser Wilhelm's Land below. Area 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 188,000, including about 380 Europeans. Chief exports copra and cocoanut fibre. **Imports**, 1903, £117,000; 1904, £87,950. **Exports**, 1903, £48,150; 1904, £60,500.

Caroline Islands. This archipelago, or group of islands, in all numbering five hundred, lies between the Philippines and the Marshall Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and to the north of German New Guinea. With the exception of Guam, ceded by Spain to the United States in '98, they were purchased from Spain by Germany in '99 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusai. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 50,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consist of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The Ladrões are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrões 250 sq. m.; pop., 2000. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, capital Yap; (3) the Ladrões, capital Saypan. The whole group was put under the Governor of German New Guinea. The chief export is copra. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1905-6, £17,250, including £8050 Imperial subsidy. **Imports**, 1903, £42,650; 1904, £35,500. **Exports**, 1903, £38,550; 1904, £24,000.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 110,000. The seat of government is Herbertshöhe, in the Bismarck Archipelago, an Imperial Commissioner presiding over the Archipelago, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and the Solomon Islands. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1905, £58,800, including £42,650 Imperial subsidy. **Imports**, 1904, £28,350; **exports**, £2700.

Kiao-Chau, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; pop. about 33,000. A dock is being built, and the place is to be made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Pashan. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1905, £764,800, including £733,000 Imperial subsidy. **Imports**, 1901-2, £953,902; **exports**, £243,294.

Marshall Islands. These have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and

Ralick Islands. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. 15,000. The chief island and capital is Jaluit, and the Jaluit Company of Hamburg administered the group until April 1906, when the German Government took over the administration. Copra is the chief export. Imports, 1903, £24,900; 1904, £22,200. Exports, 1903, £26,100; 1904, £29,150.

British Vice-Consul, A. B. Scott, at Yap.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '99, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), and Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 39,000, of whom 450 are whites and 815 half-castes. The islands are administered, together with adjacent smaller islands, by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The town and port of Upolu is Apia. Chief exports, copra and cocoa beans. Revenue and expenditure, 1904-5, £28,685, including £11,526 Imperial subsidy. Imports, 1903, £134,050; 1904, £115,850; 1905, £144,093; 1906, £143,564. Exports, 1903, £69,250; 1904, £83,750; 1905, £101,392; 1906, £151,314.

Solomon Islands. The German islands are Bougainville and Buka, and are administered from Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. Stations have been established by the Melanesian Mission, but the natives are treacherous, and many of them are cannibals and head hunters. Sandalwood and tortoiseshell are the chief products. Area, 4200 sq. m.; pop., 45,000.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission. Secretary, R. D. Roberts, M.A., D.Sc. Office, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Giolitti, Signor Giovanni, Italian Premier for the third time in 1906, and Minister of the Interior. B. at Mondovi in 1842, of an old but poor family of mountaineers, he has preserved the same simple habits as when he was a struggling barrister. After occupying several minor legal posts he entered politics in '82 as Deputy for Coni, and soon came to the front as a man of great independence and ability, and also as an orator. Although he became Minister of the Treasury under Crispi ('89), he subsequently fought the Crispinian policy with the greatest determination as Prime Minister. When he fell and his opponent returned to power, Signor Giolitti crossed the frontier, having been advised that his arrest had been decided on. During his second administration (1903-5), he introduced several Liberal reforms.

Girls' Friendly Society, The (Patroness, Queen Alexandra; Presidents, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York). There are 1485 branches, and 170,574 members all over the world. Clubs, classes, Homes of

Rest, Lodges, registry offices and protected emigration form part of the scheme. Secretary, Miss Ethel Smith, 30, Victoria Street, S.W.

Godley, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India since 1883, is the only son of John Robert Godley, late of Killigar, co. Leitrim, and was b. in '47. Ed. at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford; entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn '60, and was called to the Bar '76. From '72 to '74 and from '80 until '82 he was private secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, who appointed him a Commissioner of Inland Revenue in '82; and he was selected for the position he now fills in '83. Lady Godley, whom he married in '71, is a daughter of Walter Charles, first Lord Northbourne.

GOLD FIELDS AND PRODUCTION.

The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the world's production during the last half-century, the figures for 1906 being necessarily only approximate:—

Year.	Australasia.	United States.	Whole World.
	£	£	£
1855	11,277,000	11,000,000	27,015,000
1860	10,554,000	9,200,000	23,850,000
1865	10,253,000	10,600,000	24,040,000
1870	8,939,000	10,000,000	21,370,000
1875	7,326,000	6,700,000	22,700,000
1880	6,174,000	7,200,000	22,130,000
1885	5,597,000	6,400,000	21,250,000
1890	6,004,000	6,600,000	24,260,000
1892	6,835,000	6,600,000	29,900,000
1894	7,282,000	7,900,000	36,765,000
1896	9,290,000	10,915,000	41,714,000
1898	13,750,000	13,253,000	59,538,000
1900	14,852,000	16,277,000	53,883,000
1901	16,384,000	15,733,000	54,800,000
1902	16,785,000	16,000,000	61,328,000
1903	18,351,000	14,718,000	67,022,000
1904	17,836,000	16,093,000	71,106,000
1905	17,654,000	17,636,000	77,427,000
1906	17,191,000	19,400,000	82,292,000

Among the gold fields of the world the Witwatersrand, though discovered only 20 years ago, is now the most important, and it is here that gold mining has attained its most scientific development. Gold production in Western Australia, as will be seen from the table below, steadily increased up to 1905, but since then has fallen off. The third column in the table below records the progress of gold mining in India, in the Colar district. There the ore is comparatively rich in gold, but has hitherto proved expensive to work. Now, however, expenses are being materially lessened by the introduction of electrical power supply by the Government of Mysore. The output of the three countries above described has been as follows:—

Year.	Witwatersrand.	Western Australia.	India.
	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.
1890	494,817	34,209	104,932
1892	1,210,869	59,548	163,140
1894	2,024,163	207,131	209,729
1896	2,280,892	281,265	321,878
1897	3,034,679	688,603	389,779
1898	4,295,602	1,050,182	415,147

Year.	Witwaters- rand.	Western Australia.	India.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
1899	4,369,166*	1,539,212	440,249
1900	251,891	1,472,990	493,342
1901	238,993†	1,616,933	504,348
1902	1,690,098	1,769,176	514,201
1903	2,859,477	2,064,798	597,786
1904	3,653,794	1,985,230	666,233
1905	4,706,433	1,957,316	615,561
1906	5,559,534	1,794,547	563,478
1907	5,127,328‡	1,397,273‡	436,996‡

* Including 300,000 oz. estimated to have been extracted after the declaration of war.

† Seven months only; crushing resumed in May 1901.

‡ Ten months.

In Rhodesia steady progress is being made, the output in 1899 being only 65,300 oz., while in 1901 it had reached 172,150 oz.; in 1904 the total was 267,715 oz., in 1905 407,048 oz., and in 1906 551,875 oz. During the first ten months of 1907 the production was 508,049 oz. While the development has been steady, the industry has not yet reached a position of real importance. The discovery was reported during 1904 of *Banket reefs*, the accounts of which are of a most favourable character, though at present operations in connection with them have only been of an experimental kind.

In other parts of the world the principal areas in which British investors are interested are: New Zealand, Queensland, British Columbia, Klondyke, and West Africa. No developments of great importance occurred in 1907, but there is little question that a largely increased output was effected during the year. Gold mining has made distinct progress everywhere except in Russia, and a considerable increase seems assured from the whole of North America.

Golovin, Fedor, President of the Second Duma, was b. 1867 in Moscow, and graduated with honours at the University there. He was elected to the Board of the Moscow nobles, chosen justice of the peace, and member of the Moscow Zemstvo, becoming chairman in 1904. He presided at several of the early Zemstvo congresses at Moscow, and was elected to the first Duma. In Nov. 1907 he was returned at Moscow to the third Duma.

Gorst, Sir Eldon, K.C.B., British Agent and Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary in Egypt, is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir John Gorst, and was b. in 1861. He entered the diplomatic service '85, in '86 was attached to the British Agency in Cairo, was appointed Controller of Direct Taxes '90, Under-Secretary of State for Finance '92, Adviser as to the Interior '94, Financial Adviser '94-1904. He helped to negotiate the Anglo-French Agreement 1904, and was then appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in London. In April 1907 he succeeded Lord Cromer on the latter's retirement.

Gosse, Edmund, LL.D., Librarian to the House of Lords, critic, and poet, was b. in London 1849, ed. privately, appointed an assistant librarian at the British Museum '67, and translator to the Board of Trade '75, resigning that office on his appointment as Librarian to the House of Lords in 1904. Hon. M.A. Camb., LL.D. St. Andrew's, Clark Lecturer in English Lit. Trin. Coll., Camb. '84-'90. Author of "Collected Poems," '96, "Northern Studies," Lives of Gray, Congreve,

Dr. Donne, and Jeremy Taylor, Histories of XVIIIth Century Literature, Modern English Literature, etc. 17, Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.

Gould, Hon. Albert John, President of the Commonweal Senate, was b. at Sydney 1847, and followed his father's profession as a solicitor. He entered the New South Wales Legislative Assembly in '81, became a Minister in the Parkes Government '89-91, and the Reid Government '94-8, and was M.L.C. '99-1901. He was then elected as Senator for New South Wales, and in 1907 became its President. He is Chancellor of the Dioceses of Sydney and Newcastle, Director of the City Bank of Sydney, has the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and the V.D. Address: Eynesbury, Edgecliff, Sydney, N.S.W.

Gould, Sir Francis Carruthers, the greatest political cartoonist of the day, was b. at Barnstaple in 1845, and was ed. in that town. He entered a local bank at the age of 16, and at 20 came up to London and entered a stockbroker's office, eventually himself becoming a member of the Stock Exchange. In '79 he began to illustrate the Christmas number of *Truth*, but his first journalistic work was done on the *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Budget* when Mr. Stead was editor. He very soon became a regular member of the staff, and with his colleagues transferred his services to the *Westminster Gazette* when the former paper passed into Mr. Astor's hands. For years his pictorial commentary on the proceedings at Westminster has been brilliant in the extreme. His "Cartoons for the Crisis," during the general election of '95, afterwards republished separately, firmly established his reputation as a political caricaturist. He is now assistant editor of the *Westminster Gazette* and editor of *Picture Politics*. Knighted June 1906. Address: 3, Endsleigh Street, Tavistock Square, W.C.; Redway, Porlock, Somerset.

GREECE.

Emper.

King George I. (Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George) is a brother of the Dowager Empress of Russia, Queen Alexandra, and King Frederik of Denmark; b. 1845. Chosen King of Greece in '63, in succession to Otho I. King George married in '67 Princess Olga, daughter of the Russian Grand Duke Constantine, and has five sons and one daughter. An attempt to assassinate him was made in '98, but happily failed. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, b. Aug. 2nd, '68, who married Princess Sophia of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II., in '89. The second son, Prince George (b. '69), was High Commissioner in Crete '98-1906. Another son, Prince Andrew, married Princess Alice, eldest daughter of Prince Louis of Battenberg, in 1903. The present King is of the Lutheran faith, but by the constitution his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church. His income is about £52,000.

Government, Army and Navy.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64 the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legis-

lative authority is in the hands of the Boulé, a chamber of 165 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. The Greek Orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a Financial Commission established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

Under the law of 1904, military service for all adult males lasts for 30 years, of which 2 are passed with the colours, 10 years in the reserve, 10 in the national guard, and 8 in the reserve of the latter. In practice only about 15,000 men serve with the colours. The regulations provide for an army of from 120,000 to 130,000 men on a war footing, but there are officers only for about 75,000. The 3 divisions on the peace establishment swell in war into 6, each containing 2 infantry brigades, 2 battalions of *chasseurs à pied*, 1 regiment of artillery, 1 of cavalry, 1 battalion of engineers, with military train, etc. Each infantry regiment consists of 3 battalions, each artillery regiment of 8 six-gun batteries, and in war each infantry division is joined by an artillery regiment of 4 batteries. There are 6 mountain and 3 heavy-gun batteries. The armament is to be changed, the guns being replaced by quick-firers, and the present Gras rifle by a magazine rifle. A contract for the supply of 60,000 Mannlicher-Schönauer rifles by 1908, and 40,000 subsequently, was signed in Nov. 1905.

The Navy consists of 3 small battleships, of about 4800 tons displacement, and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. Four torpedo-boat destroyers were launched from the yard of Messrs. Yarrow, of Poplar—the *Nafkratoussa* on Dec. 3rd, 1906, the *Lonchi* on July 10th, the *Sfendoni* on Sept. 7th, and the *Thyella*, the date of the latter being uncertain. Four similar boats are under construction at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin. Three others have been named the *Storm*, *Nike*, and *Doxo*. There is a naval personnel of about 4000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. In September it was stated that Vice-Admiral Fournier had been requested to reorganise the Navy.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants, ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 700 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom. In Asia Minor there are probably about 2,000,000, in European Turkey about 4,000,000, and large numbers dwell in

Crete, Cyprus, etc. The population of Athens was (1906), 153,655.

Area about 24,528 sq. m.; pop. 1905 (estimated), 2,680,403. Revenue (estimated) 1904 (£1 = 36 drachmai), £3,366,284; 1905 (£1 = 31 dr.), £4,079,760; 1906 (£1 = 28 dr.), £4,491,191; 1907, £5,090,444; expenditure (estimated) 1904, £3,338,896; 1905, £3,829,025; 1906, £4,445,056; 1907, £4,971,671. Public Debt, 1906, £29,036,760 (gold) and £6,045,320 (paper). Imports, 1905, £5,631,322; exports, 1905, £3,354,425.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of War, M. G. Theotokis.—Foreign Affairs, M. A. Skouzes.—Finance, M. A. Simopoulos.—Justice, M. D. C. Vocotopoulos.—Public Instruction, M. A. Stephanopoulos.—Interior, M. N. Calogeropoulos.—Marine, M. C. Tricoupis.

Minister in London, M. D. G. Métaxas, G.C.V.O., 1, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.—Consul-General, T. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.—Secretary of the Consulate General, J. Methodios Ioannides.

British Minister at Athens, Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.—British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. A. Young, M.V.O.—Consuls: George Raymond (Corfu), F. B. Wood (Patras), E. MacDonell (Piræus), W. H. Cottrell (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).

Greenwich Hospital. This ancient institution was originally a Royal Palace, and was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hague," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. The funds are derived from the investment of over £4,000,000 of capital, landed estates in the north of England, house property at Greenwich, and Exchequer grants amounting to £21,000 a year. In '65 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. Director, Mr. C. H. R. Stansfield.

Gresham College. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed certain rents growing out of the Royal Exchange, which he built, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for the "erecting and maintaining of divers lectures in sundry faculties"—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. In '76 the Gresham Lecturers submitted two schemes for the improvement of the Lectures, and the recommendations under this head were adopted, the principal being that all the Lectures should be delivered in English instead of Latin and English, twelve lectures to be given in each year by each Professor. The names of the present Gresham Lecturers are as follows: Physics, F. M. Sandwith, M.D.; Rhetoric, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; Astronomy, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S.; Law, W. Blake Odgers, M.A., LL.D., K.C.; Geometry, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; Music, Sir J. F. Bridge, M.V.O., Mus. Doc. (g.v.); Divinity, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; Clerk to the Gresham Committee, Geo. Holmes Blakesley, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

Grouse Disease. The President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in April

1905 appointed a Committee, with Lord Lovat as chairman and Mr. A. S. Leslie as secretary, to inquire into the nature and causes of grouse disease, and to report whether any and, if so, what preventive or remedial measures can with advantage be taken with respect to it. The cost of the inquiry is being defrayed by subscription and guarantees, and no charge in respect of it will fall upon public funds. An inspection area has been established in Surrey.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras and Salvador, and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1847. Governed by a President, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years, and a Council of State of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory. Army numbers about 7000 officers and men, with militia about 57,000. The soil is very fertile, and the cultivation of rubber is being encouraged. Minerals are found, but are little worked. A railway uniting the Central, Southern and Western Departments was opened Nov. 21st, 1903, and there are in all over 400 miles of line open. Chief products: coffee, rubber, hides, bananas, and sugar.

Area, 46,774 sq. m.; pop. 1,647,300, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. Capital, Guatemala la Nueva, pop. 96,560. Revenue, 1903, £220,000; 1904, £418,445; 1905, £549,325; 1906, £554,560; expenditure, 1905, £329,377 (ordinary), and £402,758 (extraordinary); 1906, £831,509. External debt, 1906, £1,957,296 (including interest unpaid Dec. 30th, '99, to Dec. 31st, 1906, £444,840). The regular service of the loan has been suspended since '99. Internal Debt, 1905, £62,427. Imports, 1901, £851,791; 1904, £1,008,228; 1905, £1,368,889; 1906, £1,444,152; exports, 1901, £1,503,897; 1904, £1,510,373; 1905, £1,647,552; 1906, £1,427,256.

President: M. Estrada-Cabrera, elected in '98, and re-elected 1904 for the period March 1905-11.

Ministry; Foreign Affairs, Juan Barrios.—War, Luis Molina.—Education, J. Antonio Mandujano.—Home and Justice, Juan J. Argueta.—Eschequer, Guillermo Aguirre.—Public Works, José Flamenco.

Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in England, M. J. Tible-Machado, 31, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.

British Minister at Guatemala, Lionel Carden, Esq.—Commercial Agent in Central America, F. W. Melville, c/o British Legation, Guatemala.—Consul at Guatemala, H. A. R. Hervey.—Consul at Quetzaltenango, H. Fleischmann.

Gudeff, Dr., Prime Minister of Bulgaria, was b. in 1863 at Gradetz, near Kotel. He is a self-made man, and for some years had been a close personal and political friend of the late M. Petkoff, and was chosen Vice-President and subsequently President of the Sobranye. Owing to his indifferent health, he was at Aix-les-Bains when M. Petkoff was assassinated, and immediately returned to Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand appointed him Prime Minister March 16th, 1907.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C., was established by the Corporation of London in '80, for the purpose of providing high-class instruction in the art and science of music at a moderate cost. There are 110 scholarships, etc. Principal, Dr. W. H. Cummings, F.S.A.; Secretary, H. Saxe Wyndham.

Guthrie, Sir James, President Royal Scottish Academy, was b. 1859, ed. at Glasgow High School and Univ., became A.R.S.A. '88, R.S.A. '92, and President 1902. He is an Hon. Member of the R.S. Water Colour Society, the Royal Hibernian Academy, and various foreign societies. Knighted 1903, LL.D. Glasgow 1906. 41, Moray Place, Edinburgh, and Rowmore, Row, Dumbartonshire; Athenæum Club.

Guyot, Yves, b. at Dinan, Sept. 6th, 1848, is the son of a barrister at Rennes, where he pursued his early studies. He is an energetic Free-Trader, and as such was made, in '79, an honorary member of the Cobden Club. When still young he took a part in the revolution of Sept. 4th, '70, which, on the news of the surrender of Sedan, established the third Republic. An ardent reformer, but not a socialist, he became a member of the Municipal Council of Paris in '74, and conducted a campaign against the Prefecture of the Police in '78. He was elected a member of the French Parliament in '85, and took office as Minister of Public Works in '89. Appointed editor of the *Siccle*, an old-established Liberal paper, in which he now writes on economic subjects, he wrote "La Tyrannie Socialiste" ('93), "Les Principes de '89 et le Socialisme" ('94), "L'économie de l'Effort" ('96), "Le Bilan de l'Eglise" and "La Question des Sucres" (1901). He was one of the prominent leaders in the defence of Dreyfus, and waged a successful campaign for the abolition of the Continental sugar bounties. After their abolition by the Brussels Conference in 1902, he was honoured by a public banquet at the National Liberal Club. He published "Les Conflits du Travail et leur Solution," in which he argues that the contract of labour is a contract of exchange, and "La Comédie Protectionniste" in 1904.

Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Incorporated. Founded 1897, incorporated 1907. Holds examinations and grants certificates (recognised by L.C.C. and other authorities) to teachers of Physical Education. Hon. Sec., T. Williams, 2, King's Parade, Staplehurst Road, Lewisham, S.E.

H

Hadden, Brigadier-Gen. C. F., appointed Master-General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member of the Army Council) in Jan. 1907, was b. 1854. Ed. at Elstree School,

Cheltenham, and R.M.A.; Lieut. R.A. '73; Capt. Inspector Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, '85-8; Inspector of Warlike Stores '88-93; Chief Inspector '93-6; Chief Inspector Army Ordnance

Department '96-1901; Member Ordnance Commission 1901-3; Director of Artillery 1904-7. Address: Roseway, Berkhamsted.

Hague Conference. See INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Hakluyt Society. Agent, B. Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, W.; Hon. Sec., B. H. Soulsby, F.S.A.

Hamilton, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian, K.C.B., D.S.O., was b. at Corfu, Jan. 16th, '53, and is the son of Col. C. Hamilton. Ed. at Cheam and Wellington College, he entered the Army in '72, served in the Afghan war, the '81 campaign in South Africa, the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns, in Burma, Chitral, and Tirah. At the beginning of the Boer War he distinguished himself at Elandslaagte and Ladysmith, and served under Lord Roberts in the advance upon Johannesburg. He returned to England in Jan. 1901 to become Military Secretary to Lord Roberts, and on Nov. 9th went out again as Chief of Staff to Lord Kitchener. On April 23rd, 1903, he was appointed Quartermaster-General. He was sent to Manchuria in 1904 to represent the Indian Army in the war, and on his return in 1905 assumed the command of the Southern Military District. He has the First Class of the Order of the Prussian Crown, and of the Spanish Order of Military Merit, and the Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasure (Japan). Address: Tilworth House, Andover.

Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 2nd son of the 2nd Viscount Hardinge, was b. 1858, was ed. at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered the Diplomatic Service in 1880. He was at Constantinople till '84, then went to Berlin, and was appointed to Washington in '85. Here he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was at Sofia '87-91, at Paris for three years, and then became Secretary of Legation at Teheran '96-8, and at St. Petersburg '98-1903. He was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1903, Ambassador at St. Petersburg March 1904, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Feb. 1906. He married in '90 the Hon. Winifred Sturt, da. of the late Lord Alington. 32, Bryanston Square, W.

Hardy, Thomas, author, was b. 1840, in Dorsetshire, and commenced his career as a church architect. For an essay dealing with "Coloured Brick and Terra-cotta Architecture," he received the medal and prize of the Institute of British Architects. His first novel, "Desperate Remedies," appeared in '71, and in '74 "Far from the Madding Crowd" appeared in the *Cornhill*. Other novels from his pen have been "Under the Greenwood Tree" ('72), "A Pair of Blue Eyes" ('73), "The Hand of Ethelberta" ('75-6), "The Return of the Native" ('78), "The Trumpet Major" ('80), "A Laodicean" ('81), "Two on a Tower" ('82), "The Mayor of Casterbridge," "The Woodlanders," "Wessex Tales," "A Group of Noble Dames," "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" ('91), "Life's Little Ironies" ('94), "Jude the Obscure" ('95), and "The Well-Beloved" ('92, rewritten '97). In '98 he published "Wessex Poems," in 1901 "Poems of the Past and the Present." In 1904 the first, and in 1906 the second, part of a Napoleonic drama in blank and lyrical verse appeared, entitled "The Dynasts." In June '93 Mr. Hardy produced a dramatic piece called "The Three Wayfarers."

"Tess" also has been dramatised and played in America. J.P. for Dorchester and Dorset. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen 1905. Athenæum and Savile Clubs.

Harleian Society, 140, Wardour Street, W. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

Harris, Admiral Sir Robert H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, was b. Oct. 12th, 1843. He has been Commodore of the Training Squadron, was A.D.C. to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, British member of the Council of Admirals which pacified Crete in '97-8, when he received his K.C.M.G., and Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station during the Boer war, after which he received his K.C.B. and the cordial thanks of Lord Roberts. He was appointed Vice-Admiral 1901, President, Royal Naval College 1903, and Admiral 1905. He has written several books on naval subjects. R. N. College, Greenwich.

Hart, Sir Robert, Bart., G.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, is the eldest son of Mr. Henry Hart, of Portadown, co. Armagh, and was b. 1835. Ed. at Taunton Wesleyan School, and Queen's Coll., Belfast, he entered the Consular Service in China '54. In '59 he resigned in order to join the Chinese Maritime Customs. He was appointed Inspector-General in '63, and in '85 assumed his present post. He has many Chinese decorations. During the Boxer outbreak he underwent the siege in the British Legation at Peking, and has since published his somewhat remarkable views on the position in China, under the title "These from the Land of Sinim." His academic and honorary distinctions include hon. M.A. and LL.D. Queen's University, Ireland, hon. LL.D. Michigan University, Hon. Member Royal Asiatic Society, Hon. Fellow Royal Statistical Society, and Hon. Member Institut de Droit International. He has been decorated by the sovereigns of almost every European country except Russia, was given the Peacock's Feather, China, in '85, and the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, China, in 1901. Peking, China.

Harveian Society, Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, W. Hon. Secs., T. Crisp English, F.R.C.S.; John F. H. Broadbent, M.D.

Hauptmann, Gerhart, dramatic poet, was b. at Salzbrunn, in Silesia, Nov. 15th, 1862. He passed from agriculture to art; settled for some time as sculptor in Rome, later on in Switzerland and Berlin, visited America, returned to agriculture to become thoroughly familiar with the peasant classes. Married in '84, he published in '85 his first poem, an epic in classical style. But he soon, under the influence of Ibsen, turned to the drama, and created a great sensation by his powerful pictures of the lives of the lower middle and lower classes—"Before Sunrise" ('89), "A Peace Festival" ('90), "Lonely Men" ('91), "The Weavers," "Our Colleague Crampton," dealing with the drink mania, "Der Biberpelz" ('92), "Hannele," "Florian Geyer," a picture of the peasant war in the sixteenth century, "Versunkene Glocke," and "Fuhrmann Henschel."

Hayashi, Count Tadasu, was ennobled for his distinguished services at the Japanese Foreign Office during the war with China. He came to England in 1866 to study, and while still a young man began his official career in his own

country. He was first Governor of the province of Kobe, but was then transferred to the Foreign Office, and after the Chinese War negotiated the treaty of commerce and navigation with China in Peking. He was next sent as Minister to St. Petersburg. He served in '99 as Japan's chief delegate at the Hague Peace Conference; and in the autumn of '99 he was appointed to succeed Mr. Kato as Minister, and afterwards Ambassador in London, which office he held till 1906. He was appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs May 1906. Hon. G.C.V.O. July 1905; Count 1907.

HAYTI.

Hayti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. **Area**, 28,249 sq. m.; **pop.** about 3,000,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the **Republic of San Domingo** (q.v.).

The **Republic of Hayti** occupies the western portion of the island. **Area**, 10,204 sq. m.; **pop.** estimated (1905) at 1,500,000 to 2,500,000. **Capital**, Port-au-Prince, **pop.** 101,133. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive power is in the hands of a **President**, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, who receives a salary of £4800. The **Chamber** of 95 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the **Senate** of 39 members indirectly for six years. The religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of 18,916 men, and a navy of 6 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. The principal product is coffee, and the bulk of the trade goes to Havre. Cocoa and cotton are grown, the latter in increasing quantity. Minerals exist, and are now being more worked. Railways are being built. **Revenue**, 1906, £546,152 (gold), and \$5,135,250 (paper); **expenditure**, 1906-7, estimated at £794,780 (gold), and \$6,286,121 (paper); **debt**, 1907, £5,226,887 (gold)—made up thus: foreign debt, £2,424,621; internal debt, £2,652,062; floating debt, £150,204—and £485,381 (paper). **Exports** (coffee, mahogany, logwood, cotton, cocoa, turtle-shells, and hides), '99, £2,800,000; **imports**, 1902-3, £796,333; 1904-5, £774,210.

President, General Nord Alexis (appointed Dec. 1902).

Ministry: *Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction*, Pauléus Sannon. — *Interior and Police*, General André. — *Justice and Worship*, J. Laleau. — *Finance and Commerce*, F. Marcelin. — *Army and Navy*, Cyriaque Célestin. — *Public Works and Agriculture*, Numa Laraque.

Legation: *Minister Resident*, Dr. S. Viard, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W. — *Consul*, M. Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch St. **British Consul-General**, A. G. Vansittart, Port-au-Prince.

Hearst, William Randolph, American newspaper proprietor and politician. B. at San Francisco in '63, he began life by publishing a paper in that city, but soon extended his activity to Chicago and New York. His papers in these three cities appeal to the masses, and have very large circulations. They are "papers that do things," and are proud of being yellow." Mr. Hearst began his political

career as a Democrat, then sought labour support and became an advocate of Municipal Socialism. After being returned to the House of Representatives he was an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty of New York, in Nov. 1906 stood unsuccessfully for the Governorship of New York State, and was again beaten in New York in Nov. 1907.

Hedin, Sven Anders, the famous traveller, was b. at Stockholm 1865, and ed. at Stockholm and in Germany. He began his explorations in Persia in '85, and has travelled through Khorasan and Turkestan, several times through Tibet and other parts of Central Asia. His books include "Through Asia, 1898," "Central Asia and Tibet," and "Scientific Results of a Journey in Central Asia 1899-1902." His home is at Stockholm.

Highways Protection League. Aims at retaining a maximum speed limit for motor cars, and obtaining for local authorities the power to impose lower limits in towns and villages, etc. **Secretary**, L. H. Barnes, 7, Fig Tree Court, Temple, London, E.C.

Historical Manuscripts Commission. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1869 to examine and report upon the collections of manuscripts in the possession of private families and municipal authorities, who have rendered the commissioners every assistance in the investigation and classification of manuscripts illustrative of history, constitutional law, and general literature. Numerous reports and many appendixes thereto have been issued by the Commission, describing some hundreds of private collections of manuscripts in Great Britain and Ireland. The Commission at present is constituted as follows: The Master of the Rolls (chairman); the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.; the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; the Earl of Dartmouth; Lord Fitzmaurice; Lord Alverstone; Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G.; Lord Lindley; Lord Collins; Sir Edward Fry; Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.; Mr. John Morley, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L.; and Prof. C. H. Firth, M.A., with Mr. R. A. Roberts as **Secretary**. The reports are prepared by various inspectors acting under the authority of the Commission, many of the historical papers examined being deposited by their owners in the Public Record Office for the purpose. **Office**, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Historical Society, Royal. **Hon. Secretary**, H. E. Malden, M.A., 6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.

Hofmeyr, Jan H., South African journalist and politician, is the leader of the Afrikaner Bond, and has often represented Cape Colony at Colonial and other conferences. For some years Mr. Cecil Rhodes found him a staunch ally; but after the Jameson Raid he broke with Mr. Rhodes, and in the elections of '98, as wire-puller of the Bond caucus, was active in his opposition to him. At one time Mr. Hofmeyr advocated total separation of South Africa from England; but after the Transvaal War of '82 he acted as mediator between the Boers and the Cape Government, especially over the Swaziland question, and it was through his influence that a solution of the difficulty was arrived at. He was prominent in the negotiations which followed on the Bloemfontein Conference, '99.

Holder, Hon. Sir Frederick W., K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Commonwealth House of Repre-

representatives since 1901. Was b. at Happy Valley, South Australia, 1850. He became a schoolmaster and journalist; sat in the Assembly for Burra '87-1901, and was Treasurer '89-90, and Premier twice before he entered the Federal Parliament. He was a strong supporter of federation, and was chosen first Speaker of the House of Representatives. K.C.M.G. 1902. Waverley, Kent Town, South Australia.

Holman Hunt, William, was b. in London 1827, and first exhibited at the Royal Academy in '46. He was one of the originators of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and his best known pictures are "The Light of the World," of which he painted a life-size version in 1904, "The Finding of Jesus in the Temple," '60; "The Scapeloat," "The Shadow of Death," '73; "The Triumph of the Innocents," "Christ the Carpenter," "May Morning on Magdalen Tower," '91; "The Miracle of Holy Fire," etc. In 1905 he exhibited a new masterpiece, "The Lady of Shalott," based on the design which he made in '57 to illustrate an edition of Tennyson's Poems then published. Order of Merit June 30th, 1905, D.C.L. Oxford 1905. Author of "Pre-Raphaelitism and the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood." Address: 18, Melbury Road, Kensington, W.; Sonning Acre, Sonning, Berks. Club, Athenæum.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1884. Supported by voluntary contributions. Its aim is to teach hand-work to the children of the poorer people by means of classes taught voluntarily by members of the association. An annual exhibition of the work done is held in the Royal Albert Hall (usually in May). **Secretary**, S. C. Hendrey. **Office** and studios, Royal Albert Hall.

HOME OFFICE, THE.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects. Addresses and Petitions to the Throne are presented and answered through the Home Secretary; Royal Warrants and Licences relating to peerages, titles, decorations, changes of names and arms, and Royal Commissions are issued by him; and he is the authority for granting Certificates of Naturalisation. He is the adviser of the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy in all cases arising in England or Wales, and it is on his advice that all pardons and remissions of sentence are granted to convicted persons. He also grants the licenses—formerly called "tickets of leave"—on which convicts are conditionally released before the expiration of their sentences.

To the Home Secretary belongs the general administration of the prison system in England and Wales, the maintenance of Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, the custody of all criminal lunatics, and the execution of the law relating to the Extradition (*q.v.*) of fugitive offenders from or to the United Kingdom. It is on his recommendation that Recorders, Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and Stipendiary Magistrates are appointed, and Commissions of the Peace are issued, and Courts of Quarter Sessions

granted to Municipal Boroughs. He has also jurisdiction in settling the salaries of Coroners, Clerks of the Peace, and Clerks to Justices, in fixing the fees they may charge, in prescribing the payments made to witnesses, and in other matters in which the intervention of a Government department is required in the administration of criminal justice. He has under his direct supervision and control the Metropolitan Police Force (*q.v.*), and has extensive powers in regard to the County and Borough Police Forces in England and Wales. The reformatory treatment of habitual drunkards is another matter which comes within his jurisdiction.

Another of the most important features of Home Office work in modern times is the administration of many statutes relating to industrial questions. The laws which Parliament has passed for protecting the workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops are administered by the Home Office, which makes rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of life and health in dangerous industries, and enforces them by means of a large staff of inspectors (39 Inspectors of Mines and Quarries and 165 Inspectors of Factories and Workshops). It is also the central authority (for England and Wales) under the Employment of Children Act, 1903, and the Shop Hours Act 1904. The Workmen's Compensation Acts and those preventing the abuses arising from Truck in the payment of wages are also under the general charge of the Home Office. Another staff of inspectors (4 in number) is charged with the task of seeing that the requirements of the Explosives Act, 1875, and the orders made under that Act, are carried out in the interest of public safety. The Reformatory and Industrial Schools established by voluntary agencies or local authorities for the special training of children who are either criminal or living in circumstances in which they are in danger of falling into crime, are placed under the inspection and supervision of the Home Department.

The Home Office administers the Acts relating to Anatomy; its sanction, speaking generally, is necessary for the exhumation of human remains, and it has the duty of prescribing regulations under which the practice of Cremation may be allowed. It is the Government Department concerned with the Licensing Acts, and makes regulations for the procedure governing the payment of compensation in certain cases of the extinction of licences under the Act of 1904; it issues orders for the Protection of Wild Birds; administers and enforces the law relating to Experiments on Living Animals; performs important functions regarding the custody, care, and repatriation of the inmates of lunatic asylums, who are by statute entitled to free communication with the Secretary of State; it is the authority for laying down rules as to the care of children who have been taken out of their parents' custody under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, and for deciding whether in any particular case such children shall be allowed to emigrate under the auspices of the guardians appointed under that statute, or shall be removed to other custody; and it administers the law for the restriction of the immigration of undesirable aliens, and the expulsion of criminal aliens. Finally the Home Office is a Statistical Department, publishing annually volumes of statistics as to the judicial business of the country (civil and criminal),

as to mines and quarries, as to factories and workshops, and as to licensed premises, and from time to time preparing such returns on special subjects as Parliament may require of it.

The Chief Permanent Officials are:—

Under-Secretary of State, Sir Mackenzie D. Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, H. H. Cunynghame, Esq., C.B., C. E. Troup, Esq., C.B., and E. R. H. Blackwell, Esq.

Principal Clerks, H. B. Simpson, Esq., W. P. Byrne, Esq., C.B., M. Delevingne, Esq., and J. Pedder, Esq.

Chief Inspector of Factories, Dr. A. Whitelegge, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Explosives, Capt. J. H. Thomson, C.B.

Chief Inspector of Reformatories, T. D. Robertson, Esq., I.S.O.

Inspector under Inebriates' Acts, Dr. R. W. Branthwaite.

Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, W. Haldane Porter, Esq.

Homiakoff, Nicholas Alexeievitch, elected President of the Third Duma, Nov. 14th, 1907, was b. 1850. His father was the well-known Slavophil, and he is the godson of Gogol. He was for some years Director of the Department of Agriculture, and became a member of the second Duma, taking his place amongst the "Octobrists." He is an ardent upholder of the Constitution, and a strong believer in reform. His view is that the Constitutional Democrats, the Octobrists, and other moderates should form a constitutional centre party to uphold the legislative rights of the Duma and work for reform.

HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a President and Congress, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 500, but there is a militia of about 20,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Agriculture, however, is now showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. Chief products: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States.

See NICARAGUA for 1907 events.

Area, 43,000 sq. m.; pop. 400,000 to 600,000, the majority of whom are Indians. Capital, Tegucigalpa, pop. 34,692. Revenue, 1905, £443,725; expenditure, £442,819; imports, 1902-3, £287,401; 1903-4, £444,827; 1904-5, £472,552; exports, 1902-3, £351,012; 1903-4, £443,568; 1904-5, £494,578; debt, £5,398,570. The loans were raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. The arrears of interest to 1905 amount to £15,216,512.

President, General Miguel R. Davila.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, E.C.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel Carden, Esq.

British Consuls, A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), Colin W. Campbell (Tegucigalpa), Robert Motz (Amapala), and W. J. Bain (Puerto Cortes).

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton, G.C.S.I., C.B., O.M., was b. June 30th, 1817; ed. at Glasgow University; served as surgeon and naturalist in the Antarctic Expedition 1839-43; explored the Himalayas as a naturalist, and has published "Handbook of the New Zealand Flora," "Students' British Flora," "The Flora of British India," etc. In '55 he was appointed Assistant Director, and in '65 Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, retiring in '85. His father formerly held the office of Director. President Royal Society '72-7. M.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.G.S. He has the Prussian Order *Pour le Mérite*, and was appointed to the Order of Merit in July 1907. Address: The Camp, near Sunningdale, Berks.

Hope, Anthony, is the pen-name of Mr. A. H. Hawkins, a younger son of the late Rev. E. C. Hawkins, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet Street. He was b. in London, Feb. 9th, 1863, ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st class Classics '85, M.A. '89). He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in '87, published "A Man of Mark" in '90, and there have since followed, "Father Stafford," "Mr. Witt's Widow," "Sport Royal," "Half a Hero," "The Prisoner of Zenda," "The God in the Car," "The Dolly Dialogues," "Count Antonio" ('95), "Comedies of Courtship" and "The Heart of Princess Osra" ('96), "Phroso" ('97), "Simon Dale" and "Rupert of Hentzau" ('98), "The King's Mirror" ('99), "Quisante" (1900), "Tristram of Blent" (1901), "The Intrusions of Peggy" (1902), "Double Harness" (1904), "A Servant of the Public" (1905), and "Sophy of Kravonia" (1906). A dramatic version of "The Prisoner of Zenda" was produced in '96; a comedy, "The Adventure of Lady Ursula," in '98, "English Nell" (in collaboration with Edward Rose) in 1900, and "Pilkerton's Peerage" in 1902. Mr. Hope married in 1903 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Sheldon, of New York. Address: 41, Bedford Square, W.C.

Hopwood, Sir Francis J. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, was b. in 1860, and entered the Board of Trade as assistant law clerk in '86. He was appointed assistant solicitor in '88, private secretary to the President, Secretary to the Railway Department, and C.M.G. '93. He was a delegate to the '95 International Railway Congress in London, and to the International Railway Congresses in Paris, 1900, and Washington, 1905. C.B., '95. He acted as hon. sec. to the chairman of the Select Committee which inquired into the Jameson Raid in '96, and was a Royal Commissioner on London Traffic 1903. He was appointed to succeed the late Sir Courtenay Boyle as Permanent Secretary, and made K.C.B. in 1901; appointed to the Colonial Office 1907. 3, Sussex Gardens, N.

Horological Institute, The British, has for its main object the encouragement of the English watch trade. Technical classes and examinations are held by the Institute, and certificates of competency are granted. Secretary, James Savidge. Office: 35-6, Northampton Square, E.C.

Horsley, Sir Victor, F.R.S., F.R.C.S., is a son of Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., and was b.

at Kensington, 1857. He was ed. at Cranbrook School and University Coll. Hospital, and was Professor Superintendent of the Brown Institution '84-90; Fullerian Professor at the Royal Institution '91-3, Professor of Pathology at University College '93-6, and Professor of Clinical Surgery at University College Hospital till 1906. In '85 he acted as secretary to the Royal Commission on Hydrophobia. He took his M.D. at Halle. He was knighted June 26th, 1902. Address: 25, Cavendish Square, W.

Horton, Rev. Robert F., M.A., D.D., Congregational minister, was b. 1855, ed. at Shrewsbury, and New Coll., Oxford ('74); and First Class in Moderations, President of the Union, and in '78 a First in Classical Greats. Elected Fellow of his college '79, but excluded from an examinership in the Rudiments of Faith and Religion by reason of his Nonconformist views. He began his ministry at Hampstead ('80), and his church in the Lyndhurst Road was opened in '84. Chairman of the Congregational Union 1903; President National Free Church Council 1906. He has published "Inspiration and the Bible," '87; "Revelation and the Bible," '93; lectures on "Preaching," delivered at Yale, and issued as "Verbum Dei," '93; "The Cartoons of St. Mark," '94; "The Teaching of Jesus," '95; "The Life of John Howe," "The Book of Proverbs," in the Expositor's Bible, "The Art of Living Together," '96; "The Four Pillars of the Home," "Oliver Cromwell, a Study in Personal Religion," "Success and Failure," "The Women of the Old Testament," all in '97; "Brief Sermons to Busy Men," "England's Danger," "The Commandments of Jesus," '98; "Alfred Tennyson: a Sainly Life," 1900; "The Pastoral Epistles" (Century New Testament), and "The Trinity," 1901; "The Minor Prophets" and "The Open Secret," 1904; "The Hidden God" and "Does the Cross Save?" 1905; and "The Law of Spiritual Power," 1906. Address: Chesils, Christ Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was founded in 1897, on the initiative of H.M., who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total received by the Fund to the end of 1906 was £1,669,531. The awards have amounted to £725,326, and the invested funds, including gifts to capital, amount to £975,000. Since '97 the total number of beds reopened as free beds has been 443. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Hon. Secs., Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., and Mr. J. Danvers Power. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

The League of Mercy.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, '98, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund by obtaining small subscriptions. It has contributed £79,000 to the London Hospitals, and made many grants to Provincial Hospitals. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" has been instituted by H.M. the King, Patron of the League and Sovereign of the Order, as a reward for distinguished personal service. Grand President and Lady Grand President, T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales. Hon. Secretaries, Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, M.D., M.P., Mr. J. Harrison, M.V.O.

Hon. Registrar of the Order, Mr. E. W. Wallington, C.M.G. Secretary, Mr. Harold E. Beaumont. Offices, 29, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1906 amounted to £25,960, and donations, etc., amounted to £500, the whole being divided amongst 205 hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Sec., Mr. A. W. Davis.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was founded in '73. The total sum collected during 1905-6 was £78,552. Secretary, Sir Edmund Hay Currie; address, Mansion House, E.C.

The "Bischoffsheim" Ambulance Service of London (late Hospitals Association, Street Ambulance Branch) was established in '89 for the succour and safe removal of cases of street accident in the Metropolis. Possesses 60 public thoroughfare stations, 8 at fire-stations, and 17 at hospitals. Office, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, W. Treasurer, Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim; Hon. Sec., Mr. Thomas Ryan, Sec. of St. Mary's Hospital, W., to which address all urgent communications should be sent.

Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£5401), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£1741), Percy Gates, 7, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Bethlem Royal Hospital (£39,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

British Lying-in Hospital (£5370), A. C. Wickins, Endell St., Long Acre, W.C.

Cancer Hospital, The, free—no letters of admission required (£5062), F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W. Telegrams, Cancer, London; Telephone, 747 Western. See advt.

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (£1025), Harry R. S. Druce, 238a, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Central London Throat and Ear Hospital (£2760), R. Kershaw, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Charing Cross Hospital (£14,751), Arthur E. Reade, Agar St., Strand, W.C. See advt.

Chelsea Hospital for Women (£3976), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (£2932), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

City Dispensary (£1032), G. Noble Farmer, 98, Cannon St., E.C.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (£12,088), H. T. Dudley Ryder, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750 (£6165), R. A. Owthwaite, 102, City Rd., E.C. See advt.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£10,074), W. M. Wilcox, Hospital, Shadwell, E.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£5800, Legacies (£1540), H. C. Stainland Smith, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

Finsbury Dispensary (£1043), W. H. Pratt, 6A, Brewer St., Goswell Rd., E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£26,637), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St.

German Hospital (£26,139). Secretary, W. F. Cochrane, Dalston Lane, N.E.

Mrs. Gladstone's Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1203). Office, 147, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£21,008), Lewis H. Glenton-Kerr, Holloway Rd., N.

Guy's Hospital (£59,289, and £16,381 extraordinary). H. Williams, Clerk. Office, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

Hampstead General Hospital, the local hospital for Hampstead (£4900), George Watts, Hon. Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£23,621). Frederick Wood, Esq., Fulham Road, S.W.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£1842). George A. Richardson, F.C.I.S., 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat (£6602), W. Holt, The Hospital, Golden Sq., Regent St.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated), (ordinary £2307), H. W. Burleigh, 4, Maida Vale, W.

Hospital for Sick Children (£18,026), Stewart Johnson, 499, Great Ormond St., W.C.

Hospital for Women (£5465), Alfred Hayward, 30, Soho Sq., W.

King's College Hospital (ordinary £16,082, extraordinary £3068), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Portugal St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Lock Hospital and Rescue Home (£9620), A. W. Cruikshank, Harrow Road.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who can pay a small fee (£9191), Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., N.

London Homeopathic Hospital (£8106), E. A. Attwood, F.C.I.S., Great Ormond St., W.C.

London Hospital (Ordinary Income, £76,509, extraordinary £12,922), E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.

London Skin Hospital (£1041). Secretary, J. H. Tyler, 40, Fitzroy Square, W.

Magdalen Hospital (£4923), Payments £5175), Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Dispensary (£890), W. Norvell, 9, Fore Street, Cripplegate, E.C.

Metropolitan Hospital (£13,890), C. H. Byers, Kingsland Rd., N.E.

Middlesex Hospital (£19,684), F. Clare Melhado, Sec. and Superintendent, Mortimer St., Berners St., W.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Hampstead and Northwood (£16,908). William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Hospital for the Diseases of the Heart (£1015), Capt. F. Handley, 32, Soho Square.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (£11,736). Nurses' Home in Powis Place. Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. See advt.

North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Hackney Rd., N.E. (£10,082), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E.

North London or University College Hospital (ordinary £14,049), N. H. Nixon, Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

North-West London Hospital (£3396), A. Craske, The Hospital, 18, Kentish Town Rd., N.W.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. (Ordinary £6304, including Legacies £2602, Special Donations £2150), W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, E. (£13,276), Percy Rogers.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (Ordinary £5365, extraordinary £1764), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Royal Dental Hospital of London (£8228), J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

Royal Free Hospital (£17,201, Legacies, etc., £9186), C. W. Thies, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, for the gratuitous relief of poor persons suffering from diseases of the chest in any of their various forms (£3000), A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C. See advt.

Royal Hospital for Incurables (£33,041), Charles Cutting, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. See advt.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£32,523), R. J. Bland, City Rd., E.C.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor (£14,215), E. Morgan, 34, Craven St., Charing Cross, W.C.

Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital for the Deformed (£7598), Arthur Morley, B.A., 234, Great Portland St., Regent's Park.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate (£12,629) A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3615), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women (maintenance £5880, building £14,044), Capt. J. Houston, Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (Ordinary £3010, extraordinary £1410), Legacies £7000), John H. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital (£64,431), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

St. George's Hospital (£27,185, Legacies £6290), W. H. Davenport, Hyde Park Corner.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£6607), Geo. A. Arnaudin, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C.

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases (£12,884), Old St., W. H. Baird. See advt.

St. Mark's Hospital for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum (£4136), A. W. Sowden, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home, Broadstairs (£4307), A. Brimble, 22, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

St. Mary's Hospital (£22,565), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone, Stricture and Urinary Diseases (£4123), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

St. Thomas's Hospital (£50,284), G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., St. Thomas' Hospital, Albert Embankment, S.E. See advt.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (£5122), W. Guntrip King, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

Seamen's Hospital Society (£19,064), P. Michelli, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich.

Victoria Hospital for Children (Ordinary £7213, extraordinary £5390), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

West London Hospital (£11,956), New Casualty Building Account £2419), R. J. Gilbert, Hammersmith Rd., W.

Westminster Hospital (£14,082), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

HOUSING QUESTION, THE.

In the 1907 and previous editions there appeared a careful digest of existing legislation in regard to Housing, from the Shaftesbury Acts 1851-85 to the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1903; together with some account of the obligations imposed by Standing Orders, and the requirements of the Public Health Acts.

In May 1906 a Committee under Sir J. Dickson-Poynder was appointed to examine the provisions of the Working Classes Acts Amendment Bill 1906, with a view to confirming or improving it and to making alternative or additional recommendations. Their report was issued in Dec. 1906. The committee recommended that the administration of the Public Health and Housing of the Working Classes Acts should be transferred from the rural district councils to the county councils, the concurrent power to build under Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, being retained by the rural district councils subject to confirmation by the Local Government Board. For the purpose of carrying these statutes into execution, county councils should be required to appoint a medical officer, or medical officers, of health, and a sufficient number of sanitary inspectors; proper qualifications as prescribed from time to time by the Local Government Board to be insisted upon; officers to devote the whole of their time to the duties of their office, to hold their appointments during good behaviour, and to be removable only with the consent of the Local Government Board; the Local Government Board to issue a more specific memorandum of instructions to medical officers of health and to require compliance with the same; and the county councils to appoint annually a **statutory Public Health and Housing Committee**. A register of survey of all buildings intended for human habitation should be compiled and revised periodically, owners of dwelling-house property being required to make an annual return of the sanitary condition of every dwelling-house, and a penalty being imposed for making a false return. The sections of the Public Health and Housing Act which deal with sanitary defects should be widened in their meaning, so as to include not only houses "dangerous or injurious to health," but houses in a bad state of repair or neglect. The law for acquiring land compulsorily should be simplified; and the county council should be empowered alone, or in conjunction with the council of an adjoining county, to construct impounding reservoirs. County councils should be required to frame by-laws for every district, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board; and the law under the Public Health and Housing Acts should be simplified and codified. Every rural district council, parish council, or parish meeting, or any four householders, should have a **statutory right of complaint** to the Local Government Board of default of a county council, so that the Department may hold an inquiry and make an order enforceable by *mandamus*. The Local Government Board should appoint a special **Housing and Public Health Department**, with a staff of travelling sanitary and housing inspectors to supervise the administration of the public health and housing laws by the county councils and their executive officers. The committee recommend that the **Treasury** should be em-

powered to lend money for the purposes specified in the report at the lowest rate at which the Treasury can themselves borrow (a) to local authorities (county council and rural district council) up to the full amount of the security upon the minimum terms, and (b) to public utility societies up to 75 per cent. of the security upon the minimum terms. The period of redemption of loan should be lengthened; the system of increasing the rates of interest in proportion to the length of the period of loan should be abolished; and grants from the Exchequer should be administered by and allocated to county councils at the discretion of the Local Government Board.

Dr. Macnamara said, in Sept. 1907, that Mr. Burns and he had taken all the Committee's recommendations into their most serious consideration. They meant to endeavour to deal with the machinery for securing better sanitary conditions in the rural areas, especially where at the present time the central executive authority had practically no powers of enforcing reform. They would also be compelled to deal with the problem of the compulsory acquisition of land for housing purposes, especially in the rural areas; and he trusted that their Land Valuation Bill, which would be introduced next year, and would, he hoped, be passed into law, would furnish local authorities with the basis of a just price to be paid for expropriation. Finally, they proposed to deal with the question of appropriate town-planning.

An **International Housing Congress** was held at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, August 5th to 8th, 1907. The Congress was instituted in 1899, and this, its eighth meeting, was organised by the Permanent Committee and the National Housing Reform Committee. A large number of official and foreign delegates were present, Mr. W. Thompson being chairman and Mr. Henry R. Aldridge secretary. Mr. John Burns delivered a speech of welcome, and then papers were read and discussions held on housing inspection; slum destruction and improvement; the land question; house building and management; housing finance and taxation; garden cities; town planning; transit and rural housing. The members then went to Sheffield and Liverpool to inspect municipal dwellings there, and see the Cottage Exhibition at Sheffield, and to visit Port Sunlight and Bournville.

Mr. Burns in his speech promised a Housing Bill for 1908. The Chairman said the **Municipalities** of this country had built:

- 30 model lodging-houses;
- 12,165 block dwellings, with 27,523 rooms;
- 2,507 tenement houses, with 6,068 rooms;
- 2,004 cottage flats, with 5,747 rooms;
- 3,830 cottages, with 17,611 rooms;
- or a total of 20,506 dwellings, with 56,949 rooms.

The **Rural Housing and Sanitation Association**. Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. Sec., Miss Annette Churton; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Workmen's National Housing Council Sec., Mr. F. Knee, 120, Sugden Road, Battersea, S.W.

The **National Housing Reform Council** supplies information, arranges conferences, organises cottage exhibitions, etc. Sec., Mr. H. R. Aldridge, 18, Dulverton Road, Leicester, and 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

The Liverpool Housing Association. Sec., Mr. W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough.

Co-partnership Tenants Housing Council. Directs a movement for building houses on co-partnership lines, at Garden City and elsewhere. Offices, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London.

The Peabody Fund, which is administered under a Royal Charter of incorporation by "The Governors of the Peabody Donation Fund," amounted on Dec. 31st, 1906, to £1,531,919. Altogether, 19 blocks of dwellings have been put up in various parts of the Metropolis, at a total cost of £1,458,736 up to Dec. 31st, 1906. They cover an area of 1,425,354 sq. feet, and provide accommodation for upwards of 19,000 persons. There are provided 12,328 rooms, besides bath-rooms, laundries, and lavatories, comprised in 5469 separate dwellings. Chairman of Governors, Duke of Devonshire. Sec., F. B. Crouch, Esq. Head Offices: 64, Queen Street, Cheapside.

"Rowton Houses" are buildings erected on the initiative of the late Lord Rowton for providing poor unmarried men with most of the conveniences afforded by the commercial and private hotels to the more opulent. Although intended to benefit the poorer classes, they are expected to pay a fair dividend of (say) $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as a commercial investment. The charge is 7d for one night or 3s. 6d. for seven nights. The six houses are under the control of a company, "Rowton Houses, Limited," and provide accommodation for 5182 persons. Chairman, William Morris, jun., Esq. Secretary, A. E. Tribble, Esq., 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

In Nov. '89 Sir E. C. Guinness (now Lord Iveagh) gave £250,000 for housing the labouring poor, £200,000 of which, together with £25,000 given in '93 by the Goldsmiths' Co.,

and £152,675 net income from rents and investments, forms the Guinness Trust London Fund, with a capital at Dec. 31st, 1906, of £377,675. The trustees have provided 2574 separate dwellings, containing 5338 rooms, besides laundries, club rooms, sheds, etc. Average weekly rent per room is 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There were 9568 persons living in eight Trust Buildings at the end of 1906. Of the original gift £50,000 was appropriated to form the Dublin Fund, which is now called the Iveagh Trust. Chairman of the Guinness Trust, Lord Iveagh; Secretary, E. W. Winch. Offices, 5, Victoria Street, S.W.

Howard Association, The (founded 1866) was instituted, under the patronage of Lord Brougham, to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. The principles of the great philanthropist, John Howard, have been generally embodied in the work of the Association. It collects information both at home and abroad bearing on the present systems of punishment and prevention of crime. Many books and pamphlets dealing with prison management, pauperism, boarding-out neglected children, vagrancy, and kindred subjects, have been disseminated by this Association. Secretary, Thomas Holmes. Office, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Humanitarian League, The, founded in 1891, proposes a thorough revision and more humane administration of the criminal law and prison system, deprecates the various provocations to aggressive warfare, urges the need of amending present social conditions, advocates the prohibition of vivisection, condemns cruel sports, and aims at the mitigation of the sufferings to which animals are subjected in the cattle traffic and the shambles. Hon. Sec., Mr. Henry S. Salt; office, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Clerk of the House of Commons, was b. June 12th, 1841, at Kingsbridge, Devon, ed. at Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxon, where he took a first in Mods., first Final Classical Schools, as well as the Hertford, Ireland, Craven, and Eldon Scholarships. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn '69, Counsel to the Education Department '79-82,

legal member of the Viceroy's Council in India '82-6, Assistant Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury '86-'99, Parliamentary Counsel '99-1902. Clerk of the House of Commons in Feb. 1902. He married a niece of the late Dean Bradley in '74, and has published "The Government of India" and "Legislative Methods and Forms." Address: Troutwell, Penn, Bucks; Speaker's Court, Westminster, S.W.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1907.

The Conference of Colonial Premiers in London in 1907 differed from earlier Conferences in 1887, 1897, and 1902, inasmuch as it was not dependent on the occasion of a great Imperial ceremonial, but was the outcome of a resolution passed at the 1902 Conference. In its character also it marked a definite advance on any of its predecessors, and its opening resolution provided for the establishment of a permanent secretariat, and the machinery for giving a more regular basis for such Conferences.

The Premiers attending were:

Sir Wilfred Laurier, G.C.M.G. (Canada), with whom were associated Sir F. W. Borden, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence, and

Mr. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries;

Mr. Alfred Deakin (Australia), with whom was Sir William Lyne, Minister for Trade and Customs;

Sir Joseph Ward, K.C.M.G. (New Zealand);

Dr. L. S. Jameson, C.B. (Cape Colony), with whom was Dr. Smartt, Commissioner for Public Works;

Mr. F. R. Moor (Natal);

Sir Robert Bond, K.C.M.G. (Newfoundland); and

General Louis Botha (Transvaal).

The Earl of Elgin (Colonial Minister) presided at the meetings, which took place on 15 days, extending from April 15th to May 14th. Twelve

Ministers of the Imperial Government were present at one or other of the meetings, and an endeavour was put forth to make the Conference rather one between Governments than between Premiers only. This endeavour was the keynote of the address of welcome delivered by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at the inaugural meeting, and fully responded to by the Premiers in their several acknowledgments. By the generally expressed wish of the Premiers an official *procès* of the proceedings was published from day to day, and a verbatim report of the debates was afterwards issued as a Blue Book [Cd. 3523; 5s.]

Constitution of the Imperial Conference.

Resolutions urging the establishment of some form of Imperial Council were entered by Australia, New Zealand, and Cape Colony; they formed the subject of lengthy debates at the first two meetings. Proposals for a separate Department of State under the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, to concern itself with the affairs of the self-governing dominions, as distinct from other colonies, were found impracticable, but the separate Secretariat within the Colonial Office was unanimously accepted as a valuable step in a direction which may be pursued further. The resolution passed by the Conference was as follows:

That it will be to the advantage of the Empire if a Conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between H.M.'s Government and his Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom will be *ex officio* president, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions *ex officio* members of the Conference. The Secretary of State for the Colonies will be an *ex officio* member of the Conference, and will take the chair in the absence of the president. He will arrange for such Imperial Conferences after communication with the Prime Ministers of the respective Dominions.

Such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint will also be members of the Conference—it being understood that, except by special permission of the Conference, each discussion will be conducted by not more than two representatives from each Government, and that each Government will have only one vote.

That it is desirable to establish a system by which the several Governments represented shall be kept informed during the periods between the Conferences in regard to matters which have been or may be subjects for discussion, by means of a permanent secretarial staff, charged, under the direction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the duty of obtaining information for the use of the Conference, of attending to its resolutions, and of conducting correspondence on matters relating to its affairs.

That upon matters of importance requiring consultation between two or more Governments which cannot conveniently be postponed until the next Conference, or involving subjects of a minor character or such as call for detailed consideration, subsidiary Conferences should be held between representatives of the Governments concerned specially chosen for the purpose.

Imperial Defence.

In regard to Imperial Defence, consultations took place with Mr. Haldane (Minister for War) and Lord Tweedmouth (First Lord of the Admiralty). Mr. Haldane outlined proposals for the co-operation of the Colonies in establishing an Imperial General Staff, together with a systematic exchange of officers, and, when practicable, of units between the Mother Country and the several Colonies. This principle was criticised in detail, but generally affirmed in a unanimous resolution. Expression was also given to a desire for further representation of the Colonies on the Committee of Imperial Defence. The resolutions carried were:

Colonial Representation on the Committee of Imperial Defence.

That the Colonies be authorised to refer to the Committee of Imperial Defence, through the Secretary of State, for advice on any local questions in regard to which expert assistance is deemed desirable. That whenever so desired a representative of the colony which may wish for advice should be summoned to attend as a member of the Committee during the discussion of the questions raised.

General Staff for the Service of the Empire.

That this Conference welcomes and cordially approves the exposition of general principles embodied in the statement of the Secretary of State for War, and, without wishing to commit any of the Governments represented, recognises and affirms the need of developing for the service of the Empire a General Staff, selected from the forces of the Empire as a whole, which shall study military science in all its branches, shall collect and disseminate to the various Governments military information and intelligence, shall undertake the preparation of schemes of defence on a common principle, and, without in the least interfering in questions connected with command and administration, shall, at the request of the respective Governments, advise as to the training, education, and war organisation of the military forces of the Crown in every part of the Empire.

Naval Co-operation.

Lord Tweedmouth dealt with the aspirations of the Colonies to obtain more direct interest in the Naval Service. He insisted on the necessity of unity of control in that Service, and while welcoming such assistance as the Colonies might be able or willing to afford, reiterated that the Admiralty accepted entire obligation to protect all parts of the Empire from overseas attack. Suggestions from Australia and Cape Colony that Colonial contributions might take more local form were met by a possibility of local building and manning of submarines, by the improvement and maintenance of harbours and coaling stations, and the establishment of arsenals.

Preferential Trade.

Preferential Trade occupied five full sessions of the Conference. Resolutions urging the grant by the United Kingdom of reciprocating tariff advantages to those Colonies giving preferential treatment to British imports were moved by Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony, and were supported by the representa-

tives of all the other Colonies. Mr. Deakin opened the debate. He insisted on the sentimental advantage of a Customs Union between the constituent parts of the Empire, and still more on the practical advantages to be derived by the Colonies, without loss, but rather to the advantage also of the United Kingdom. It was essential to the trade of the Commonwealth either that its Government should give bounties or that the Imperial Government should give preference. He pointed to the exclusion of Australian products from the protected countries of Europe, and urged that while Australia unaided could not break down those hostile tariffs by retaliation, the British Empire, which could open or close at will the greatest market in the world, should use that power for the benefit of all its parts. With preferential treatment it would be worth while greatly to develop corn-growing (for example) in Australia, to the end that while the total supply available for the British market would be no less than at present, the danger of the combination of hostile grain-producing powers to starve out Great Britain would be avoided. Competition between the Colonies themselves would prevent any rise above the present prices of food in Great Britain. These views, with local adaptations, were elaborated by the other Premiers and Ministers. The attitude of the Imperial Government was explained by Mr. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd-George, President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies. They claimed the right of the Mother Country, equally with the Colonies, to adopt that fiscal policy which gave it greatest prosperity. They pointed out that (from the returns of 1905) the entire value of manufactured goods imported into the United Kingdom from the Colonies was £5,500,000, while raw materials were £33,500,000, and food, drink and tobacco £27,750,000. Therefore preference, to be of value to the Colonies, must be on raw materials or food stuffs, the free entry of which, as at present, was vital to the United Kingdom, with its crowded population and manufacturing industries. That opinion had been upheld at the General Election, and any proposal to put a tariff on those goods would be overwhelmingly defeated in the House of Commons. While, however, it was impossible to meet the Premiers on that point, or even to concede the principle, the Government was anxious to further Colonial trade with the Mother Country, and suggestions made with that aim, for a system of Imperial Commercial Travellers, for rebates to British ships in the matter of Suez Canal dues, and for the improvement of mail, passenger and cargo services were promised sympathetic attention.

The resolutions carried were as follows:

[The following resolutions of the Conference of 1902 were reaffirmed by the Members of the Conference, with the exception of H.M.'s Government, which was unable to give its assent, so far as the United Kingdom was concerned, to a reaffirmation of the resolutions in so far as they imply that it is necessary or expedient to alter the fiscal system of the United Kingdom.]

1. That this Conference recognises that the principle of preferential trade between the United Kingdom and H.M.'s Dominions beyond the seas would stimulate and facilitate mutual commercial intercourse, and would, by pro-

moting the development of the resources and industries of the several parts, strengthen the Empire.

2. That this Conference recognises that, in the present circumstances of the Colonies, it is not practicable to adopt a general system of Free Trade as between the Mother Country and the British Dominions beyond the seas.

3. That with a view, however, to promoting the increase of trade within the Empire, it is desirable that those Colonies which have not already adopted such a policy should, as far as their circumstances permit, give substantial preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the United Kingdom.

4. That the Prime Ministers of the Colonies respectfully urge on H.M.'s Government the expediency of granting in the United Kingdom preferential treatment to the products and manufactures of the Colonies, either by exemption from or reduction of duties now or hereafter imposed.

5. That the Prime Ministers present at the Conference undertake to submit to their respective Governments, at the earliest opportunity, the principle of the resolution, and to request them to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to it.

[The following resolution was agreed to by the members of the Conference, with the exception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was absent, and whose vote was not recorded, of General Botha, who did not support it, and of the representatives of H.M.'s Government, who dissented.]

That while affirming the resolution of 1902, this Conference is of opinion that, as the British Government, through the South African Customs Union—which comprises Basutoland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—do at present allow a preference against foreign countries to the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and all other British Possessions granting reciprocity, H.M.'s Government should now take into consideration the possibility of granting a like preference to all portions of the Empire on the present dutiable articles in the British tariff.

Commercial Relations.

That, without prejudice to the resolutions already accepted or the reservation of H.M.'s Government, this Conference, recognising the importance of promoting greater freedom and fuller development of commercial intercourse within the Empire, believes that these objects may be best secured by leaving to each part of the Empire liberty of action in selecting the most suitable means for attaining them, having regard to its own special conditions and requirements, and that every effort should be made to bring about co-operation in matters of mutual interest.

Commercial Relations and British Shipping.

That it is advisable, in the interests both of the United Kingdom and H.M.'s Dominions beyond the seas, that efforts in favour of British manufactured goods and British shipping should be supported as far as is practicable.

Navigation Laws and Coastwise Trade.

[The following resolution was agreed to by the members of the Conference, with the exception of H.M.'s Government, who dissented, in respect of the inclusion of the words dealing with trade between the Mother Country and the Colonies.]

That the resolution of the Conference of 1902, which was in the following terms, be reaffirmed: "That it is desirable that the attention of the Governments of the Colonies and the United Kingdom should be called to the present state of the Navigation laws in the Empire, and in other countries, and to the advisability of refusing the privileges of coast-wise trade, including trade between the Mother Country and its Colonies and possessions, and between one Colony or possession and another, to countries in which the corresponding trade is confined to ships of their own nationality, and also to the laws affecting shipping, with a view of seeing whether any other steps should be taken to promote Imperial trade in British vessels."

Treaty Obligations.

That the Imperial Government be requested to prepare, for the information of Colonial Governments, statements showing the privileges conferred and the obligations imposed on the Colonies by existing commercial treaties, and that inquiries be instituted to ascertain how far it is possible to make those obligations and benefits uniform throughout the Empire.

Preferential Trade Arrangements and Treaty Questions.

That all doubts should be removed as to the right of the self-governing dependencies to make reciprocal and preferential fiscal agreements with each other and with the United Kingdom, and further, that such right should not be fettered by Imperial treaties or conventions without their concurrence.

Uniformity in Trade Marks and Patents.

That it is desirable that H.M.'s Government, after full consultation with the self-governing dominions, should endeavour to provide for such uniformity as may be practicable in the granting and protection of trade marks and patents.

Uniformity in Trade Statistics.

That it is desirable, so far as circumstances permit, to secure greater uniformity in the trade statistics of the Empire, and that the note prepared on this subject by the Imperial Government be commended to the consideration of the various Governments represented at this Conference.

Judicial Appeals.

Important resolutions in regard to the establishment of an Imperial Court of Appeal with a definite constitution and code were discussed. The Conference agreed to the following finding:

The resolution of the Commonwealth of Australia, "That it is desirable to establish an Imperial Court of Appeal," was submitted and fully discussed.

The resolution submitted by the Government of Cape Colony was accepted, amended as follows: "This Conference, recognising the importance to all parts of the Empire of the appellate jurisdiction of His Majesty the King in Council, desires to place upon record its opinion—

(1) That in the interests of His Majesty's subjects beyond the seas it is expedient that the practice and procedure of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council be definitely laid

down in the form of a code of rules and regulations.

(2) That in the codification of the rules regard should be had to the necessity for the removal of anachronisms and anomalies, the possibility of the curtailment of expense, and the desirability of the establishment of courses of procedure which would minimise delays.

(3) That, with a view to the extension of uniform rights of appeal to all Colonial subjects of His Majesty, the various Orders in Council, instructions to Governors, charters of justice, ordinances and proclamations upon the subject of the appellate jurisdiction of the Sovereign, should be taken into consideration for the purpose of determining the desirability of equalising the conditions which gave right of appeal to His Majesty.

(4) That much uncertainty, expense, and delay would be avoided if some portion of His Majesty's prerogative to grant special leave to appeal in cases where there exists no right of appeal were exercised under definite rules and restrictions."

The following resolutions, presented to the Conference by General Botha and supported by the representatives of Cape Colony and Natal, were accepted:—

"(1) That when a Court of Appeal has been established for any group of Colonies geographically connected, whether federated or not, to which appeals lie from the decisions of the Supreme Courts of such Colonies, it shall be competent for the Legislature of each such Colony to abolish any existing right of appeal from its Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

(2) That the decisions of such Court of Appeal shall be final, but leave to appeal from such decisions may be granted by the said Court in certain cases prescribed by the statute under which it is established.

(3) That the right of any person to apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal to it from the decision of such Appeal Court shall not be curtailed."

Other resolutions were passed as follows:

Emigration.

That it is desirable to encourage British emigrants to proceed to British Colonies rather than to foreign countries. That the Imperial Government be requested to co-operate with any Colonies desiring immigrants in assisting suitable persons to emigrate.

Uniformity in Company Law.

That it is desirable, so far as circumstances permit, to secure greater uniformity in the company laws of the Empire, and that the memorandum and analysis prepared on this subject by the Imperial Government be commended to the consideration of the various Governments represented at this Conference.

Reciprocity in Admission of Land Surveyors to Practice.

That it is desirable that reciprocity should be established between the respective Governments and examining authorities throughout the Empire with regard to the examination and authorisation of land surveyors, and that the memorandum of the Surveyors' Institute on this subject be commended for the favourable consideration of the respective Governments,

International Penny Postage.

That in view of the social and political advantages and the material commercial advantages to accrue from a system of international penny postage, this Conference recommends to H.M.'s Government the advisability, if and when a suitable opportunity occurs, of approaching the Governments of other States, members of the Universal Postal Union, in order to obtain further reductions of postage rates, with a view to a more general, and, if possible, a universal, adoption of the penny rate.

Imperial Cable Communication.

1. That in the opinion of this Conference the provision of alternative routes of cable communication is desirable; but in deciding upon such routes, the question of the strategic advantage should receive the fullest consideration.

2. That landing licences should not operate for a longer period than 20 years, and that when subsidies are agreed to be paid, they should be arranged on the "standard revenue" principle—*i.e.* half the receipts after a fixed gross revenue has been earned to be utilised for the extinguishment of the subsidy, and, by agreement, for the reduction of rates.

Naturalisation.

That with a view to attain uniformity so far as practicable, an inquiry should be held to consider further the question of naturalisation, and in particular to consider how far and under what conditions naturalisation in one part of H.M. dominions should be effective in other parts of those dominions—a subsidiary Conference to be held if necessary under the terms of the resolution adopted by this Conference on April 20th last.

Development of Communications within the Empire.

That in the opinion of this Conference the interests of the Empire demand that in so far as practicable its different portions should be connected by the best possible means of mail communication, travel, and transportation;

That to this end it is advisable that Great Britain should be connected with Canada, and through Canada with Australia and New Zealand, by the best service available within reasonable cost;

That for the purpose of carrying the above project into effect such financial support as may be necessary should be contributed by Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand in equitable proportions.

Imperial Federation. The Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee (Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, 11A, Prince's Street, Westminster), advocates combination for the purposes of Defence in the first instance by maintaining a common Navy. The Federal Union Committee (4, Great George Street, Westminster), advocates "legislative and administrative devolution applicable to the several countries of the United Kingdom, and the ultimate Federation of the Empire for common ends."

Imperial Institute. The, was founded in 1887 as a record of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Board of Trade by Act of Parliament in 1902. Sir C. C. Smith, G.C.M.G., and Sir A. B. Bateman, K.C.M.G., were appointed a managing committee in 1905 to supervise the current work of the Institute. Its principal work is to display and illustrate the

natural resources and industries of the Colonies and India, to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire and their resources. The Institute includes a scientific and technical department, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Indian and Colonial Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. Director, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. Principal Assistant, Scientific and Technical Department, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.). Superintendent Colonial Collections, W. G. Freeman, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S. Superintendent Indian Section, C. E. Jones, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S.

Imperial South African Association, 66, Victoria Street, S.W. Chairman of Committee, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.; Sec., H. Handcock.

INCOME TAX.

The Tax was first imposed in 1798 to meet the cost of the French War, and was in force till 1801, again from 1803 to 1815, and then after 26 years it was again levied in 1842.

The rates at which the Income Tax has been charged since '42 are as follows:—

£100 but under £150: '53, '57-8, 5d. in the £; '54, 10d.; '55-6, 11½d.; '59, 6½d.; '61-2, 6d.

£150 and upwards: '42-52, and '57, 7d.; '54, 1s. 2d.; '55-6, 1s. 4d.; '58, 5d.; '59, '61-2, 9d.; '60, 10d.

Uniform duties on Incomes of £100 a year and upwards, with abatement of £60 on Incomes under £200: '63, 7d.; '64, '68, 7½d.; '65-6, 70, 4d.; '67, 5d.

Abatement extended to £80 on Incomes under £300: '72, 4d.; '73, 3d.; '74-5, 2d.

Exemptions extended to Incomes under £150, and abatement to £120 on Incomes under £400: '76-7, 3d.; '78-9, '81, '83-4, 5d.; '80, '84, 6d.; '82, 6½d.; '85-6, 8d.; '87-8, 7d.; '88-93, 6d.; '93, 7d.

Exemptions extended to £160, and abatements to £160 on Incomes under £400: '94, 8d.

Abatements of £150 allowed on Incomes between £400 and £500, of £120 between £500 and £600, and of £70 between £600 and £700: '95-9, 8d.; 1900, 1s.; 1901, 1s. 2d.; 1902, 1s. 3d.; 1903, 1½d.; 1904-7, 1s.

In 1907 differential treatment was applied to incomes not exceeding £2000, a relief of 3d. in the £ being allowed on earned income: For full details see FINANCE, NATIONAL, p. 164.

The Special Commissioners of Income Tax, under the Board of Inland Revenue, have their Offices at Somerset House, W.C.

Agency for Reclamation of Income Tax, 14-18, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

British Imperial Government Income-Tax Recovery Agency, for Colonial and Foreign Investors, St. Bartholomew House, 92, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Produce of Tax.

The Net Income Tax in 1906-7 was £31,891,949, of which England and Wales paid £28,024,957; Scotland, £2,867,746; Ireland, £999,245. The produce in 1904-5 and 1905-6, when the rate was the same, was £31,263,654 and £31,294,752.

For details of the produce of the tax under its various schedules see FINANCE NATIONAL, p. 164.

Gross and Net Income.

The Gross Income from all classes of profits brought under the review of the Department, the deductions allowed, and the Net Income on which tax was paid, were for the years named—

	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.
1893-4 .	673,711,988	147,871,988	525,840,000
1897-8 .	734,461,246	209,250,046	525,211,200
1900-1 .	833,355,513	239,249,260	594,106,253
1901-2 .	866,993,453	259,442,534	607,550,919
1902-3 .	879,638,546	271,031,643	608,606,903
1903-4 .	902,758,585	287,746,212	615,012,373
1904-5 .	912,129,680	292,801,583	619,328,097
1905-6 .	925,184,556	293,159,810	632,024,746
1906-7 .	—	(estd.)	636,000,000

The various classes of profits taxed in 1905-6 were as follows:—

	Gross Income.	Net Income.
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.	£ 258,948,671	£ 157,525,804
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	17,460,062	4,090,835
C. British Industrial, Colonial and Foreign Securities	46,925,674	42,316,844
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.	508,664,345	375,348,954
E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials	93,185,804	52,742,309
	925,184,556	632,024,746

In the following Table are classified according to amount:—
The Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, Employments, etc. (Schedules D and E) in the United Kingdom in 1905-6

Amount of Income.	Persons (excluding Employees).		Firms.		Public Companies.		Local Authorities.		Employees (D).		Employees (E).	
	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
Not exceeding £100, but not exempt.	127,925	£ 10,672,183	8,329	£ 694,986	8,639	£ 554,323	6,221	£ 244,342	17,134	£ 2,040,612	151,361	£ 9,122,492
£100—£200	106,458	19,913,443	5,267	995,996	1,236	228,735	322	58,120	39,243	7,198,950	80,762	14,757,907
200—300	71,919	18,860,064	6,797	1,792,117	2,020	518,746	544	135,512	30,679	7,562,186	89,110	22,162,960
300—400	28,244	10,260,036	8,123	2,972,672	1,411	501,033	356	124,354	7,416	2,623,257	33,528	11,829,349
400—500	15,086	7,054,513	5,009	2,360,461	1,544	714,725	275	125,664	2,954	1,369,888	18,722	8,635,701
500—600	7,843	4,448,101	3,222	1,894,545	1,074	594,668	198	109,993	1,197	673,486	9,002	5,053,507
600—700	4,660	3,096,799	2,240	1,493,392	800	522,048	161	105,186	589	389,823	5,132	3,378,079
700—800	3,613	2,764,619	1,130	1,632,067	736	556,012	91	68,590	439	334,033	3,970	3,028,129
800—900	2,027	1,751,056	1,325	1,139,585	610	521,050	105	89,834	190	162,900	1,873	1,607,510
900—1,000	2,411	2,354,729	1,654	1,607,722	807	781,956	105	101,191	257	251,982	3,297	3,234,862
1,000—2,000	6,145	8,987,232	7,080	10,901,173	3,727	5,534,786	536	762,714	393	544,902	4,686	6,440,032
2,000—3,000	1,508	3,741,616	2,813	7,049,565	2,034	5,129,479	252	616,938	57	140,866	600	1,510,289
3,000—4,000	559	1,955,785	1,432	5,013,399	1,199	4,196,112	185	639,938	14	49,567	238	828,055
4,000—5,000	304	1,402,099	874	3,966,445	956	4,325,571	93	421,623	9	41,541	119	558,808
5,000—10,000	496	3,495,888	1,713	12,007,204	2,231	16,500,776	246	1,750,552	—	—	—	—
10,000—50,000	237	4,414,478	967	17,972,808	2,597	56,696,343	261	5,393,864	—	—	—	—
50,000 and over	21	1,849,816	89	10,302,375	805	149,805,084	53	9,258,866	—	—	103	1,038,124
Total . .	379,456	107,022,457	59,164	83,796,630	32,422	247,681,447	10,004	20,007,266	100,574	23,401,641	402,503	93,185,804

A Summary of the above Table, with one addition, as to Agents, Bankers, etc., gives the following figures for Schedules D and E, 1905-6:—

	Amounts of Gross Income.
Persons (excluding Employees)	£ 107,022,457
Firms	83,796,630
Public Companies	247,681,447
Local Authorities	20,007,266
Agents, Bankers, and Coupon Dealers, deducting tax on behalf of the Revenue	20,754,904
Employees (D)	£ 23,401,641
Employees (E)	93,185,804
Total	601,850,149

Incorporated Society of Authors, The, established in 1884 to defend the interests of members producing literary, dramatic, and musical property, to maintain their rights, to advise them as to questions of copyright, and in other ways to render them assistance in their agreements and the publication of their works; to help them to recover accounts and

moneys due under their agreements, or for work sent to magazines, etc. Also to procure in England the passing of an Act which shall amend and consolidate the law of Copyright, Imperial or International. Monthly organ *The Author*. Membership 1800. Secretary, G. Herbert Thring. Office, 39, Old Queen Street, S.W.

Inebriates Acts, '98 and '99, The, made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The Licensing Act 1902 gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat. In his report for the year 1905, issued in 1907, the Inspector under the Inebriates Acts, Mr. R. Welch Branthwaite, said that the committal of habitual drunkards to prison had proved useless and inhumane, and that the only chance of reform for habitual drunkards was early committal to special medical treatment and avoidance of prison routine. Chronic and irreformable drunkards should be permanently detained. There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) **Certificated Inebriate Reformatories**, (2) **State Inebriate Reformatories**, which are for the worst cases, and (3) **Licensed Retreats**, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. There are 4 **Male Reformatories in England and Wales** (at Warwick; Brentry, near Bristol; Newdigate, near Dorking; and Cattal, near York), and 12 **Female Reformatories** (at Aylesbury; Brentry, near Bristol; Duxhurst, near Reigate; East Harling; Farmfield, near Horley; Horfield, near Bristol; Whalley, near Blackburn; Chesterfield; Ackworth, near Pontefract; Ashford, Middlesex; Lewes; and Cattal, near York). In 1905 there were 443 committals. In Scotland there is a **State Inebriate Reformatory** at Perth, besides **Local Reformatories** at Girgenti, Greenock, and Lanarkshire, and the **Scottish Labour**

Colony, Dumfriesshire. There were 45 committals in 1905.

Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

Inebriety, Society for the Study of. Established 1834. Qualified medical practitioners are admitted as members, medical students and others interested in the study of alcoholism as associates. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." Hon. Sec., T. N. Kelynack, M.D., M.R.C.P., 120, Harley Street, London, W.

Inland Revenue. The Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue form the Board of Inland Revenue, which was established in 1849, and controls the collection of the Excise Duties, Death Duties, Stamp Duties, and Income and other Taxes. For details of the amounts collected under these heads see **FINANCE NATIONAL**, p. 164. Chairman, R. Chalmers, C.B.; Deputy-Chairman, L. N. Guillemand, C.B.; Commissioners, B. Mallet, E. E. N. Bower; Special Commissioners of Income Tax, W. Gyles, H. W. Page Phillips, S. P. Foster; Joint Secretaries (Excise) J. B. Meers, C.B., (Stamps and Taxes) E. E. Stoodley, C.B.

Institute of Oil Painters, The (founded '83), has its headquarters at 195, Piccadilly, W. The **Exhibitions**, which are held annually, commencing in October, are open to all artists, and the principle of selection is the same as at the Royal Academy (*q.v.*). President, Frank Walton, R.I.; Vice-President, John Fulleylove, R.I.; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AND STATISTICS.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies, which a limited space here will not permit of our including. Insurance Companies should send particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1908.]

I. FIRE.

The year 1907, unlike its predecessor, proved generally profitable to fire insurance companies, especially to those confining their operations to the United Kingdom. The balance on the year's trading will materially assist towards replenishing the reserves so sadly depleted by the amounts paid out at San Francisco. The aggregate net loss falling to the British offices on this score amounted to no less than £10,500,000 sterling, of which rather more than £4,000,000 was contributed out of revenue. The earthquake risk was again unfortunately prominent, owing to the shock at Kingston, Jamaica, and the consequent fires, the total damage arising therefrom being estimated at approximately £2,000,000 sterling. Fortunately the fire offices are able to protect themselves under the stringent earthquake exemption clause contained in their contracts. In the United Kingdom the fire record was light, with perhaps the exception of Ireland, where the outbreaks early in the year were both frequent and extensive. There appears to have been some slight improvement as regards farming stock risks, but distilleries and warehouses appertaining thereto continue to yield unsatisfactory results—indeed, there

does not seem to be any means available for successfully contending with an outbreak of fire in such risks. The two most noteworthy disasters which occurred in the Metropolis were the destruction of Messrs. Maxime & Co.'s wood-turning and barrow manufacturing premises at Finsbury, causing damage estimated at approximately £100,000, and the serious outbreak in the ever notorious Wood Street, by which property to the value of some £70,000 was destroyed. In the foreign field the Continent and the Far East proved the black spots.

There was no very radical revision in rates during the year, but the high rates formerly quoted for printers' risks would seem to be on the down grade. It is probable that the Government will revive the question of instituting fire inquests, and it is generally felt that something of the kind is required in order to stamp out the hazard of arson, which undoubtedly still exists to some considerable extent. While it is true that the fire offices very carefully investigate all doubtful claims, the passing of such a bill would prove of service to them.

A good deal of complaint was rife concerning the inadequate discounts allowed in respect of premises protected by an automatic sprinkler

installation. While no doubt in these cases discounts might be allowed, it appears to be overlooked that many premises are wholly unfitted for sprinkler protection by reason of the combustible nature of the stock contained therein.

During the year the venerable Union Assurance Society sought the protection of a stronger office—the Commercial Union. The Central Insurance Co., which succeeded in attracting a considerable volume of good business as a non-tariff office, passed under the control of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. The British Crown was perhaps the most important addition to the number of fire offices, and no doubt this promotion would have been followed by others had the condition of the money market been favourable.

Both the Essex and Suffolk (formerly the old Colchester Fire Co.) and the King made considerable extensions. The former office, which was established so far back as 1802, opened an office in London. It claims to be one of the strongest mutual fire offices in the kingdom, and offers unimpeachable security. The National Burglary and Fire Office, now the National General Insurance Co., extended its transactions to fire business.

The aggregate premium income of fire offices for 1906 amounted to about £24,500,000, and the losses to about £22,052,310, or £10,000,000 more than the losses for 1905. The number of companies in the United Kingdom of any importance who transact fire insurance under a tariff is 35; about 33 compose the London Salvage Corps; and about 65 contribute towards the expenses of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade at the rate of £35 per million on the amount of property insured. The premiums and losses of British fire insurance companies given below have been extracted from the *Insurance Register* and other sources.

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
	£	£
Alliance (1824) . . .	1,284,939	1,039,352
Atlas (1808) . . .	942,532	868,668
Bolton Mutual (1876) . .	11,622	1,600
British Law (1888) . . .	88,304	34,710
Caledonian (1805) . . .	439,961	708,562
Commercial Union (1861)	2,361,052	1,861,033
Co-operative (1869) . . .	29,558	7,193
Ecclesiastical (1837) . . .	44,504	*33,087
Essex and Suffolk (1802) .	42,946	19,792
Fire Art and General (1890)	106,211	46,500
General Accident (1886) .	87,943	44,825
Guardian (1821) . . .	526,111	282,211
Law Union and Crown (1854) . . .	226,310	443,689
Liverpool and London and Globe (1836) . . .	2,403,144	1,992,653
London and Lancashire (1862) . . .	1,422,349	1,560,561
London Assurance (1720) .	639,648	1,235,047
Mutual Guarantee (1876) .	9,850	5,697
National of Great Britain (1897) . . .	38,504	13,042
North British and Mercantile (1809) . . .	2,063,547	1,677,609
Northern (1836) . . .	1,227,958	1,101,133

* Including commission and expenses.

Name of Office.	Premium Income.	Fire Losses.
	£	£
Norwich Union (1797) . .	1,169,783	949,021
Phoenix (1782) . . .	1,533,316	1,370,845
Royal (1845) . . .	3,431,416	2,701,325
Royal Exchange (1720) .	673,809	959,988
Scottish Union and National (1824) . . .	636,771	530,982
State (1891) . . .	162,633	307,257
Sun Fire (1710) . . .	1,471,614	1,056,395
Western (1851) . . .	726,333	818,728
West of Scotland (1886) .	30,974	17,141
Yorkshire (1824) . . .	234,044	124,206

The above figures are, with a few exceptions, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906.

The Western Assurance Co. has introduced a revised fire policy, the object being to simplify the contract and make it readily understood. It contains a clear statement of the company's liability for damage by fire, gas explosion (except at gas works), lightning, and domestic boiler explosion, and the conditions are reduced in number and length.

The Loss of Profit Policy of the Profits and Income Insurance Co. covers indirect loss following fire, etc., which is not provided for by the ordinary fire or boiler policy, and also supplies the means of meeting standing charges, thus maintaining unimpaired the normal revenue. Loss through boiler explosions is also covered at a slightly additional premium. The insurance of profit or fixed charges is a practical necessity to every manufacturing and trading concern. During the past few years the company's system has been carefully matured, and is now stated to be perfected on a scientific basis. The premiums appear to be moderate, and claims are paid in an equitable manner which is practically automatic. The company has secured facilities for re-insuring large sums with other wealthy companies which have approved its system.

II. LIFE.

The American life offices in 1907 adopted a policy of retrenchment, and considerably reduced their expenditure, which must result in a more healthy condition of things.

The report of the Royal Commission investigating the operations of Canadian Life Offices was issued early in the year, and the recommendations followed closely those of the American Committee, advocating a reduction of expenditure upon new business and discouraging Deferred Bonus Policies. The question of investments and forms of policies was also gone into. A bill was drafted in accordance with the views of the Commission, but it has not yet become law.

The Bill referred to in the 1907 ANNUAL for the better regulation of Bond Investment Companies was withdrawn early in the year, but the publicity given during recent years to these institutions has been effectual in practically putting a stop to new business on the old lines, whilst in some cases speedy liquidation resulted.

One remarkable feature of the year was the

extension of the operations of life assurance offices to the field of Accident Insurance and the acquisition by them of the business of existing accident insurance offices. The Royal Insurance Co., for example, opened up an Accident Department, and thereupon took over the business of the Northern Accident. The Northern Fire and Life Office followed suit, and acquired some of the accident business of the Compensation and Guarantee Fund. Other absorptions were the Union Assurance Society by the Commercial Union Assurance Co., and the Central Insurance Office by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. The Provident Clerks and General Accident Insurance Company Ltd. amalgamated with the Guarantee Association of the same name. The amalgamation took place of the Pelican and British Empire with its ally the Phoenix Assurance Co. The Citizens' Life Assurance Co. of Australasia ceased to transact new business in this country, but a proposal is now afoot to combine the business of this concern with that of the Mutual Life Association of Australasia.

A noteworthy development of the utility of Life Offices as financial institutions, is their undertaking the replacement of Capital by issuing Sinking Fund Policies. The annual premiums under these are paid out of the profits of the company whose capital is to be replaced. The Board of Trade recently notified Life Offices that under the Act of 1870 the Life Assurance Funds of a company cannot be held liable for this class of contract, which is not a Life Policy, and therefore separate funds have been created.

Of the British, Colonial and American companies transacting ordinary life assurance in the United Kingdom are the following, arranged alphabetically, according to the *Insurance Guide* of Stone & Cox (July 1907), and later returns.

The figures correspond to the returns available at July 1907, and in most cases are for the year ending Dec. 1906.

Name of Company.	Premium Income.	Name of Company.	Premium Income.	Name of Company.	Premium Income.
Abstainers & Genl. (Ord.) (1883)	£63,990	General (1837)	£192,657	Pearl (Ordinary) (1864)	£217,645
Alliance (1824)	.. .. 440,286	Gresham (1848)	.. .. 1,001,150	Pelican & British Empire (1897)	411,417
Atlas (1808)	.. .. 169,213	Guardian (1821)	.. .. 230,744	Profits and Income (1901)	.. 14,508
Australian Mutual Prov. (1849)	1,880,970	Hearts of Oak (1903)	.. .. 26,164	Provident Clerks (1840)	.. 177,264
Britannic (Ord.) (1866)	.. .. 174,020	Law Life (1823)	.. .. 286,063	Provident Free Home (1889)	.. 78,024
British Equitable (1854)	.. .. 127,035	Law Union & Crown (1825)	.. 373,925	Prudential (Ordinary) (1848)	4,290,971
British Homes (Life Brnch) (1897)	38,152	Legal & General (1836)	.. 531,489	Refuge (Ordinary) (1864)	.. 648,436
British Life (1896)	.. .. 18,426	Life Assoc. of Scotland (1838)	.. 360,296	Rock (1806)	.. .. 208,112
Caledonian (1805)	.. .. 239,649	Liverp'l, London & Globe (1836)	239,657	Royal (1845)	.. .. 687,127
Canada (1847)	.. .. 698,438	London & Lancashire (1862)	.. 313,282	Royal Exchange (1720)	.. .. 261,849
Century (1885)	.. .. 44,221	London Assurance (1720)	.. 173,949	Sceptre (1864)	.. .. 72,028
City of Glasgow (1838)	.. .. 234,204	London, Edinburgh & Glasgow (Ordinary) (1881)	.. .. 81,084	Scottish Accident (1877)	.. .. 22,626
Clergy Mutual (1829)	.. .. 262,201	London Life (1806)	.. .. 369,534	Scottish Amicable (1826)	.. 301,912
Clerical, Medical, & General (1824)	.. .. 331,818	Manufacturers (1887)	.. .. 389,952	Scottish Equitable (1831)	.. 401,386
Colonial Mutual (1874)	.. .. 348,065	Marine & General (1852)	.. 130,266	Scottish Life (1881)	.. 130,254
Commercial Union (1861)	.. 321,299	Metropolitan (1835)	.. 156,110	Scottish Metropolitan (1876)	.. 80,003
Confederation (1871)	.. .. 299,465	Mutual of Australasia (1869)	.. 238,300	Scottish Provident (1837)	.. 659,287
Co-operative (Ordinary) (1867)	.. 12,632	Mutual of New York (1843)	11,529,356	Scottish Temperance (1883)	.. 146,262
Eagle (1807)	.. .. 180,236	National Mutual (1830)	.. 186,192	Scottish Union & National (1824)	300,736
Economic (1823)	.. .. 241,950	National Mutual of Australasia (1869)	.. 580,357	Scottish Widows (1815)	.. 1,134,307
Edinburgh (1823)	.. .. 310,723	National Provident (1835)	.. 471,647	Standard (1825)	.. 1,005,230
English & Scottish Law (1839)	.. 229,865	New Era (Life only) (1897)	.. 2,325	Star (1843)	.. .. 540,563
Equitable (1762)	.. .. 188,202	New York (1841)	16,646,681	Sun (1810)	.. .. 666,894
Equitable (U.S.) (1859)	.. 11,523,669	North Brit. & Mercantile (1809)	1,049,079	Sun of Canada (1865)	.. 887,285
Equity & Law (1844)	.. .. 329,449	Northern (1836)	.. 283,380	United Kingdom Temp. (1840)	.. 565,152
Friends' Provident (1832)	.. 175,220	Norwich Union (1808)	.. 817,762	University (1825)	.. 59,797
General Accident (10 mths.) (1906)	4,996			Victoria Mutual (1860)	.. 13,062
				Yorkshire (1824)	.. 136,222

Industrial Insurance.

Life assurance as transacted at the Post Office is not suited to the habits of the working classes, and the number of policies issued by it is therefore small.

On the other hand, industrial insurance is

Board of Trade Returns, 1907.

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums .	25,332,993	11,619,303
" Consideration for Annuities .	2,185,859	6,722
Received Net Interest and Dividends .	10,860,172	1,032,835
Paid Claims .	17,527,265	4,409,935
" Commission .	1,337,415	2,910,670
" Expenses of Management .	2,094,516	2,128,687
Added to Funds .	11,512,866	2,375,658
Total Life and Annuity Funds .	299,349,913	31,765,237

In the Ordinary Branch the total amount of life assurance in force was returned at £713,491,783. Of this about 65% represented the sums assured under Whole Life policies, and over 30% that under Endowment Assurances, the balance comprising miscellaneous life risks.

The bulk of the business in force in the Industrial Branch, which totalled £251,553,949, consisted of Whole Life policies, though a marked increase has been evidenced in recent years in Endowments (Investment policies), which amounted to £18,039,491.

The average amount of Ordinary and Industrial policies was £297 and £9 17s. respectively.

making rapid strides, and its interests have, since May 1904, been represented by the *Insurance Mail*, a weekly review, the circulation of which, it is understood, is over 16,000 copies per week.

The Prudential has the largest industrial business: its Ordinary and Industrial funds

total £63,000,000, and in 1906 it settled no less than £3,338,471 in claims. A most important development in the business of this office is the decision of the directors to share profits from the Industrial Branch with the Industrial Policyholders and Outdoor Agency Staff, after paying a fixed dividend to the Shareholders.

Of the Collecting Friendly Societies the Liverpool Victoria Legal has the largest premium income, and pays good bonuses. The question as to conversion into a company was settled by referring the whole matter to arbitration, at the instance of the Registrar of Friendly Societies; and the award of Sir Edward Brabrook and Mr. Edmund Browne, K.C., empowers the formation of a separate association to transact all such business as cannot be undertaken by the Society under the Friendly Societies Act. The new rules consequent thereon have been adopted by the members and sealed by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. The business of the Popular Life Assurance Co., which was registered as recently as 1904, was transferred to the United Provident Assurance Co.

A novel feature of the policies of the Pioneer Life Office is that they are "protective," one-half the sum assured being paid in the event of loss of one limb or one eye by accident.

The British Widows Assurance Co., Ltd., introduced a novel form of Juvenile Endowment Assurance payable at age 21 or at previous death, with the option to continue the same on maturity for increased benefit if in good health.

The Wesleyan and General Assurance Society issues a very full and ingenious prospectus, in which one page is devoted to each age. This Society makes a special feature of monthly premiums, and has applied this advantage to all its tables, including an attractive Double Endowment Plan.

Industrial Accident Insurance.

A remarkable development is the extension of the principle of industrial insurance to Accident Policies. There are at present no less than three companies devoting their energies to all sickness and accident insurance by monthly premiums, whilst another issues similar policies for weekly premiums. This departure must be regarded as an experiment until results have proved the system successful; but at all events to be able to obtain, without any medical examination, a clean policy covering nearly all sickness and accidents for small monthly premiums is a desirable benefit, and, if well managed, Industrial Accident Companies will no doubt meet with considerable support. The General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Co. (established 1835), the Majestic Insurance Co., Ltd. (1906), the Reliance Fire and Accident Insurance Co. (1906), and the Scottish Sickness and Accident Insurance Co., Ltd. (1907) make a special feature of this class of business.

Premium-Incomes of Industrial and Collecting Societies.

According to the *Stone and Cox Insurance Guide* (Aug. 1907), and later returns.

Name of Society.	Premium Income.
Industrial Companies.	
Abstainers & General [Ind.] (1883)	£ 7,294
Britannic [Ind.] (1866)	871,516
British Legal (1863)	165,254
British Natural Prem. [Ind.] (1891)	29,849
British Widows [Ind.]	41,355
London, Edinburgh & Glasgow [Ind.] (1881)	431,656
London & Manchester (1869)	411,888
Pearl [Ind.] (1864)	1,297,484
Pioneer (1892)	54,350
Prudential [Ind.] (1848)	6,499,029
Refuge [Ind.] (1864)	1,501,622
Salvation Army (1867)	206,712
United Provident (1900)	80,904
Universal (1866)	31,102
Wesleyan and General (1841)	734,344
Friendly Societies.	
Aberdeen & Northern (1862)	14,671
Albion (1861)	17,673
Blackburn Philanthropic Burial (1830)	83,929
Blackburn Philanthropic Mutual (1863)	9,218
City of Glasgow F. S. (1862)	37,159
General Friendly (1884)	97,271
Liverpool Victoria Legal (1843)	993,389
Loyal Philanthropic (1844)	31,834
Preston Shelley (1831)	26,016
Royal Co-operative (1898)	30,339
Royal Liver (1850)	809,053
Royal London (1861)	932,882
Scottish Legal (1852)	288,159
Scottish United Reform (1870)	8,786

Ordinary Forms of Life Insurance.

A review of and guide to the present systems of Life Assurance, as transacted in this country, with special reference to recent schemes established as new features by particular offices, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the ordinary forms of Life Assurance may be given. These can be subdivided under two headings, **Participating** and **Non-Participating**. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office aptly calls a "system of definite contracts." The policies of this office under most of its plans are strictly non-forfeitable, being converted automatically into Free Paid-up Policies, equivalent to the Surrender Value on default of payment of premiums.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.
2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.
3. By payment in cash.
4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The usual forms of **Life Assurance**, issued by nearly all life offices, are :—

The **Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance**, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid at a given age, or at previous death.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination. Those of the Scottish Union and National Life Office permit of conversion into a Deferred Life Assurance without further premiums, or can be exchanged at maturity for a Life Annuity.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Children's Deferred Assurances, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after 21, or 25 if preferred.

Convertible Term Assurances, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised.

Special Forms of Life Insurance.

The Special Schemes from time to time put forward by life offices consist of ingenious and useful combinations and variations of the more simple forms referred to above. The modifications may either be the introduction of some new form of bonus distribution, or may offer an alternative in the method of paying premiums, or further, an annuity may be coupled with the life assurance benefit.

The following sections set out some of the

various special schemes, a full explanation being given, with the names of some of the offices transacting such business.

(For the addresses and particulars of insurance companies advertising in the ANNUAL see **Advertisements Index**.)

1. Endowment Policies.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** grants endowment assurance with or without bonus additions: the entire surplus arising under such assurance with profit tables is to belong exclusively to those assured under this class. An interim bonus of £1 10s. per cent. per annum will be added to the sum assured in the event of death before the next division of surplus in 1909.

The **Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co.** has brought out a new table, giving **Endowment Insurance at Minimum Cost**, but with profits deferred until the attainment of the endowment age. This Company, and also the **Pelican and British Empire Life Office** and the **Standard Life Office**, have brought out new schemes, under which, if death occurs before the endowment period, £1000 is paid to the legal representatives, but if that period is reached, the assured is entitled to the following options: 1. A cash payment. 2. An annuity for life and cash payment at death. 3. An annuity payable for a term certain. 4. An annuity for life varying in amount according to the age at entry and the duration of the endowment period. In the **Standard Life Office** some of these options can be combined.

The **London and Lancashire Life Office** has introduced a **Special Endowment Scheme**, combining a family provision with a good investment or a pension for life. Policies under this scheme are particularly advantageous, as the assured has the right to receive a substantial cash bonus should he attain the Endowment age. This office has devised a new **Quinquennial Endowment Assurance** policy, under which the sum assured is payable in four instalments at intervals of 5 years from the date of maturity, when the payment of premiums ceases. The rates of premium are exceedingly moderate.

The **Scottish Life Assurance Co.** has issued two forms of Whole Life and Endowment Assurance **Guaranteed Option Policies**. The special features are **Guaranteed Paid-up Policies**, **Surrender Values**, **Extended Assurance** if premiums are unpaid, and these are actually endorsed on the policy.

The **Norwich Union Mutual Life Office** has devised an entirely new **Investment for Small Savings**. It is simply **Single Payment Insurance** without **Medical Examination**. The plan is known as the **Current Savings Policy**. An investor aged 40 deposits a single premium £50, and receives a policy insuring £75, with full profits payable at death or at 60 years of age. The insurance benefits are entered on after 12 months, but in case of death within that period the premium is returned with 3½ per cent. interest. The loan value of these policies after two years rises rapidly from 90 per cent. of the deposited premium, and the effect of the **Norwich Union Bonus** will probably be to increase the policy to £100 on maturity. The return is over 3½ per cent. compound interest.

The Scottish Metropolitan, Mutual Life of Australasia, Scottish Union and National, the Star Life Office and the Scottish Provident have all introduced **Endowment Assurance Policies with Guaranteed Bonuses**, and valuable options on maturity. The Royal Insurance Co. permits its with-profit Endowment Assurance policy-holders to leave their bonuses with the company, these accumulating to large sums by the time the policy matures. The Endowment Assurance policies of the **Mutual Life of Australasia** are endorsed with guaranteed surrender values, and can be effected (if desired) by monthly premiums and without medical examination.

The Life Association of Scotland have Full Protective Guarantee Policies, under which Surrender and Loan Values and Free Paid Policies are fixed at the outset.

The Legal and General Life Assurance Society has introduced a novel scheme of Endowment for Bachelors convertible on marriage.

2. Instalment, Debenture, and Investment Policies.

A variation from the usual settlement of a life policy by payment at death or at a fixed date is for the office either to—

- (a) Pay the sum assured by instalments, or
- (b) Pay a percentage on the sum assured for so many years, the amount itself being paid at the end of that period.

For example, the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, the Pelican and British Empire Life Office, have schemes under which 6 per cent. is guaranteed for 10 years after the sum assured becomes due, the amount of the policy being paid at the end of that time. Other offices offering similar benefits are the City of Glasgow, the National Mutual, the English and Scottish Law Life, the Scottish Metropolitan, the Gresham, and the Norwich Union Life Office.

Some of the offices undertaking to pay the sum assured under their policies (if desired) by instalments are the Edinburgh Life Office, the Sun Life of Canada, and most of the American companies.

In the Edinburgh Life Office a man aged 30 would pay £16 instead of £20 17s. 6d. for a Whole-Life Policy for £1000, payable in 20 instalments. By this means the difficulty of investment is got over.

In the "Old" Equitable Life Assurance Society, so named to distinguish it from its namesake of America, a policy called a **Perfect Endowment Assurance** for £1000 would cost about £40 per annum for 30 years only to a person aged 30. Under this policy £50 per annum would be paid from age 60 to the death of the life assured, when the £1000 would at once become payable.

The National Mutual Life Office has introduced a 3-per-cent. Dividend Policy, also obtainable from the Sun Life of Canada. The feature is that the office allows 3 per cent. per annum on the premiums paid to date.

The policy of the Sun Life of Canada is on the 20-Payment Life plan, and the 3-per-cent. interest or dividend credits can be left on deposit with the company at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest. The Commercial Union Assurance Co., the National Mutual of Australasia, and Scottish Provident Institution, have Investment plans whereby, by combining an immediate annuity, a return of over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. can always be obtained on amounts invested.

The Scottish Widows' Fund allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The Scottish Amicable Society, in order to meet the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policyholders, issues what are called Income Policies, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policyholder's widow or nominee—allowing $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to such nominee. This Society has now perfected a scheme whereby a policyholder can secure any one of the following benefits: (1) A pension in his own old age; (2) a pension to himself, with continuance to his wife; or (3) an annuity to his wife and children at his death.

The Royal Exchange Assurance under the heading of **Guaranteed Optional Investment Policies** has recently introduced a new scheme under which a person, by payment of an annual sum of £35 3s., is entitled to the following benefits upon the attainment of a given age: (a) An annual income for the rest of life, and a cash payment at death; or (b) a free paid-up policy (payable at death), subject to good health; or (c) a cash payment alone. In the event of death before attainment of the age there will be offered corresponding alternatives.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. has introduced 5-per-cent. Investment Policies which have been designed primarily for the use of husband and wife, securing to the latter, called the nominee, a 5-per-cent. investment after the death of her husband (the assured) if she should survive him; but such policies may also be taken out by other persons. On the death of the survivor of the assured and the nominee, the sum assured will be at once paid over to the executors or administrators of the assured, or the Company will hold the money as trustees.

The Canada Life Assurance Co., the oldest Colonial office, which has branch offices throughout the country, also grants 5-per-cent. 20-year gold bonds, with options at the end of the accumulative period. Some of the Bonus results of this office are remarkable.

The Mutual Life Association of Australasia and the Commercial Union have introduced schemes of **Income Policies** which guarantee £100 a year for 10, 15, and 20 years certain, commencing at age 50, 55 or 60, with a specified benefit in the event of earlier death, and the option of a large cash surrender value on survival of the age selected, all benefits being guaranteed.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York has two good plans—one a Double Pension Policy guaranteeing an Income for Life to a man after 20 years, with absolute protection to wife or other beneficiary; the other a Continuous Instalment Policy, securing an Income for Life to beneficiary at death of husband, such income being guaranteed, and in no case less than for 20 payments. The benefits are guaranteed, and independent of future profits.

3. Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several Life Offices accept a reduced premium for the first few years of assurance, and increase it thereafter. This is

an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the **Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.** a person aged 25 can insure for £1000 against death for a premium of £12 4s. 2d. per annum for 5 years and £24 8s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year. The **Norwich Union** will apply this method to Endowment Assurances.

The **Standard Life Office** has a scheme of **Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies**; the premiums are smallest for the first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Institution** for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a **Maximum Diminishing Assurance**: to commence at £1203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 to age 60, and so on.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured. Over 80 per cent. of the death claims last year were in respect of policies which had participated, and their bonus additions average 50 per cent. of the original assurances.

The **London and Lancashire Life Office** has a similar plan, bonuses being deferred until the expectation of life is attained.

The **Pelican and British Empire Life Office** also issues **Diminishing Premium Policies**. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The **Colonial Mutual Life Association**, and also the **Standard Life Office**, under the **Reversible Premium Plan** issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The **London Life Association** grants policies under the fully participating scale on which one-half of the premiums payable during the first seven years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest. This office, which employs no agents and pays no commission, has recently issued upon this half-credit policy a **New System of Minimum Policies**. There is no debt on the policy under this plan, and after 7 years participation in profits at a reduced rate is allowed, which operates to further reduce the premium. This premium is not subject to increase.—The **Metropolitan Life Assurance Society**, an office which also pays no commission, in its **Discounted Abatement System** assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased; if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made—it is now 34 per cent. This office also grants

Increasing Assurances and guarantees surrender values under its non-participating Endowment Assurances.

4. Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

As mentioned above, several Life Offices, following the plan of the **Caledonian Insurance Co.**, will grant policies on the **Double Endowment Plan** without medical examination. The **Caledonian Insurance Co.** also issues these policies by monthly premiums.

The **Standard Life Office**, the **Sun Life**, the **Century**, and the **Mutual Life of Australasia** have all adopted similar schemes of non-medical examination. The three last-mentioned offices accept monthly premiums, and the **Mutual of Australasia** incorporates in its policies **Guaranteed Surrender Paid-up Values**, and also allows immediate participation in profits.

5. Partnership Policies.

The **National Mutual Life Assurance Society** has introduced a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called **Convertible Partnership Policies**. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—The **Norwich Union Assurance Society** has brought out a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives for a term of years, and convertible within such term into two separate single life policies without further medical examination. Similar plans are put forward by the **Atlas Assurance Co.** and the **Star Life Office**.

The **Canada Life Insurance Co.**, the oldest Colonial Life Office, has recently introduced a 20-Payment Life Policy which offers distinct advantages to partners in business.

6. Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. The **Double Endowment Policy** of the **Prudential** and the **Monthly Premium Policies** of the **Sun Life Office** are very suitable for women.

7. Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The **Sun Life Office** has introduced the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

The **Law Life Assurance Society** issues policies which provide for the discontinuance of premiums in the event of the assured becoming incapacitated, either by accident or bodily or mental disorders, from continuing to earn their own livelihood. These special benefits cease at age 65.

The Law Union and Crown Insurance Co., the Scottish Accident Life and General Insurance Co., and the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., provide under certain policies for the **Exemption from Payment of Premiums** whilst the assured may be temporarily or permanently incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The **Protected Policy** of the Star Life Assurance Society is one of this kind. The Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Mutual of Australasia make a speciality of Combined Life and Accident Insurance, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

8. Some Special Schemes of Life Assurance.

The Canada Life, the oldest Colonial office, and the Citizens of Australia have plans of assurance under which premiums are returned with the sum assured. The combination of plans of life assurance to give **Double Benefit Policies** is a favourite device. For example, the Abstainers and General and the General Life Offices combine a limited payment policy with an endowment at the time the payments cease. The Life Association of Scotland under its combined benefit policy pays half the sum assured on a given age being attained, and the balance at death thereafter. The Northern Assurance Co. issues policies combining Life Assurance with Deferred Annuities.

The "Coverall" Policy of the Scottish Temperance Life Office insures against All Sickness, All Accident, Early Death, and Old Age.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians.

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Pelican and British Empire, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, and the Sceptre are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

Class Offices.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their name that they cater exclusively or particularly for special classes of lives. For example the Clergy Mutual and Clergy Pensions Institution for the clergy, the Friends' Provident for members of the Society of Friends, the University for members of universities, colleges or schools.

Naval, Military, or Mercantile Marine Policies.

The London and Lancashire Life Office accepts Naval and Military Officers without extra payment at ordinary with-profit rates, profits being deferred until permanent retirement from the Service. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a similar scheme. The Edinburgh Life Office charges a small extra payment only while the assured remains liable for military or naval foreign service. Officers and others in the Mercantile Marine Service are accepted by the London and Lancashire Life Office under its Special Endowment Scheme without extra premium.

9. Children's Assurances and Endowments.

Children's Deferred Assurances are now effected by many offices (*vide* "Ordinary Forms of Life Insurance," pp. 210-11). The Child's Endowment Policy of the National Mutual Life

Association of Australasia appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the amount of the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned to the parent or his representatives if the child die before attaining this age. (3) That no further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

The Norwich Union Life Office, the Yorkshire Insurance Co., the National Mutual Society, and the English and Scottish Law Life Office have introduced Educational Annuities to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years. They are a very inexpensive form of provision, and the policies carry valuable options.

The General Life Assurance Co. issues a Child's Special Endowment Policy payable at 30, or at death between 21 and 30, with return of all premiums should the child die before 21.

10. Annuity Schemes.

The National Mutual of Australasia is probably the cheapest office for Annuities. It returns generally $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum more than most offices, and in some instances the difference is as great as 2 per cent. per annum. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below the average in health.—The Commercial Union Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. If the payment of premiums ceases, nothing is lost. Each premium secures a certain definite amount of annuity, as if it constituted by itself a wholly separate transaction. At the deferred age, or at death, or on surrender, the policyholder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3 per cent. per annum compound interest. The same society has introduced a new scheme of Immediate Annuities with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender.—The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society has a scheme for providing Old Age Pensions which may commence at 50, but this is at the option of the pensioner, each additional premium thereafter paid increasing the pension when he or she desires the Society to commence paying it.

These Annuities or Old Age Pensions can be secured by monthly premiums, with a small Life Assurance included, if effected through the London and Paris Exchange.

The Gresham Life Assurance Society has devised a unique scheme of Annuities, under which the purchase money is practically returned in the event of the early death of the annuitant.

11. Provision against Death Duties.

can be made by means of Life Policies especially endorsed, payable, at the request of the legal representatives of the assured, to the Inland Revenue authorities in settlement of these duties.

12. Loans on Personal Security.

Several British Life Assurance companies grant loans on personal security with life assurance. The English and Scottish Life Office and the Norwich Union offer very good terms in this line of business.

III. MARINE INSURANCE.

The general public has but a very vague notion of how and where the world's shipping and ocean-carried merchandise are insured. A shipowner or merchant effects his insurances either direct with the marine insurance companies, or through an insurance broker, who deals with the companies or the numerous syndicates of underwriters at Lloyds. London still retains its supremacy as the centre of the world's underwriting, partly owing to the stability of the companies which have their offices there, but principally to the fact that it is the seat of Lloyds.

The losses during 1907 were not more numerous than the average, but one or two of them were so heavy as to make a serious impression on the underwriting profits. Fortunately, accidents to the large modern liners are comparatively rare, as underwriters retain very large lines on the hulls and cargoes; but when, as in the case of the *Dakota* and *Suevic*, such vessels run ashore, underwriters are liable to be hit very severely. The *Dakota*, which was lost on the coast of Japan, was the heaviest loss on record, the hull being insured for over £300,000 and the cargo for a very much larger amount. The hull of the *Suevic* was uninsured and was partly salvaged, as also was some of the cargo, but the bulk of the latter, being perishable, had to be thrown overboard. Another serious loss of ship and cargo was that of the *Jebba*, which went ashore in a fog at the same time as the *Suevic*.

Considerable interest was taken in the insurances of the new Cunard steamers the *Lusitania* and *Maurelania*, which are under-

stood to have cost over a million and a half to construct, and it was with great difficulty that sufficient market could be found in which to cover them, especially as, war risks being included, it was not desirable to place very much abroad. The amounts placed constituted the largest insurances on hull for twelve months ever placed.

The greater proportion of the dividends of Marine Insurance Companies has been paid out of interest on premiums and on funds accumulated in the past; in very few cases are the finances of these companies becoming any stronger, and in one or two instances, judging by the results during the last seven years, it would have been more profitable not to have accepted any marine risks at all.

The transfer of the Standard Marine Assurance Co. to the London and Lancashire Fire Office took effect during the year, whilst a provisional agreement has been entered into for the transfer of the Ocean Marine to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

IV. ACCIDENT.

The important changes effected by the Workmen's Compensation Act which came into force in July have compelled the attention of a large section of the community which had not previously given much thought to employers' liability for accidents. Now, every person who in any way whatsoever has found it necessary to employ labour, either by way of trade or otherwise, has had to consider his position and the advisability of relieving himself of his responsibility by means of insurance. Those employers who were already affected to some extent by previous Acts have found their liability materially increased, and a serious addition made to the already considerable cost of procuring indemnity. Sufficient evidence of the enhanced risk may be found in a perusal of the following rough comparisons between the Act of 1897 (which is repealed) and that of 1906. It will be seen that each alteration secures a distinct advantage to the employee.

Old Act.

1. No compensation payable for first fourteen days of disability.
2. Accidents must happen "on, in or about" employers' premises.
3. Serious and wilful misconduct a defence.
4. Applied to certain trades only.
5. Diseases not specifically covered.
6. Dependants includes wife, husband, parent, and child.
7. Compensation for disablement limited to half wages.
8. Compensation based on actual earnings in the service of the employer who is liable.
9. Commutation of weekly compensation agreed on between parties concerned, or left to Court.
10. No restrictions for commuting claims. Registration of settlements optional.

New Act.

Compensation practically payable from date of accident.

No restriction as to place.

In case of death or serious and permanent disablement serious and wilful misconduct no defence.

Applies to all workers with few exceptions.

Certain scheduled diseases to be covered (number largely increased since passing of Act).

Following added: Illegitimate children, and parents and grandparents thereof; brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister.

Where injured person under 21 years of age, compensation to be full wages not exceeding 10s. per week, and increased in proportion to probable earnings if accident had not happened.

All earnings taken into account.

In case of permanent disablement any commutation of less than 75 per cent. of annuity value liable to be upset by Judge.

Registrar empowered to refuse to register commutation if he considers amount insufficient. Unregistered agreements not binding.

The increase in the cost of insurance and the extended area of application held out such promise of revenue as to bring into competition with the already numerous accident offices nearly all of the more important fire and life companies (see below). The feasibility of Workmen's Compensation Insurance being transacted through the Post Office was discussed by a Commission, which decided in the negative, but recommended the exhibiting in each post office of a list of all companies available. Although competition for business was exceedingly keen, the reckless cutting of rates which followed upon the passing of the Act of 1897 was not repeated. With one or two exceptions, all the companies transacting the business are quoting the rates of the Accident Offices Association. Whether the rates quoted at present will prove by experience to be adequate, is open to doubt. The uniformity which exists in the rating also holds good in the nature of the policies issued, the conditions in all being precisely the same.

To ensure the stability of companies undertaking Employers' Liability risks, an Act has been passed which extends the provisions of the Life Assurance Companies Acts, 1870 and 1872, to all companies transacting Workmen's Compensation Insurance. This for new companies necessitates the depositing with the Government the sum of £20,000, to be held as security for the policy-holder. Such a step will indirectly materially strengthen the position of the recipient of compensation, and calls to mind the State guarantee and control as existing in France. A deposit on a smaller scale must also be made by any member of Lloyds underwriting Employers' Liability risks.

The London County Council, as an experiment, have decided to carry their own risk for twelve months; and other large employers of labour here and there have created reserve funds in preference to insurance; but these have been exceptions to the general rule.

Special "Household" Policies are being issued by several companies, comprising "Fire," "Burglary," and "Domestic Servants" Insurance. The Employers' Liability, Fire and General, British Crown, and Pilot Insurance Companies, all issue such policies. The British Crown Assurance Corporation devised a useful policy, insuring indemnity against liability or law costs in case of Special Casual Labour under the new Act, at a nominal premium. What is known as "Wagon Owners' Liability" is likely to prove another source of revenue to accident offices. Owners of wagons running on the lines of railway companies are to be held responsible for damage caused through defect in such wagons. The rate for insurance varies from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per wagon.

The Royal, the Phoenix, the Liverpool, London and Globe, the North British and Mercantile, the Atlas, the Alliance, and the London Assurance Companies, opened up Accident Departments. The Law Accident Insurance Co. is being controlled by the London and Lancashire Fire; the United Legal went over to the Law Guarantee; the Accident and the Union to the Commercial Union; the Northern Accident to the Royal; the Central to the Liverpool, London and Globe; and the Compensation and Guarantee Fund to the Northern Assurance Co. Among New Companies were the Majestic, National

General (late National Burglary), North-Eastern, British Crown, Pilot, and United Farmers' Insurance Companies. The Employers' Liability and Law Accident commenced Fire Insurance, and other accident offices are likely to follow their example.

In Personal Accident Insurance the chief item of interest is the general movement amongst the offices, to obtain freedom from the position under Lord Campbell's Act, in which any sums paid by way of insurance are deducted from the damages awarded. The General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, have been successful in obtaining this boon, which hitherto was the monopoly of the Railway Passengers Assurance Co. The latter is the oldest Accident Insurance Company in the world. The Law Union and Crown have added their Maximum Benefit policy, and the Pilot a policy giving medical expenses.

Special Accident Policies.

The Car and General Insurance Corporation issues Sickness Insurance Policies without medical examination covering all illness and cost of medical attendance. The Casualty Insurance Co. has an "All Risk" Policy obtainable at a small premium without medical examination.

The Return Plans of the Century Insurance are remarkable, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be assured against on the same conditions at slightly lower premiums.

The Commercial Union provides for the cost of surgical operations following accidents. The Compensation and Guarantee Fund makes a specialty of Insurance against Zymotic Diseases.

The "Business Man's" policy of the Employers' Liability Corporation extends double benefits to all public vehicle accidents. In addition to the cumulative bonus a reduction is made on the second and all further premiums irrespective of claims. The Empire Guarantee issues a Whole-Life Railway Accident Policy for £500 for 10s. The General Accident, Fire and Life Assurance Corporation of Perth has introduced Sickness and Accident Insurance by Monthly Premiums, 50 per cent. of which are returned at 65 or at death from natural causes. Its "Triumph" policy is worthy of notice.

The Tontine Bonus for Non-Claimants is a system devised by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance Co. Under this scheme the premiums payable by a policy-holder who continues his assurance with the company, and who makes no claim for compensation, will be considerably reduced.

In its "Paragon" policy the London Guarantee now offers benefits for sixty diseases. Under the "Red Shield" Policy of the London and Lancashire Fire Office special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to Total Abstainers.

The "Ocean's" Leader Policy carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim.

The Profits and Income Insurance Co. effects Health assurance, with or without return of premiums at a fixed age, irrespective of claims

paid. With these benefits may be combined life assurance, endowments, and deferred annuities.

The General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation have a valuable Family Accident Insurance and Sickness Policy, covering a man and members of his family.

The Perfect Annuity Policy of the Royal Exchange Assurance provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease.

The Scottish Accident Life and General now offers in its "Copestone" policy, in addition to compensation against illness, a sum at death if it results from any of thirty diseases.

The Sun Life Office issues a combined Sickness and Accident Policy without medical examination, insuring from £1 to £6 a week against any sickness.

The Imperial Accident appeals specially to those who hunt, and policies are granted covering all hunting risks at ordinary premiums. Special policies are also issued to farmers.

The Yorkshire Life Office caters for the Army and Navy, including the Indian Civil Service, insuring against accidents and charging no extra in cases of mishaps during Sports. Diseases are covered whilst resident in Europe.

(For note as to Monthly All Sickness and Accident Policies see under Industrial Section.)

V. FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance offices. The National Guarantee and Suretyship Association will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society specialise in this and all kinds of guarantee risks and other contingencies.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. The Excess Insurance Co. also insures Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.

2. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Most Accident insurance companies transact insurance against these felonies. The National General Insurance Corporation, the pioneer of this class of business, issues special policies for Licensed Victuallers, Cyclists, and the Army, combined with insurance against larceny, and in some cases including Fire Insurance and Domestic Servants Insurance under the new Act. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The Yorkshire Insurance Co. has a special Army scheme for Burglary Insurance.

The risk of murder by burglars or house-breakers is now covered by the Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Association

by payment of a small additional premium to that of the burglary and housebreaking risk.

3. **Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance** is undertaken by the Ocean Accident Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the Car and General Insurance Co., and the Yorkshire Fire and Life Office for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

4. **Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies** are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assurance companies insure against issue of marriages, and on the other hand against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with ordinary life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc. The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, beyond granting policies for these objects, have done so with regard to defects in title to landed or other property: lost documents, missing beneficiaries, avoidance of voluntary settlement, and payment of annuities. Some of these risks are also insured by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation.

5. **Performance of Contracts.** The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation insures the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

6. The **coupon system** of insurance entitles persons who possess copies of specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, to the payment of certain sums for injuries mentioned therein; while some of these on other coupons promise to pay the next-of-kin or legal representatives of the holders who suffer death from certain accidents—which are generally those that happen in railway trains—within specified times, fixed sums, which vary very much according to chances of death from such occurrences. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident Fire and Life Corporation. It is also transacted by some of the other Accident Companies.

7. **Cycle Insurance** of different kinds is undertaken by many accident insurance companies, including the Law Accident Insurance Society, the National General Insurance Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Assurance Corporation, the Law Car and General Insurance Corporation, and the Motor Union Insurance Co.

8. **Dairymen's Indemnity** policies are issued by the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

9. **Engines and Boilers and Steam Pipes.** Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil engines and boilers, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan

Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the Ocean.

10. **School Epidemics** can be insured against in the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

11. **Forged Transfers.** The Law Guarantee and Trust Society, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee, and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

12. **Hailstorm Insurance** is transacted by the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association, and the Nurserymen's and Market Gardeners' Insurance Co.; this company covers crops in glass houses. The Alliance Assurance Co. and the Royal Insurance Co. also insure against hailstorms.

13. **Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease** is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co., the Imperial Accident, Live Stock and General Insurance Corporation, the National Live Stock Insurance Co., the British General Insurance Co., and the Scottish Live Stock Insurance Co. The latter company covers the horses of the Yeomanry and Volunteers.

14. **House Purchase Insurance.** By this system the small investor can subscribe to a bond which in 5 years will entitle him to the full value of approved leasehold or freehold property he may wish to purchase. The loan for this purpose can be liquidated at convenience over a long period of years, or set off against the amount of the bond when the latter matures at the end of the selected term of years. The British Life Office, the Provident Free Homes, the British Homes, and the Provincial Homes Assurance Offices all specialise in this class of business. During the year the British House and Land Assurance Co., Ltd., was formed to transact this class of business, which is finding considerable support.

15. **Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance.** Policies are issued for these risks by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of those personal accidents the policy covers.

16. **License Insurance.** The Licenses Insurance Corporation and the Law Guarantee and Trust Society insure license-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licenses.

17. **Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes.** Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts. The Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Assurance Corporation insure lifts and hoists against breakdowns.

18. **Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea.** The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, the General Fire and Life Accident Assurance Corporation, and the Law Car and General Insurance Co. undertake these risks.

19. **Medical Attendance during Sickness** is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the United Legal Indemnity Insurance Society,

the Commercial Union, the Central and several industrial assurance companies.

20. **Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities.** The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Companies, and the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation.

21. **Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance** is carried on by the Imperial Accident Insurance Co., the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Accident Insurance Society, the Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Co. and the Norwich and London Accident Insurance Co. The Car and General Insurance Corporation, the Law Car and General, and the Motor Union Insurance Cos. offer special terms and facilities in this line.

22. **Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art.** The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.

23. **Plate-glass Insurance** was first commenced in '52 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business, to which may be added the Guardian Plate-glass Insurance Co. of Manchester. The insurance is often undertaken by contract in private houses.

24. **Registered Post Insurance** is transacted by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the Royal Exchange Assurance on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

25. **Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc., if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire,** is granted by the Central Insurance Co., now the Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.

26. **Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property.** Several life offices, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, and General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

27. **Third Party Risks** are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

28. **Transit Risks.** The Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in No. 24. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

29. **Trusteeship and Executorship.** In consideration of certain premiums, the Law Guarantee and Trust Society, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Accident Insurance Co. arrange to act as trustees or executors. The Royal Exchange Corporation has recently agreed to act as trustees or executors.

30. **Vehicular Risks** are also taken by all Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes

a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans. The Imperial Accident Co. insures private carriages of all kinds, also tradesmen's carts, vans, etc.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The International Arbitration Court was organised in 1901, with a Permanent Bureau, and is the chief result of the Hague Conference, which met in '99 at the invitation of the Czar (see eds. 1901 and 1902). The various Governments nominated members to represent them, and M. de Beaufort, as *ex officio* President, officially notified the signatories (April 14th, 1901) that the Court was duly constituted. The Court is to be housed in a Palace of Peace, of which Mr. Carnegie has undertaken to defray the cost, and the foundation stone of which was laid by M. de Nelidoff, President of the Second Peace Conference, July 30th, 1907. The Dutch Parliament has provided a site in the Zorgvliet Park at The Hague. The Court has already been called upon to deal with a number of international questions, such as the dispute between Japan and the European Powers as to the house-tax, the Venezuela difficulty, the Anglo-French difficulty with regard to Muscat, the Newfoundland fisheries award, etc.

British Members of the Court: Sir E. Fry, Lord Selby, and Sir E. Satow.

General Secretary and Chief of the Bureau: Baron Michiels Verduynen.

First Secretary of the Bureau: M. le Jonkheer W. Röell, 71, Prinsegracht, The Hague.

A treaty of arbitration and conciliation between Great Britain and France was signed Oct. 14th, 1903. This treaty provided for the reference of all differences of a judicial order and not involving vital interests or national honour to the decision of The Hague Court, the reference to be preceded by a special agreement setting out the subject in dispute, the powers of the arbitrators, and the constitution of the Court.

Similar treaties, holding good for 5 years, have since been signed by many of the European Powers *inter se*.

The Netherlands and Denmark, on June 9th, 1904, and Italy and Denmark, on Dec. 16th, 1905, concluded an unlimited treaty of arbitration, and the former treaty contained a clause leaving it open for other Powers to join. A general treaty of arbitration between Italy and Argentina was signed Sept. 18th, 1907.

Societies.

The International Arbitration League, formerly known as the Workmen's Peace Association, was established in 1870, and has carried on an active peace propaganda, in Great Britain, on the Continent, and in America. Its Secretary organised the inter-parliamentary conferences of Members of Parliaments in favour of international arbitration which have been held at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Brussels, Budapest, Christiania, Vienna, and St. Louis. It has 150 members of Parliament as Vice-Presidents. **President,** Rt. Hon. Thomas Burt, M.P.; **Treasurer,** Howard Evans; **Secretary,** Sir W. Randal Cremer, M.P. **Offices,** 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

The Peace Society was founded in 1816, and advocates a gradual, proportionate, and simultaneous disarmament by all nations, and the

employment of pacific methods of settling international differences, especially the principle of arbitration. Amongst other methods of action, it especially advocates the preaching of sermons on peace, in as many churches as possible, on the Sunday before Christmas. **President,** Rt. Hon. R. Spence Watson, LL.D. **Treasurer,** Walter Hazell, J.P.; **Secretary,** W. Evans Darby, LL.D., B.D. **Offices,** 47, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

Second Hague Conference, 1907.

At the annual conference in 1904 of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at St. Louis, a resolution was unanimously carried in favour of a second conference being summoned, and asking the President of the United States to send out invitations to such a conference. The President accepted the task, and sent a despatch to all the U.S. Ambassadors abroad directing them to ascertain whether and how far the governments to which they were accredited were disposed to act in the matter, and indicating three points for consideration: viz.—(1) the rights and duties of neutrals, including the question of contraband; (2) the inviolability of private property in naval warfare; and (3) the bombardment of ports, towns and villages by a naval force. A Note sent out by Mr. Hay, Dec. 16th, 1904, notified the acceptance in principle of the President's invitation, but deeply regretted Russia's refusal to join as tending to cause some postponement of the proposed conference.

In September 1905 it was announced that President Roosevelt had decided to leave the initiative in convoking a second Conference to the Czar; and on the 21st of that month the Russian Government sent out instructions to its representatives to ask the Powers if they would be willing to attend a second Conference. In November it was stated that the receipt of a sufficient number of favourable replies was assured, most of the Powers, however, stipulating that the scope of the questions to be considered by the Conference should be submitted beforehand.

The Conference was opened in the Knights' Hall at The Hague (June 15th, 1907), the delegates being received by M. le Jonkheer van Tets van Goudriaan, the Dutch Foreign Minister, who delivered the inaugural address. He paid a tribute to President Roosevelt's aid in "raising the seed sown by the august initiator," the Czar. The increase in the number of States represented—it was almost doubled—he regarded as a favourable sign. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, was elected President, and M. van Tets, Hon. President. M. de Beaufort, first Dutch delegate, was chosen Vice-President.

The British Plenipotentiaries were Sir Edward Fry, Sir Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., Lord Reay, and Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. The military and naval delegates were Lieut.-General Sir E. Elles, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., and Capt. Sir Chas. L. Outley, M.V.O., R.N.

Four special committees were appointed:

- (1) President M. Bourgeois, to consider the development of the system of arbitration established by the Hague Convention.
- (2) President M. Beernaert, to deal with the usages of war on land, and with questions relating to the declaration of war, and the employment of explosives.

(3) President Count Tornielli, to deal with questions relating to the bombardment of ports, towns, and villages by a naval force, the placing of torpedoes and submarine mines, and the regulations for belligerent vessels of war in neutral ports.

(4) President M. de Martens, to deal with the transformation of ships of commerce into ships of war, private property at sea, contraband of war, and blockades.

To the First Committee were submitted German and British proposals for the establishment of an **International Prize Court of Appeal**; and at the sixth plenary sitting of the Conference, on Sept. 21st, a Convention for the institution of such a Court was adopted by 37 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions (Japan, Russia, Turkey, Siam, Venezuela, and San Domingo). The Court is to be composed of 15 Judges appointed by the signatory Powers within six months of the ratification of the Convention, and holding office for six years. Of these 15 Judges, 8 appointed by the following Powers—Great Britain, Germany, United States, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Japan, and Russia—will always sit, the other 7 being appointed by other Powers according to a scheme of rotation. A belligerent Power which has not a Judge nominated by it sitting at the time, may require that such a Judge shall take part in the trial of all cases arising out of a war in which that Power is engaged. Appeals may be made to the International Court from the national tribunal which has dealt with the case. When the Court is not in session, its functions as to communications relative to cases, etc., will be exercised by a committee of three Judges nominated by the Court. The Convention when ratified remains in force for 12 years.

It was pointed out by the *Times* correspondent that the fatal defect of the scheme was that there are no universally recognised laws of maritime war for the Court to apply.

A Convention drafted by the Third Committee, for the adaptation to maritime war of the principles of the Geneva Convention of July 6th, 1906, was unanimously adopted, with certain reservations, at the third plenary sitting (July 20th). The Convention takes the place of that adopted by the first Conference in '99.

At the fourth plenary sitting the Second Committee's proposed regulations as to warfare on land, dealing with (1) the opening of hostilities and (2) the rights and obligations of neutrals, were adopted, with various reservations; and so were the Third Committee's proposed rules as to naval bombardments.

At the fourth plenary sitting the Conference unanimously adopted the following resolution proposed by Sir E. Fry: "The Conference confirms the resolution adopted by the Conference of 1899 in regard to the limitation of military charges; and, in view of the fact that military charges have considerably increased in almost all countries since that year, the Conference declares that it is highly desirable that the Governments should resume the serious study of this question." The resolution was supported by Mr. Choate (America), M. Bourgeois (France), Señor de Villa Urrutia (Spain), Dr. Drago (Argentina), and Señor Concha (Chile).

In the course of his speech, Sir E. Fry said his Government had authorised him to make

the following declaration: "The Government of Great Britain will be prepared to communicate annually to Powers which would pursue the same course the programme for the construction of new ships of war and the expenditure which this programme would entail. This exchange of information would facilitate an exchange of views between the Governments on the subject of the reductions which it might be possible to effect by mutual agreement. The British Government believes that in this way it might be possible to arrive at an understanding with regard to the expenditure which the States which should undertake to adopt this course would be justified in incorporating in their estimates."

On Sept. 21st the Conference adopted four articles concerning the rights and duties of neutral individuals in belligerent territory, it having been found hopeless to come to any agreement on other aspects of the question—*e.g.* the requisitioning of neutral services. The following *vœux* were adopted:

1. That in case of war the competent authorities, civil and military, should make it their special duty to assure and protect the maintenance of the peaceful relations, and especially of the commercial and industrial relations, between the inhabitants of the countries of the belligerent Powers and neutral States.

2. That the high contracting Powers should seek to establish by agreements between them uniform contractual provisions determining, in respect of military obligations, the relations of each State with the foreigners domiciled in its territory.

The Fourth Committee's labours came before the Conference at its seventh sitting (Sept. 27th), and articles regulating the treatment of the crews of an enemy's merchant vessels captured by a belligerent, and exempting from capture both fishing-boats which are engaged in coast fisheries and vessels devoted to scientific, religious, or philanthropic missions were unanimously adopted. The Conference also adopted a *vœu* inviting the Powers, pending the adoption of special regulations, to apply as far as possible to naval warfare the principles of the convention of 1899 regarding land warfare. The Conference was not able to arrive at an agreement as to whether a merchant vessel may on the high seas be converted into a vessel of war.

A Convention as to submarine mines was adopted (Oct. 9th), which imposed no restriction upon the employment of anchored mines as to the places in which they may be laid, beyond prohibiting their being laid off coasts and ports of the enemy for the sole purpose of intercepting commercial navigation. The general obligation was imposed upon Powers laying mines to take all possible measures for the security of peaceful navigation. The British delegate registered a declaration to the effect that adequate account had not been taken of the rights of neutrals to protection, or of humanitarian sentiments, and declared that the right of the neutral to security of navigation on the high seas ought to come before the transitory right of the belligerent to employ those seas as the scene of the operations of war.

The British and Japanese delegates also reserved for their Governments the right of action with regard to the Convention setting out the rights and duties of neutral Powers in

maritime war (Oct. 9th). Reservations were also made by other Powers.

At the ninth plenary sitting (Oct. 16th) the following declaration of the First Committee was adopted.

"The committee is unanimous (1) in recognising the principle of obligatory arbitration; (2) in declaring that certain differences, and notably those which relate to the interpretation and application of conventional stipulations between nations, are susceptible of submission to obligatory arbitration without any restriction. Finally, the committee is unanimously agreed to proclaim that, if it has not been privileged to conclude forthwith a Convention in this sense, those divergencies of opinion which have shown themselves have not passed the bounds of a juridical controversy, and that in working here together during the period of four months all the States of the world have not only learned to understand one another and to draw closer together, but have been able in the course of this long collaboration to evolve a very lofty sense of the common welfare of humanity.

The Conference recommended to the Powers the adoption of a project for the establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice, and that the project should be put into operation when an agreement was come to with regard to the selection of Judges and the construction of the Court.

A Convention as to the "restriction of the employment of force for the recovery of ordinary public debts which had their origin in contracts" was adopted by 39 votes, with 5 abstentions. It laid down the rule that the resources of arbitration must be exhausted before military force can be employed for the recovery of debts.

The final Act of the Conference was voted at the tenth sitting (Oct. 17th), and enumerated 13 Conventions. A declaration regarding the prohibition of throwing projectiles and explosives from balloons was also included.

The Conference unanimously recommended to the Powers the assembling of a third Conference after an interval similar to that between the first and second Conferences, and the preparation of the work by an international committee to be appointed two years previously.

International Law. See article on, in 1905 ed., and consult: Hall, "International Law"; Wheaton, "International Law"; Lawrence, "Principles of International Law." See EX-TRADITION, FOREIGN OFFICE, and INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

International Law, Institute of (*Institut de Droit International*), founded in '73. The first meeting was at Ghent in '74, and since then the Institute has assembled annually at various places on the Continent and in England. The idea of the founders was that since the rules which govern the intercourse of states are established out of respect for the public opinion of the civilised world, and since this public opinion in turn is mainly derived from the leading international jurists of Europe, the incorporation of those jurists into a society whose resolutions should form a *corpus juris gentium*, could not but facilitate the development of the reign of law and justice among nations. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel

Peace Prize in 1904. The English members are Professors Westlake, Holland, Leech, and Dicey, Sir Robert Hart, Lord Reay, Sir Thomas Barclay, Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, and Lord Chief Justice Alverstone; and the English associates are Mr. E. J. Lawrence, Sir Sherston Baker, Mr. J. A. Foote, Prof. Goudy, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B. General Sec., M. Albéric Rolin, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

International Statistical Institute. Established in 1885 by an assembly of statisticians from all parts of the world which met in London. Meetings have since been held at Rome, Paris, Vienna, Chicago, Berne, St. Petersburg, Christiania, Budapest, Berlin, London, and in 1907 at Copenhagen. The membership is limited to 200. The object of the Institute is to compare the work and method of statistical inquiry in different States, and to deal with such subjects as emigration and immigration, foreign trade, vital statistics, etc. **President**, Dr. Karl Theodor von I'nama-Sternegg; **Gen. Secretary**, Dr. Verrijn Stuart, Director, Bureau of Statistics, The Hague; **Treasurer**, Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Woodhouse, Wimbledon Park.

IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,551 sq. m., and a population, according to the 1901 census, of 4,458,775. The figures since 1801 are as follows:—

Year of Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801	5,395,456	166
1811	5,937,856	186
1821	6,801,827	209
1831	7,767,401	239
1841	8,175,124	251
1851	6,552,385	201
1861	5,798,564	178
1871	5,412,377	167
1881	5,174,836	159
1891	4,704,750	144
1901	4,458,775	137

In 1906 the estimated population was 4,388,006. Of the 1901 total of 4,458,775, 2,200,040 were males and 2,258,735 females, showing an excess of 58,695 females as against a corresponding excess of 66,844 in 1891. The decrease in the population, as compared with 1891, was 245,975. Munster showed a decrease of 97,241, or 8'29 per cent.; Connaught of 73,037, or 10'08 per cent.; Leinster of 38,709, or 3'26 per cent.; and Ulster of 36,988, or 2'28 per cent. The only county which showed an increase was Dublin, with 6'31 per cent. All the other counties showed a decrease, ranging from 5'69 per cent. in the case of Wicklow to 13'45 in the case of Monaghan. As to religious professions, 3,308,661 were returned as Roman Catholics, being 6'7 per cent. less than the number in '91; 581,089 as Protestant Episcopalians, or 3'2 per cent. less than in '91; 443,276 as Presbyterians, or 0'4 per cent. less than in '91; 62,006 Methodists, or 1'17 per cent. more than in '91; 3,898 Jews, or 111'9 per cent. more than in '91; and 59,845 all other persuasions. Put in another way, 74'21 per cent. of the population were returned as Roman Catholics, 13'03 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians; 9'94 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1'39 per cent. as Methodists. The number

of families returned in 1901 was 910,256, or a decrease since '91 of 2'3 per cent., representing an average of 4'9 persons to a family, as against 5 in '91. The number of inhabited houses was 88,158 in 1901, a decrease of 12,420, or 1'4 per cent. The country is divided into 4 provinces: Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught. There are 6 county boroughs: Dublin, pop. 290,638; Belfast, 349,180; Cork, 76,122; Limerick, 38,151; Londonderry, 39,892; and Waterford, 26,769.

The Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, for 1906, published in 1907, supply some interesting figures as to the material condition of the country. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks have steadily increased from £30,172,000 on Dec. 31st, 1886, to £47,909,000 on Dec. 31st, 1906; this figure was £2,477,000 above that for Dec. 31st, 1905. The estimated balances in Post Office Savings Banks increased from £2,703,000 on Dec. 31st, '86, to £10,588,000 on Dec. 31st, 1906. In Trustee Savings Banks the amount of deposits increased from £2,007,000 in '86 to £2,488,000 in 1906. The bank-note circulation showed some expansion in 1906, and so did the note circulation of Irish banks of issue.

The King and Queen again visited Ireland July 10th, 1907, and were received by the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Aberdeen at Kingstown. They visited the Irish International Exhibition, which had been opened on May 4th by Lord Aberdeen, and on the 11th attended a race meeting at Leopardstown. Everywhere they had a warm welcome.

Administration.

The head of the executive in Ireland is the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant, who is assisted by a Chief Secretary, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Attorney-General for Ireland, the permanent officials, and a Privy Council (which is a separate and distinct body from the Privy Council of Great Britain); but the government of the country is in all essential points carried on under the direction of or in concert with the Ministry of the day in London. The Lord-Lieutenant is charged with the maintenance of law and order; the Irish Constabulary are under his control, and he may, if he think it to be necessary, direct the Commander of the Forces to send troops to their aid. He has power to commute sentences and pardon criminals. There are, however, more agreeable and less anxious functions attaching to the office; for, as representing His Majesty, the Viceroy, assisted by his wife, holds courts, drawing-rooms, levées, and maintains in Dublin an establishment of a semi-regal character. On occasions he confers the honour of civil knighthood with the approval of His Majesty. During his absence the duties of chief governorship are performed by one or more Lord Justice or Lords Justices, those who act in this capacity being usually the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Commander of the Forces, and some of the judges. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland is head of the Irish judicial establishment, principal legal adviser of the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises in Ireland many of the powers which in England are vested in the Lord High Chancellor. The office may be held by a Roman Catholic.

The Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant, or Chief Secretary for Ireland as he is usually called, has been described as prime minister

to the Viceroy. His office is at Dublin Castle; but he has also an office in London, which remains open during the sitting of Parliament. He is directly responsible to the House of Commons for the acts of the Irish administration. He is assisted by a Permanent Under-Secretary (salary £2000), and other officials.

There is a separate Local Government Board (see below); a Board of Public Works, which is the great financial agent of the Government in Ireland; a Board of National Education, by which the grant made by Parliament for public education is administered (see EDUCATION); and a Department of Agriculture and other Industries and Technical Instruction which was created in '99. There are also many other Government Departments in Ireland directly responsible to the Irish Government.

Lord-Lieutenant, The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P.

Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir A. P. Macdonnell, G.C.S.I.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Walker.

Chairman Board of Public Works, Sir G. C. V. Holmes, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Vice-President Board of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P.

Royal Irish Constabulary.

This is a semi-military force, consisting of over 9,500 members, who are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria. The authorised strength of the reserve force consists of 4 district inspectors, 8 head constables, and 400 sergeants, acting-sergeants and constables.

The Inspector-General is resident in Dublin, and is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General. Each county or riding is under the immediate charge of a county inspector.

The duties of this imperial constabulary consist of the following among other numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom: viz., collecting agricultural statistics yearly; taking the census decennially; acting as auctioneers for sale of distress; acting as inspectors of weights and measures; acting as inspectors under the Food and Drugs and Explosives Acts; the performance of Custom officers' duties for the prevention of smuggling, and of Excise duties to prevent illicit distillation.

The headquarters of the force are at Dublin Castle, and the depot is in Phoenix Park. Recruits must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 9 in. in height, and between 19 and 27 years of age.

Civil Service Examinations are held, for candidates nominated by the Chief Secretary, for cadetships in the force. One-half of the vacancies for district inspectors are filled by cadets and one-half by specially selected head constables of exceptional merit. Candidates for cadetships must be unmarried, at least 5 ft. 8 in. in height, and between 21 and 26 years of age. A pension system has been established by statute law. Special provisions have also been made for men who are incapaci-

tated from injuries received in the discharge of their duty.

Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1906 the effective strength of the force was 1184, consisting of 7 superintendents, 23 inspectors, 43 station sergeants, 148 sergeants, and 963 constables. An excellent detective staff exists in the force for the prevention and detection of crime, headed by a superintendent and other officers. The expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1905, for the Dublin Metropolitan Police Establishment, including the Police Courts, was £160,545, of which £53,205 was received as appropriations in aid from local sources, and the balance from the Imperial Treasury. Pensions and gratuities are provided for the force by an Act of Parliament passed in '83.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. F. G. Ross, of Bladensburg, K.C.B., D.L.

Assistant Commissioner, Wm. Vesey Harrel, Esq. M.V.O.

Secretary and Accountant, J. Mills Goldsmith, Esq., I.S.O., Dublin Castle.

Local Government Board.

This Board, like those for England and Scotland, is the central authority for poor law, local government, and public health matters. The Board consists of the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant as President, a Vice-President (The Right Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B.), and other members (viz. the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Mr. W. L. Micks, and Mr. T. J. Stafford, C.B.), and is assisted by a staff of officials and inspectors. The duties of the Board are in the main similar to those of the English and Scottish Boards, but the Lord-Lieutenant exercises certain powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

Local Taxation Statistics.

For the year ended Sept. 30th, 1906, the daily average number of indoor paupers was 42,288, and of out-door paupers 60,127. During the year ended Lady Day, 1906, the receipts of boards of guardians amounted to £1,279,246, and their expenses to £1,285,989. Of the receipts £1,243,381 was supplied by county and county borough councils. The chief items of expenditure were:—

In-maintenance	£460,016
Out-relief	228,870
Salaries and rations of officers	196,709
Medical and vaccination expenses	169,716

During the same year the receipts of rural district councils amounted to £583,432, and their expenses to £603,242. Of the receipts £222,775 came from the county councils and £299,432 from loans. Of the expenses £305,354 is in respect of the Labourers Acts.

The receipts of Committees of Lunatic Asylums were £511,518, and their expenditure £538,183. As regards Town Authorities the receipts were £3,336,775, and the expenditure

£3,433,443. The amounts paid into the Local Taxation Account from Imperial sources in aid of local rates during the year ended March 1906 came to £1,293,570. The amount raised by local taxation during the year was £4,110,960, which was an increase of £97,657 on the preceding year.

The total outstanding loans, including stock, were as follows:—

County Councils	£348,919
Town Councils	6,577,809
Town Commissioners	805,627
Commissioners under Special Acts	1,078,791
Harbour Authorities	3,156,105
Belfast Water Commissioners	1,848,862
Joint Boards	239,843
Boards of Guardians	308,140
Rural District Councils	2,869,993
Committees of Lunatic Asylums	1,352,162

Total £18,586,251

Under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98, agricultural land is assessed to the poor rate and county cess at one-half of its value. To make up the deficiency on the other half, a grant is paid out of the Local Taxation (Ireland) account from moneys received from the Consolidated Fund. The total annual amount of the grant is £727,655, of which £727,337 went to the County Councils. The amount of poor rate collected in the counties during the year was £1,549,900, an increase of £47,705 over the preceding year. Town authorities received £1,006,270 from rates for municipal purposes, and £411,066 from poor rate.

Irish County Councils.

Antrim.—Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis E. W. Macnaghten, Bart., H.M.L.; Vice-Chairman, George M'Ferran, J.P.; Secretary, Arthur Hill Coates, County Court-House, Belfast; Surveyor, John H. Brett, C.E.

Armagh.—Chairman, R. G. McCrum; Secretary, Joseph Atkinson, County Court House, Armagh; Accountant and Assistant Secretary, T. E. Reid; Surveyor, R. H. Dorman.

Carlow.—Chairman, John Hammond, J.P., M.P.; Secretary, Richard J. Keogh, Solicitor; Clerk, E. Rogers; Office, Court House, Carlow; Surveyor, E. T. Quilton, M.A.; Sub-Sheriff, R. F. W. Thorp; Accountant, James O'Neill.

Cavan.—Chairman, P. McManns, J.P., Main Street, Cavan; Secretary, W. Finlay, Kellynether House, Cavan; Surveyor, R. V. Somerville, Athara, Cavan.

Clare.—Chairman, James O'Regan, The Square, Six Mile Bridge; Vice-Chairman, P. E. Moloney, Mill Street, Ennis; Secretary, F. Naunton Student, Templemole, Ennis; Surveyor, P. L. K. Dobbin.

Cork.—Chairman, William McDonald, J.P.; Secretary, Eugene Callanan; Office, Court House, Cork; County Surveyors, S. A. Kirkby, M.A., York House, Summer Hill, Cork, and R. W. Longfield, Bandon.

Donegal.—Chairman, James Dunlevy, Donegal; Vice-Chairman, William Gallagher; Secretary, Bernard McFadden, Solicitor, Lifford; Surveyors, J. R. A. Ferguson, M.E., and J. H. Steadman, M.E.

Down.—Chairman, The Right Hon. Thomas Andrews, D.L.; Secretary, Robert MacIlwaine; Office, County Court House, Downpatrick; Surveyor, James Heron, B.E., Courthouse, Downpatrick.

Dublin.—Chairman, P. J. O'Neill, J.P.; Secretary, R. T. Blackburne, J.P.; Accountant, E. M. Cowan; County Surveyor, W. Collen, C.E. Solicitor, W. J. Shannon.

Fermanagh.—Chairman, The Earl of Erne, K.P., Crom Castle, Newtownbutler; Secretary, E. Hugh Archdall; County Solicitor, Charles F. Falls, M.A., Enniskillen; Clerk, W. H. West, Enniskillen; Office, Court House, Enniskillen; Surveyor, James Parsons Burkett, Enniskillen.

Galway.—Chairman, J. A. Glynn, Esq., B.A.; Secretary, W. Gordon Seymour; Accountant, W. G. Fogarty; Secretary Technical Instruction and Agriculture, W. G. Fogarty; Office, County Court House; Surveyors, P. J. Prendergast, A.M.I.C.E., Galway, and James Hardiman, B.A., B.E., Ballinasloe.

Kerry.—Chairman, D. M. Moriarty, solicitor, Killarney; Secretary, P. M. Quinlan; Office, Court House, Tralee; Surveyor, S. Goodwin; Office, Court House.

Kildare.—Chairman, Stephen J. Brown, B.A., J.P.; Secretary, John T. Heffernan; Accountant, Thomas Langan; Surveyor, Edward Glover, C.I.C.E.; Clerk, W. E. Coffey; Treasurer, A. B. Casey.

Kilkenny.—Chairman, Joseph Walsh, J.P.; Secretary, George J. Morris; Office, Court House, Kilkenny; High Sheriff, Capt. Lindesay Knox, Bonnetstown Hall, Kilkenny; Surveyor, Alex. M. Burden, C.E., Belle Vue, Kilkenny.

King's Co.—Chairman, Henry Egan, J.P., Tullamore; Secretary, Charles P. Kingston; Office, Court House, Tullamore; Surveyor, James Delany, Tullamore.

Leitrim.—Chairman, John McLoughlin, J.P.; Secretary, Charles Dolan; Office, Council Chambers, Carrick-on-Shannon; Surveyor, E. O'Neill Clarke; Solicitor, Charles W. Alleyne, Carrick-on-Shannon.

Limerick.—Chairman, Patrick Vaughan, J.P.; Secretary, Robert Roche, 82, George Street, Limerick; Surveyor, John Horan, M.E., M.I.C.E.

Londonderry.—Chairman, Col. J. Jackson Clark, D.L.; Secretary, Thompson B. Adams; Office, County Court House, Londonderry; Surveyor, Charles L. Boddie.

Longford.—Chairman, John Phillips, Corboy, Longford; Vice-Chairman, T. W. Delany, Longford; Secretary, T. N. Edgeworth, D.L., Kilshrewly, Edgeworthstown; Solicitor, John Wilson, Main Street, Longford; County Surveyor, J. W. Gunnis, F.R.I.B.A., Winston, Longford.

Louth.—Chairman, Peter Hughes, J.P.; Secretary, Townley F. Filgate; Office, Court House, Dundalk; Surveyor, Patrick J. Lynam, Dundalk.

Mayo.—Chairman, Conor O'Kelly, M.P., J.P.; Vice-Chairman, William Doris, J.P.; Secretary, J. Clarke, Castlebar; Surveyors, W. P. Orchard, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.; E. K. Dixon, M.Inst.C.E.

Meath.—Chairman, John Sweetman; Secretary, Hugh J. Cullen, J.P.; Office, Navan; County Surveyor, James Quigley, Court House, Navan.

Monaghan. Chairman, T. Toal, Esq., J.P.; Secretary, D. C. Rushe, B.A.; Office, Court House, Monaghan; Surveyor, W. F. Barry, A.M.I.C.E.; County Solicitor, Henry Murphy, Clones.

Queen's Co.—Chairman, P. A. Meehan, M.P., J.P., Maryboro'; Secretary, J. Carey; Office, Court House, Maryboro'; Surveyor, H. V. White.

Roscommon.—Chairman, John Fitzgibbon, Castlerea; Secretary, Michael J. Heverin, B.A.,

Solicitor, Castle View, Roscommon; Office, County Council Chambers, Court House, Roscommon; Surveyor, Chris. Mulvany, M.Inst. C.E., Garrow House, Athlone; Office, The Court House, Roscommon.

Sligo.—Chairman, John O'Dowd, J.P., M.P.; Secretary, William T. Vernon; Office, County Court House, Sligo; Surveyor,

Tipperary (South Riding).—Chairman, J. Ernest Grubb, J.P.; Secretary, Michael O'Donnell, J.P.; Office, Court House, Clonmel; County Surveyor, Edward A. Hackett, M.I.C.E.

Tyrone.—Chairman, J. B. Gunning Moore, D.L.; Secretary, Claude C. Hamilton; Office, Court House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone; County Surveyors, F. J. Lynam, C.E., and J. W. Leebody, C.E.

Waterford.—Chairman, Patrick O'Gorman, Lismore; Secretary, R. G. Paul; Office, Dunbarvan, co. Waterford; County Inspector R.I.C., J. R. B. Jennings; Surveyor, W. E. L'Estrange Duffin, C.E.

Westmeath.—Chairman, Robert J. Downes; Secretary, John T. Roche, Sheriff, H. P. Wilson; County Surveyor, Arthur E. Joyce, C.E.

Wexford.—Chairman, Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bart., M.P.; Secretary, N. J. Frizzle; Office, Court House, Wexford; County Inspector, N. C. Power; Surveyor, Henry Webster, M.Inst.C.E.

Wicklow.—Chairman, Edward P. O'Kelly, J.P.; Secretary, Edward N. Wynne, C.E., J.P.; Office, Court House, Wicklow; County Surveyor, Stephen G. Gallagher, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.

The Irish Reform Association.

The Land Conference Committee, which was formed in 1902, and had so much to do with the inception of the Land Act, 1903, was in August 1904 dissolved and reconstituted as the Irish Reform Association, with Lord Dunraven, Sir Algernon Coote, Lieut.-Col. Hutcheson Poë, Mr. L. Talbot Crosbie and Col. Everard as a Provisional Organising Committee. The President is Lord Dunraven, and the Treasurer Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson Poë, C.B.

The objects of the Association, as stated in its articles, are (1) to encourage co-operation amongst all Irishmen, irrespective of creed or class, for the development of the country's resources, and for the promotion of the welfare of the people; (2) to secure for Ireland such effective control of purely Irish affairs as may be compatible with the maintenance of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland and with the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.

Land and Estates Commissioners' Reports, 1906-7.

The report of the Irish Land Commissioners for 1906-7 [Cd. 3652] showed that the total number of judicial rents fixed under the Land Law Acts during the period from August 1881 up to March 31st, 1907, where the parties applied to have fair rents fixed for a first statutory term, was 364,754 (excluding judicial leases and fixed tenancies). The total rental dealt with was £7,273,742, and the aggregate judicial rent fixed in respect thereof was £5,769,393, an average reduction of 20·7 per cent. The number of cases struck out or dismissed was 71,440, making the total number of cases disposed of 436,194 for a first statutory term.

The number of rents similarly fixed to March 31st, 1907, for a second statutory term, was 126,679. The total rental in these cases for the

first statutory term was £2,271,348; and the aggregate judicial rent fixed for the second statutory term was £1,826,532, an average reduction of 19·6 per cent. on first-term rents. The number of cases struck out, withdrawn or dismissed was 18,742, making the total number of cases disposed of 145,421.

The general result of proceedings under the Land Purchase Acts 1881-96 for the period from 1881 to March 31st, 1907, was that 72,871 advances had been made to tenants, the amounts issued totalling £23,365,912.

The Commissioners also reported their proceedings under the 1903 Land Act in regard to advances for the purchase of holdings. From the passing of the Act in 1903 to March 31st, 1907, 6255 applications, representing £1,175,828, were received, of which 5667 applications, involving advances of £1,045,810, were sanctioned provisionally, and 59 applications for £31,844 were dismissed. (It should be noted that these figures are exclusive of proceedings for the sale and purchase of estates before the Estates Commissioners.) There were actually issued during the same period 4701 loans for £885,506, and these, with advances made to the Congested Districts Board under the 1903 Act and the 1899 Act, brought the total amount of cash issued to £970,022.

The Estates Commissioners reported in 1907 that in the period from Nov. 1st, 1903, to March 31st, 1907, applications for advances under various sections of the Land Act 1903, as well as in cases of direct sales, came before them in respect of 4698 estates, for which the number of purchasers amounted to 126,428, the purchase money to £45,199,716, of which £187,120 was in cash payments, the balance of £45,012,596 being the sum for which applications for advances were made. Out of the totals above, 4444 estates came under the direct sale agreements, accounting for 111,972 purchasers, and £41,366,915 of the purchase money.

Home Rule.

The demand for Home Rule was renewed at the meeting of the Nationalist Convention in Dublin, April 21st, 1904. At Glasgow, July 10th, Mr. Redmond said: "The one great fact to the Irish leaders' mind which stood out in the present political situation was that Home Rule was still the be-all and end-all of the Irish policy and programme. . . . The land question might come to a settlement apart from Home Rule, and the finances of Ireland might be put on a better footing, but these could only be valuable because they were stepping-stones to Home Rule."

The Irish Council Bill (see SESSION, sect. 81) was unanimously rejected by the Nationalist Convention on May 21st, 1907. Mr. J. Redmond presided, and himself moved the resolution, "That this Convention, representative of Irish national opinion, emphatically places on record its conviction that nothing can satisfy the national aspirations of Ireland or bring peace and contentment to our people but a measure of self-government which gives to the Irish people complete control of their own domestic affairs; that, while we have never wavered in our belief that it was an impossibility to produce any logical or workable scheme for the extension and development of popular power and responsibility in Ireland short of the concession of Home Rule, at the same time, in

accordance with the resolution of the National Directory of Feb. 5th, 1907, and with public declarations made from time to time on our behalf, we have been willing to give fair consideration to any scheme prepared by British Ministers which in their opinion would be consistent with and lead up to the larger policy to which they were pledged; that, having considered the Irish Council Bill, introduced by the Government, we declare that it is utterly inadequate in its scope, and unsatisfactory in its details, and should be rejected by the Irish nation, and we regard the production of such a measure by a British Government pledged to Home Rule as confirmation of the position we have always taken up that any attempt to settle the Irish problem by half-measures would be entirely unsuccessful, and we call upon the Irish party to oppose the Bill in the House of Commons, and to press upon the Government with all their strength and power to introduce a measure for the establishment of a native Parliament, with a responsible Executive, having power over all purely Irish affairs; and at this crisis in the fortunes of Ireland we invite all the Nationalist forces of the country to unite in support of our representatives in Parliament, so as to enable them to effectively press for a speedy and genuine settlement of the Irish question." In his speech he declared that the Irish party was not and could not be in alliance with any English party which did not put Home Rule in the front of its political programme. The Nationalist M.P.s issued a manifesto (June 11th), in which they said that another proof had been afforded that Home Rule cannot be won by a policy of conciliation alone, and a meeting of the National Directory was summoned (20th). At this meeting the resolution of May 21st was approved and the decision of the Irish Party to withdraw their general support from the Government was heartily approved. Other resolutions were also passed, one urging on the Government the necessity for an Evicted Tenants Bill. Another pledged the support of the organisation to the movement for breaking up the grazing ranches and redistributing them to the people on just and practical terms. Others urged the Irish people to give a preference to Irish manufactured goods when at all possible, welcomed measures for the reduction and subordination of the House of Lords to the will of the people, and protested against the dilatory policy of the Government on the University question. The National Council—Sinn Féin—repudiated the Directory's definition of the Irish demand and declared that "the minimum Irish demand is a sovereign Parliament with powers equal to and co-extensive with those of the Parliament of Great Britain." Some differences appeared amongst the Nationalist M.P.s later in the Session, and Sir T. Esmonde resigned his seat.

Cattle Driving.

In October 1906, on the suggestion of Mr. Ginnell, M.P., the cattle-driving movement began. It originated in the discontent because the big grass-lands in the west were not made available for occupation by farm tenants under the Act of 1903, but were let out to graziers. The graziers were looked upon as standing in the way of would-be tenants, and their cattle were driven off the lands where they were feeding, by night. The object was to compel

the sale of the lands to the estate commissioners, and their conversion into peasant holdings. On Nov. 12th, 1907, speaking at Southampton, Mr. Birrell denounced cattle-driving as an illegal conspiracy, and a dishonest and reprehensible method of agitation, which would tend to prevent the working out of the land purchase system of 1903.

Irish Industries Association, Royal, for the organisation of exhibitions and sales of Irish cottage-made work. Office, 20, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE OF THE WORLD.

The progress of this industry during the last thirty years has been so immense that it may now rightly be deemed to be one of the leading ones of the world, as will be manifest from the statistics given below.

I. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF IRON ORE.

The 4th edition of Mulhall's "Dictionary of Statistics" (1898) gives the total tons produced in the world, and the iron ore raised in leading countries approximately as follows:—

Period.	Million Tons Ore.						Totals.
	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Spain.	Various.	
1801-20 .	17	3	4	6	—	5	35
1821-40 .	44	9	6	12	1	10	82
1841-50 .	49	10	7	14	1	15	96
1851-60 .	90	15	11	12	2	20	150
1861-70 .	101	27	31	17	4	25	205
1871-80 .	160	58	54	26	10	30	338
1881-88 .	116	90	72	22	37	30	367

Statistics, 1890—1906.

The total output of iron ore in the world probably amounted in 1904 to about 94,000,000 tons, in 1905 to about 114,000,000 tons, and in 1906 to about 125,000,000 tons, the principal producers being the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Spain, in the order given, these countries accounting for about 78 per cent. of the total output of the world. In the following table, where the consumption exceeds the output, the difference is accounted for by imports of iron ore.

United Kingdom.

Year	Output in tons.	Tons per head	Consumption in tons	Tons per head
1890	13,781,000	0'37	18,205,000	0'49
1895	12,615,000	0'32	17,059,000	0'43
1900	14,028,000	0'34	20,318,000	0'49
1905	14,591,000	0'34	21,910,000	0'51
1906*	15,500,000	0'36	23,304,000	0'53

United States.

1890	16,036,000	0'26	17,283,000	0'28
1895	15,958,000	0'23	16,480,000	0'24
1900	27,553,000	0'36	28,400,000	0'37
1905	42,526,000	0'51	43,164,000	0'52
1906*	49,670,000	0'59	50,465,000	0'60

* Provisional figures.

Irish Language, Society for the Preservation of the, founded 1877. There is a Chair of Irish established in the Royal University of Ireland, Professorships of Irish in Cork College, Galway College, the Catholic Training College (for teachers), Drumcondra, etc. Irish-speaking Inspectors are sent to the schools; and Irish can be used as a medium for instruction in Irish-speaking districts. Of the Society's books 335,996 have been sold in Ireland. **Treasurer**, G. N. Count Plunkett, V.P., M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; **Secretary**, J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A. **Offices**, 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Germany (including Luxemburg).

Year	Output in tons.	Tons per head	Consumption in tons	Tons per head
1890	11,223,000	0'23	10,549,000	0'21
1895	12,152,000	0'23	11,697,000	0'22
1900	18,659,000	0'33	19,505,000	0'35
1905	23,067,000	0'38	25,414,000	0'42
1906*	26,305,000	0'43	30,022,000	0'49

Spain.

1890	5,968,000	0'34	351,000	0'02
1895	5,425,000	0'30	333,000	0'02
1900	8,537,000	0'46	840,000	0'05
1905	8,931,000	0'47	479,000	0'03
1906*	9,982,000	0'52	821,000	0'04

France.

1890	3,416,000	0'09	4,720,000	0'12
1895	3,621,000	0'09	5,012,000	0'13
1900	5,360,000	0'14	7,079,000	0'18
1904	6,910,000	0'18	7,421,000	0'19
1905	7,276,000	0'19	8,059,000	0'21

Belgium.

1890	184,000	0'03	1,634,000	0'27
1895	330,000	0'05	1,837,000	0'29
1900	255,000	0'04	2,329,000	0'35
1905	175,000	0'02	3,068,000	0'43
1906*	197,000	0'03	3,260,000	0'46

* Provisional figures.

The other countries which produce iron ore are mainly—

Country.	Year.	Tons.	Per head.
Russia	1905*	6,400,000	0'04
Sweden	1906	4,429,000	0'83
Austria-Hungary	1906*	4,085,000	0'08
Canada	1905	258,884	—
Newfoundland .	1905	689,970	—
Italy	1905	360,724	—
Greece	1905	458,139	—
Algeria	1905	559,471	—
Cuba†	1905	501,159	—

† Exports.

II. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The greater portion of the pig iron produced is now used in the production of steel. According to Mulhall's Statistics, 4th edition (1898), the production of pig iron for the ninety years 1800-1889, in the principal nations producing it, was approximately as follows:—

Million Tons Pig Iron.

Period.	United Kingdom.	United States.	Germany.	Other Countries.	Total.
1800-20 . .	5'7	1'4	1'3	4'8	13'2
1821-40 . .	16'4	3'8	2'5	10'1	32'8
1841-50 . .	18'2	4'2	2'6	8'5	33'5
1851-60 . .	32'5	6'6	4'4	13'6	57'1
1861-70 . .	47'4	11'4	10'3	24'5	93'6
1871-80 . .	65'6	24'2	20'6	31'7	142'1
1881-89 . .	71'2	74'9	33'3	38'7	191'1

Statistics 1890-1906.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world in 1904 amounted to about 45,000,000 tons, in 1905 to about 53,500,000 tons, and in 1906 to nearly 58,500,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about 80 per cent. of the whole output.

United Kingdom.

Year.	Total Production.	Per head.	Total Consumption.	Per head.
1890 . .	7,904,000	0'21	6,825,000	0'18
1895 . .	7,703,000	0'20	6,931,000	0'18
1900 . .	8,960,000	0'22	7,705,000	0'19
1905 . .	9,608,000	0'22	8,746,000	0'20
1906* . .	10,149,000	0'23	8,571,000	0'20

United States.

1890 . .	9,203,000	0'15	9,322,000	0'15
1895 . .	9,446,000	0'14	9,473,000	0'14
1900 . .	13,789,000	0'18	13,554,000	0'18
1905 . .	22,992,000	0'28	23,154,000	0'28
1906* . .	25,307,000	0'30	25,597,000	0'30

Germany (including Luxemburg).

1890 . .	4,576,000	0'09	4,904,000	0'10
1895 . .	5,367,000	0'10	5,445,000	0'10
1900 . .	8,370,000	0'15	8,958,000	0'16
1905 . .	10,700,000	0'18	10,481,000	0'17
1906* . .	12,096,000	0'20	12,026,000	0'20

* Provisional figures.

III. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF STEEL.

The aggregate quantity of steel produced from 1850 to 1890, according to Mulhall's Statistics, 4th edition (1899), may be set down approximately as under:—

Period.	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Various.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1850-69 . .	2,600,000	700,000	1,300,000	800,000	700,000	6,100,000
1870-79 . .	8,300,000	3,800,000	3,100,000	2,200,000	2,100,000	19,500,000
1880-89 . .	25,100,000	27,700,000	12,200,000	3,800,000	6,100,000	68,900,000

Statistics, 1890-1906.

The total steel production of the world in 1904 may be put at about 36,000,000 tons, in 1905 at nearly 43,500,000 tons, and in 1906 at nearly 49,500,000 tons.

Year.	United Kingdom.	Per head	Russian Empire.	Per head.	Sweden.	Per head.	Germany (including Luxemburg).	Per head
1890 . .	3,579,000	0'10	369,000	0'003	165,000	0'03	2,196,000	0'04
1895 . .	3,010,000	0'08	857,000	0'007	194,000	0'04	3,899,000	0'07
1900 . .	4,901,000	0'12	2,166,000	0'016	295,000	0'04	6,260,000	0'11
1905 . .	5,812,000	0'14	1,623,000*	0'011	362,000	0'07	9,905,000	0'16
1906 . .	6,462,000	0'15	1,735,000*	0'011*	391,000	0'07	10,965,000*	0'18*

* Provisional figures.

Russian Empire (excluding Finland).

1890 . .	888,000	0'01	1,019,000	0'01
1895 . .	1,402,000	0'01	1,527,000	0'01
1900 . .	2,848,000	0'02	2,899,000	0'02
1904 . .	2,930,000	0'02	2,946,000	0'02
1905 . .	2,660,000	0'02	2,672,000	0'02
1906* . .	2,619,000	0'02	2,593,000	0'02

France.

1890 . .	1,930,000	0'05	1,875,000	0'05
1895 . .	1,972,000	0'05	1,888,000	0'05
1900 . .	2,670,000	0'07	2,786,000	0'07
1905 . .	3,028,000	0'08	2,943,000	0'08
1906* . .	3,266,000	0'08	3,265,000	0'08

Austria-Hungary.

1890 . .	950,000	0'02	996,000	0'02
1895 . .	1,110,000	0'03	1,241,000	0'03
1900 . .	1,433,000	0'03	1,498,000	0'03
1905 . .	1,516,000	0'03	1,528,000	0'03
1906* . .	1,650,000	0'03	1,647,000	0'03

Belgium.

1890 . .	775,000	0'13	1,006,000	0'17
1895 . .	816,000	0'13	1,026,000	0'16
1900 . .	1,003,000	0'15	1,296,000	0'20
1905 . .	1,289,000	0'18	1,762,000	0'25
1906* . .	1,408,000	0'20	2,060,000	0'29

Sweden.

1890 . .	449,000	0'09	421,000	0'09
1895 . .	456,000	0'09	402,000	0'08
1900 . .	519,000	0'10	486,000	0'09
1905 . .	531,000	0'10	468,000	0'09
1906* . .	595,000	0'11	550,000	0'10

Spain.

1890 . .	261,000	0'01	228,000	0'01
1895 . .	240,000	0'01	229,000	0'01
1900 . .	295,000	0'02	280,000	0'02
1905 . .	387,000	0'02	330,000	0'02
1906* . .	373,000	0'02	344,000	0'02

* Provisional figures.

Very little pig iron is made in other countries than those named above. In Canada, however, it is increasing, and rose from 68,800 tons in '98 to 319,600 tons in 1902; in 1906 it was 534,000 tons. Government bounties on the production of pig iron have been in operation in Canada since 1897, and are to continue in force, though subject to a gradual reduction, until 1910.

Per head.	Austria Hungary.	Per head.	Belgium.	Per head.	France.	Per head.	Spain.	Per head.	United States.	Per head.
1890	492,000	0'012	242,000	0'04	672,000	0'02	74,000	0'004	4,277,000	'07
1895	733,000	0'017	448,000	0'07	862,000	0'02	85,000	0'005	6,115,000	'09
1900	1,127,000	0'025	644,000	0'10	1,540,000	0'04	147,000	0'008	10,188,000	0'13
1905	1,169,000	0'024	1,638,000	0'23	2,204,000	0'06	234,000	0'012	20,024,000	0'24
1906	1,176,000*	0'024*	—	—	2,333,000*	0'06*	254,000	0'013	23,365,000*	0'28*

* Provisional figures.

A comparison of the total quantity of steel produced, with the total quantity of pig iron consumed for all purposes, shows that for every 100 tons of pig iron consumed for all purposes the United Kingdom produced on an average of the three years 1903-5 about 64 tons of steel, while Germany produced 89 tons, the United States 83 tons, and France about 71 tons.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom (4,600,000 tons) is at present more than double that produced by the Bessemer process (1,900,000 tons). In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, about two-thirds of the total production consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States also the production of Bessemer steel considerably exceeds that of steel produced by the open-hearth process.

Nearly the whole of the German and American steel is basic steel, whereas most of the steel produced in the United Kingdom is acid steel.

IV. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

The chief imports into the United Kingdom are pig iron (principally from Sweden and Spain); unwrought steel from the United States, Germany and Belgium, and girders, beams, joists, and pillars, largely from Belgium. The figures, which are given in tons throughout, are:—

	1899.	1903.	1906.
Pig Iron	171,373*	130,280	89,254
Bars, Angles, Rods, and Sections . . .	73,156	186,630	107,713
Unwrought Steel . .	77,290	274,056	486,029
Girders, Beams, Joists, etc.	95,476	145,329	138,660

* Includes a small amount of puddled iron.

The Chief Exports from the United Kingdom are:—

	1899	1903.	1906.
Pig Iron	1,380,142	1,005,380	1,662,820
Iron Bars, Angles, etc.	135,965	128,426	151,076
Railroad Iron (Rails)	471,774	604,076	460,328
" (Chairs, Sleepers, etc.)	118,893	119,398	153,944
Galvanised Sheets	238,013	352,032	442,414
Tinplates & Sheets	256,379	292,800	374,802
Steel Bars, Angles, etc.	146,233	156,821	199,115
Steel Sheets	159,589	161,722*	275,045*

* Iron and Steel Sheets and Plates.

The Chief Imports of Germany are pig iron, scrap iron, and tin plate, mainly from the United Kingdom, and wrought iron bars, tyres, and ploughshares, mainly from Sweden.

	1901	1903	1906*
Pig Iron	263,204	155,802	409,082
Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Ploughshares	22,156	25,709	33,569
Tin Plate	9,789	16,805	38,012
Scrap Iron	31,437	59,026	88,475
Malleable Iron Pipes	12,005	9,214	13,720

The Chief Exports are:—

Pig Iron	148,029	411,353	472,061
Angle Iron	536,943	412,812	470,366
Rails	178,068	372,526	363,334
Wrought Iron Bars, Tyres, and Ploughshares	324,217	343,321	379,635
Blooms, Puddled Bars, Ingots	198,474	627,926	360,470
Rough Plates and Sheets of Wrought Iron	251,662	274,450	262,951
Iron Wire	151,805	162,850	213,935

The Imports of France are of no great importance. The chief exports are:—

	1901	1903	1906*
Pig Iron	95,757	192,211	144,665
Rails	37,076	48,083	62,798
Steel Ingots, Billets, etc.	18,684	141,827	131,477
Heavy Structural Iron and Steel	27,107	25,725	28,061
Iron Bars, Angles, etc.	28,211	27,534	29,129

The chief American Imports are:—

	1901	1903	1906*
Pig Iron	62,930	599,574	379,828
Bar Iron	28,844	43,270	35,793
Steel Ingots, Blooms, Billets, Bars, etc.	8,164	261,559	21,337
Tin Plates	77,395	47,360	56,983

The chief American Exports are:—

Pig Iron	81,211	20,379	83,317
Bar Iron	22,249	19,380	56,024
Steel Bars or Rods	35,562	40,162	37,527
Billets, Ingots, and Blooms	28,614	5,445	192,616
Iron and Steel Rails	318,956	30,837	328,036
Steel Sheets and Plates	23,923	13,312	93,601
Structural Iron and Steel	54,005	30,641	112,555
Wire	88,238	108,522	174,012

* Provisional figures.

Iron Trade Association, British, 165, Strand. W.C. President, A. Findlay, M.P.; Secretary, J. Stephen Jeans.

ITALY.

Ruler.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The second was King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1900, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel III. was b. Nov. 11th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. As Crown Prince of Naples, he visited Queen Victoria with his Princess in '97, and took part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. He earned the respect and confidence of the people over whom he rules before he ascended the throne, and his kindness of nature and rectitude of purpose are universally acknowledged. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15th, 1904. A daughter (Yolanda Margherita) was born on June 1st, 1901, and another daughter on Nov. 19th, 1902. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is over £700,000.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Senate of about 363 members in 1906 (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected by conditional universal suffrage for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. Electors must be over 21, and qualified by a certain standard of education, by payment of at least 19'80 lire in direct taxation, or if farmers of at least 500 lire of rent, or, if in business, of an annual rent varying from 150 to 400 lire, according to the communes in which they live; professors, soldiers who have served under arms for 2 years, and others are qualified to vote. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. Senators and deputies are unpaid, but travel free.

The Army.

The Italian army consists of the Active Army, the Mobile Militia, and the Territorial Militia. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. The organisation of the permanent army comprises 96 regiments of line infantry (288 battalions), 12 regiments of bersaglieri (36 battalions) and 7 Alpine regiments (22 battalions). The strength varies considerably, the company having upon a peace strength a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 60, with a mean of 80, known as the *forza bilanciata*. Upon this basis there were in 1905-6 13,673 officers, 207,162 men, while the figures of

the legal *cadre effective* were respectively 13,860 and 265,901. In 1906-7 the peace strength was 13,605 officers, 236,212 men, and 4,610 non-combatants. There are 24 regiments of cavalry (144 squadrons), each squadron having a mean strength of 145 men and 124 horses. There are 24 regiments of field artillery, with 186 6-gun batteries, but in peace time the battery has only 4 guns. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (6 batteries), 1 of mountain artillery (12 batteries), 1 brigade of mountain artillery, with 3 batteries in Venetia, 3 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 5 of engineers, comprising 60 companies of the various branches.

The total war strength of the forces is given as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are almost untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men .	248,111
On unlimited leave " "	486,290
Mobile Militia " "	320,170
Territorial Militia " "	2,275,631

Total on a war footing " " . 3,330,202

There are about 1250 guns with the Regular Forces and 378 with the Mobile Militia.

The Navy.

The Navy is administered by a Minister of Marine, responsible to Parliament, with an Under-Secretary of State, relieving the Minister of many of his executive duties. Attached to the Under-Secretary of State's office are four bureaux, dealing respectively with the Personnel, Shipbuilding, Artillery, and the Mercantile Marine. There are also two consultative bodies to assist the Minister, one of which, presided over by the Under-Secretary of State, deals with general questions, and the other is practically a committee on designs. There are three Naval Districts, each administered by a flag-officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Carlo Mirabello. Chief Constructor, Giuseppe Valsecchi. President of the Superior Council, Vice-Admiral Gualterio.

The fleet commands are: Active Fleet, Vice-Admiral di Brochetti; Reserve Fleet, Rear-Admiral Chierchia; Spezia, Vice-Admiral Grenet; Naples, Vice-Admiral Annovaggi; Venice, Vice-Admiral Viotti; Maddalena, Rear-Admiral Bianco; Taranto, Rear-Admiral Manfredi.

The 1907-8 Estimates totalled 140,623,000 lire (£5,624,920), as against 139,253,950 lire (£5,570,158) for 1906-7. The sum allotted to new construction was £1,367,223.

The personnel allowed for is 28,000 men, of whom 10,000 are volunteers and 18,000 conscripts. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 11 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 59 captains, 70 commanders, 72 lieutenant-commanders, 410 lieutenants, 174 sub-lieutenants, and 81 midshipmen.

The number of ships built, building, and projected for the Italian Navy on Oct. 31st was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	17	2	4
Armoured cruisers	6	4	—
Protected cruisers :			
2nd class	4	—	—
3rd class	13	1	—
Torpedo vessels	9	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . .	17	—	—
Torpedo boats	108	5	—
Submarines	4	2	—

The Government dockyards of Italy are at Spezia, Venice, and Taranto.

The battleships include two ships used for secondary purposes—the *Castelfidardo*, launched in 1863, at present serving as a torpedo school, and the *Italia*, which is undergoing reconstruction, and is to relieve the former vessel when completed. The torpedo vessels include two vessels which have been fitted as mine-layers, and one used as a training-ship for Engine-room Ratings. Two battleships were completed in 1907—the *Regina Elena*, and the *Vittorio Emanuele III.*, while the two ships of this class building are the *Napoli*, and the *Roma*, launched at Spezia on April 21st, 1907. The projected battleship will be known as the *Duca d'Aosta*. Two armoured cruisers were begun—the *Amalfi* at Genoa, and the *Pisa* at Leghorn; the last-named was launched on Sept. 15th. The remaining two ships of this type under construction are the *San Giorgio* and the *San Marco*, the last of which was laid down on Jan. 9th, 1907. Four destroyers were completed. The five torpedo boats under construction have a length of from 159 to 167 feet; 19 of the 20 boats shown as building in the 1907 ANNUAL were completed, having a length of 164 feet. The two submarines under construction are the *Otaria* and *Tricheco*, both at Venice. They are to receive petroleum motors of the Thornycroft type.

It was decided in March to sell or break up 21 obsolete warships during the five years 1907-12, and the proceeds are to be expended in the purchase of coal for the Navy. The sum of £8,000,000 is to be spent in building 4 battleships, 2 in the public and 2 in the private ship-building yards.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils, and subdivided into 8290 communes. Each commune is presided over by a syndic (who in the larger communes is elected, in the smaller appointed by the King), and has a municipal council of from 30 to 50 members according to the population. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. (See separate article on RELIGIOUS BODIES.) Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 21 universities. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome,

the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy, and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of nearly one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years, particularly in the last ten or twelve. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle. On July 1st, 1905, the Government took over the management of 6690 miles of railway, which were its own property, but which had been leased since July 1st, 1885, to the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Sicilian Railway Companies. The indemnity paid to the companies was fixed at rather more than £20,000,000. The Southern Railways Company owned another 1440 miles of line, and in 1906 the Government agreed to take them over also, paying about £1,600,000 annually to the company until Dec. 31st, 1966. The total length of all the railways is 10,070 miles.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1906, 33,860,676. Rome has a pop. of 489,965, Naples 563,540, Milan 520,600, Turin 335,656, Palermo 309,694, Genoa 234,710, and Florence 205,589. Revenue, 1903-4, £75,611,398; 1904-5, £75,201,760; 1905-6, £77,832,207; expenditure, 1903-4, £74,258,804; 1904-5, £73,289,828; 1905-1906, £74,989,717; public debt, 1906, £521,568,629. Imports, 1900, £68,009,000; 1902, £70,729,000; 1904, £76,549,000; 1905, £83,135,200; exports, 1900, £53,529,000; 1902, £58,896,000; 1904, £63,888,000; 1905, £68,294,720.

Ministry : Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Giolitti.—Foreign Affairs, Signor Tittoni.—War, General Vigano.—Marine, Admiral Mirabello.—Justice, Signor Orlando.—Treasury, Signor Carcano.—Finance, Signor Lacava.—Public Works, Signor Bertolini.—Public Instruction, Signor Rava.—Agriculture, Signor Cocco-Ortu.—Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Schanzer.

Ambassador in London, Marquis di San Giuliano, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—Councillor, Count de Bosdari.

Consul-General in London, Comm. L. Allatini.

British Ambassador to Rome, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.—Councillor of Embassy, Charles L. Des Graz.

British Consuls-General : Florence, Major W. P. Chapman; Genoa, W. Keene; Naples, E. N. Rolfe, M.V.O. Consuls : Milan, J. H. Towsey; Palermo, S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.; Rome, C. C. Morgan; Brindisi, S. G. Cocoto; Cagliari, R. H. Pernis; Venice, E. de Zuccato.

Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry Del Val.

Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conser-

vative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, are now split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94, and he remained in office until the disasters in Erythrea in the early part of '96. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. After the general election of June 1900 General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The General Election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 91 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional Opposition under Baron Sonnino. In March 1905 Signor Fortis succeeded M. Giolitti as Premier. Baron Sonnino took office with a Cabinet of the Centre and left in Feb. 1906, but in May was succeeded by Signor Giolitti. (See SOCIALISM as to Socialist parties.)

Colonies.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. Italy, Abyssinia, and Great Britain agreed to a modification of the frontiers between the colony, Abyssinia, and the Soudan (May 15th, 1902), and the annexation of Raheita to the colony was announced (19th). Area about 88,500 sq. m., population, which is nomadic, about 450,000. Asmara is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8000 inhabitants. Gold mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda.

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-

line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. Area 100,000 sq. m., population about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The **Benadir Coast Colony**, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. (2) The **Sultanate of Obbia** under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The **Sultanate of the Mijertain**, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Alula.

History, 1907.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived at Gaeta (April 18th), and were received by King Victor Emmanuel. The Royal visit evoked much enthusiasm, and closed with another meeting between the two kings at the station at Rome (30th). The centenary of Garibaldi's birthday was celebrated with enthusiasm throughout the country (July 4th). A general treaty of arbitration with Argentina was signed (Sept. 18th). A severe earthquake occurred in Calabria (Oct. 23rd), the centre of the disturbance being the district of Monteleone. The killed numbered 186, and great damage was done.

Ito, Prince Hirobumi, the great Japanese statesman, is a member of the Shoshu clan, and was born in '38. In '63 he escaped by stealth to Shanghai in order to visit foreign lands and study Western customs, spending a year in London. He was appointed Governor of Hiogo in '68 and Vice-Minister of Finance in '69, afterwards becoming Premier four times. In this capacity he was instrumental in giving a Constitution to Japan. In 1900 he founded the Constitutional Political Association, and soon afterwards became Premier again. In July 1903 he relinquished his connection with party politics to become President of the Privy Council, an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important measures. During and after the Russian war he was sent to Seoul, to settle the relations between Japan and Korea. He visited Europe in '71, '82 and 1901, and was made a G.C.B. in 1902.

Izvolsky, M. d', Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a warm supporter of the Franco-Russian Alliance, and favourable to an Anglo-Russian understanding. He is a relative of Count Muravieff, a former Foreign Secretary, entered the Foreign Office at an early age, and was soon singled out for important missions, notably to the Vatican. It was on his initiative that Russia accredited a diplomatic representative to the Holy See. On his return from Rome he was sent to Tokio, and used his best endeavours to prevent a conflict. From Tokio M. d' Izvolsky was transferred to Copenhagen, a post entrusted only to men enjoying the Tsar's special confidence. In 1906 M. d' Izvolsky was recalled to St. Petersburg to succeed Count Lamsdorff as Minister of Foreign Affairs. He negotiated the Anglo-Russian Agreement 1907, and was received by King Edward at Marienbad in September and appointed G.C.V.O.

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Jameson, The Hon. Leander Starr, C.B., Premier of Cape Colony, was b. in Edinburgh in 1853, adopted the medical profession, became M.R.C.S. Eng. '75 and M.D. London '77. In '91 he was appointed Administrator of Rhodesia, and held that post till the famous Raid in Dec. '95, after the failure of which he was tried in London and sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony in 1900 to represent Kimberley, and appointed a Director of De Beers in the same year, and of the British South Africa Co. in 1902. Premier of Cape Colony since 1904. Attended the Imperial Conference 1907, and was sworn of the Privy Council.

JAPAN, EMPIRE OF.

Ruler.

Mutsu Hito, b. Nov. 3rd, 1852. Ascended the throne in '68, and married Princess Haruko in '69. His children are Prince Yoshihito (b. Aug. 31st, '79, proclaimed Crown Prince in '89, and married in 1900 to Princess Sadako, b. June 25th, 1884), and four Princesses. A son and heir, Prince Hirohito, was b. to the Crown Prince on April 29th, 1901, and he has two other sons, Prince Yasuhito (b. June 25th, 1902), and Prince Nobuhito (b. Jan. 3rd, 1905). The Emperor's reign has been marked by great reforms; and the feudal system, which had impeded the general progress of the country, was abolished in '71. Under the rule of the present Emperor, Japan has entered upon an unprecedented era of prosperity. Civilisation has made rapid progress, and the introduction of Western arts and ideas has secured for Japan a foremost place amongst the Asiatic nations. He has given the Japanese a Parliamentary constitution based on European principles. His direction of the operations in the war with China was marked in Dec. '98 by the Diet by a vote of £200,000 from the war indemnity paid by China. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

Government.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the present Emperor, Mutsu Hito, being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The **Privy Council** is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The **Diet** is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The **House of Peers** numbers about 370, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquises above 25 years of age; (3) persons nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by

the respective orders; (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the **House of Representatives** there are 369 members, elected for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

The Army.

The Emperor is supreme head of the army, and military affairs are directed through the War Minister and the Chief of the General Staff by the Superior War Council. In order to insure unity of action between the various branches and the Navy, there is a Council consisting of the War Minister, the Naval Minister, the chiefs of the General Staff and the Naval Staff, and the Director-General of Military Training.

The military forces are the **Active Army**, with the first and second reserves, the **National Army** and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. The Active Army is available for foreign service, the National Army for home defence, and the Militia for auxiliary operations in more distant parts of the country; but in the war Japan put forth a vast reserve of military strength, and the mobilisation of the reserves enabled her to despatch a force which was estimated at 800,000 men to Manchuria.

Owing to the demands of the war, it became imperatively necessary to expand considerably the numbers of the Active Army, and therefore in April 1905 an **Imperial Ordinance** declared that the first line of the National Army (*Kokumin*) and certain other troops should be made eligible to fill vacancies in the ranks of forces in the field (*Jobi*). A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but is not embodied until he is 20. Previous to the war he served 3 years with the colours (*Geneki*), 4½ years with the first reserve (*Yobi*), being 7½ years in all, except that special classes passed 7½ years in the *Hoju* or recruiting reserve. The 7½ years was followed by 5 years with the second reserve (*Kobi*), making 12½ years in all. The period of liability to serve was completed in the National Army (*Kokumin*), which under normal circumstances was only nominal. In 1904 the service with the second reserve (*Kobi*) was doubled, making it 10 years instead of 5, the age for joining the National Army (*Kokumin*) thus being 37½ years instead of 32½, the system being made retrospective. A large addition was therefore made to the active ranks in case of war, in which the first and second reserves of the Active Army are available. It was supposed that the actual number thus added to the available forces was 280,000, and out of the addition 26 regiments were organised in 1904. These were the men who formed General Kawamura's army, which operated on the extreme right in Manchuria. The changes of 1905 affect the men of the Active Army and the Reserves, and also those of the second National Army, who formerly served as supernumeraries or in other special categories.

All these have now been declared eligible for active service, and the addition made is not less than 300,000, though some deductions might have to be made. The result of these various changes has been to create an available margin of 830,000 men, of whom 430,000 are fully trained. The scheme of organisation of the Active Army brought the establishment in 1905 to 560,000; and, if the expansion provided for by the special ordinances of 1904 and 1905 are added, it will be seen that Japan can place at least 1,000,000 men in the field, with every facility for maintaining them there. Four new divisions added to the army during the war are retained; 2 of them are being recalled from Manchuria in 1907-8, and 2 others are being formed, whereby the divisions of the Active Army and the Guard are increased to 19, six more than at the beginning of the war. The cavalry are to be increased, and 2 heavy field artillery brigades to be created.

The Navy.

The Navy is under the control of a Minister of Marine and a Vice-Minister. There are also ten Departments: the Bureau of General Affairs, the Bureau of Military Affairs, the Bureau of Personnel, a Medical Bureau, an Accountant Bureau (which also includes supplies), a Bureau of Justice, a Bureau of Naval Education, a Central Department for the Matériel of the Navy, the Hydrographical Office, the Department of Works, the Legal Department (concerned with courts-martial), the Board of Admirals and the Board of Technical Affairs. The two last-named are Committees of Advice. The Naval General Staff is divided into three sections, including the Intelligence Department.

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Baron Makoto Saito.

Vice-Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Tomosaburo Kato.

President of the Naval General Staff, Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo.

Vice-President of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Baron Sotaro Misu.

Chief of Central Department of Material of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Baron Shichin Kataoka.

Chief of the Department of Naval Education, Vice-Admiral Baron Shigetō Dewa.

The number of officers and men available for active service is about 35,500. There is also a small reserve of some 4,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 7 admirals, 23 vice-admirals, 26 rear-admirals, 99 captains, 146 commanders, 192 lieutenant-commanders, 342 lieutenants, 320 sub-lieutenants, and 268 midshipmen.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Battleships	15	2	2
Coast-defence vessels	1	—	—
Armoured cruisers	10	3	—
Protected cruisers:			
1st class	2	—	—
2nd class	11	1	—
3rd class	8	—	—
Unprotected cruisers (Scouts)	5	2	—
Torpedo vessels	1	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	56	—	1
Torpedo boats	79	—	—
Submarines	7	4	3

No battleships were completed during 1907, but the *Aki*, a sister-ship to the *Satsuma*, was

launched on April 15th. These two vessels are to be completed during 1908. Provision was made for the construction of two more battleships, and it was reported that one will be built at Barrow and the other in Japan. It was stated that the vessels will be of 27,000 tons displacement, will carry twelve 12-inch guns, and be completed in two years. The armoured cruiser *Tsukuba* was completed early in the year. The other vessels of this class are the *Ikoma*, *Kurama* and *Ibuki*. All are afloat with the exception of the last-named. One second-class cruiser is under construction, the *Tone*, with a displacement of 4035 tons. The two unprotected cruisers are rather scouts than cruisers. These vessels, the *Yodo* and *Mogami*, are building at Sasebo, and have a displacement of 1250 and 1350 tons respectively; the former is also fitted with Parsons' turbines. No details are known as to the six projected submarines. The future composition of the fleet has been given as 20 battleships, 20 armoured cruisers, 8 22-knot cruisers, 2 25-knot scouts, and 100 destroyers. £2,500,000 has been allotted for new shipbuilding in the next two years.

A remarkable long-distance cruise was made during the year by the cruisers *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Leaving Japan early in April, under the command of Vice-Admiral Goro Ijuin, the ships touched at Gibraltar and England en route for Jamestown, U.S.A., where they took part in the naval display and Exposition. They arrived at Sheerness on June 2nd, and after festivities of an extensive character left on the 19th for Kiel. Kiel was left on June 29th, and after touching at Flushing the ships arrived at Portsmouth on July 12th, leaving on the 15th for Plymouth. On July 23rd the vessels left Plymouth for Brest, where they were entertained by the French Minister of Marine. They afterwards visited Bordeaux on August 1st, San Sebastian August 5th, Lisbon 15th, and Trieste Sept. 5th, leaving a few days afterwards for Japan.

The Government Dockyards in Japan are situated as follows:—Yokosuka: one dock takes any ship; two smaller. Kuré: one dock takes cruisers. Sasebo: two docks take any ship.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, and Formosa, for which see below) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 60 municipalities and 638 counties, and the counties again into 1128 towns and 12,270 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. The strength of ancestor worship amongst all classes was made very evident during the Russo-Japanese war. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 5,200,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice

there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

The chief Tokio journals are the *Jiji Shinpo*, which has been called the *Times* of Tokio, *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, *Asahi Shinbun*, the *Keizai Zasshi*, and the *Kokumin*.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and the chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, gold, and silver are also mined.

The length of railways was (1906) 4779 miles, of which 1531 miles were owned by the State. In 1906, in order to ensure the fullest facilities by internal transport and communication for the development of the national resources, the Government decided to purchase all the railways required for general traffic, and passed a *Railway Nationalisation Law* dealing with 32 private companies' lines, and the *Seoul-Fusan Law*, dealing with the Seoul-Fusan Railway, in March. The former law affected 17 lines, the aggregate length of which is 2812 miles, and a loan of £43,135,246 was raised for the purchase, to be redeemed within 32 years by means of the net profits. The loan for the Seoul-Fusan line was £2,050,871. The Government established a company, with a capital of £20,497,803, in Nov. 1906, to take over the railways in South Manchuria, and their transfer was effected on April 1st, 1907.

A gold standard was adopted in October '97. By treaties concluded with Great Britain and other European Powers in '94, the right of the Japanese to frame their own Customs policy was acknowledged, though provisional arrangements were made for a period of twelve years. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment. Foreigners cannot own real estate, except as members of associations or partnerships constituted conformably to Japanese law.

Statistics, etc.

Area (excluding Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; pop. (1907) 48,864,010. The population of the capital, Tokio, is 1,818,655, of Osaka, 995,945, and of Kyoto, 380,568. Yokohama (pop. 326,025) and Kobe (pop. 285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

The island of Formosa lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. Area 13,458 sq. m., pop. (1907) 3,043,838, mostly Chinese. The chief towns are Famsui and Kelung at the north end and Tainan at the south. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor. The camphor industry is carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government. There are 259 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions. Revenue and expenditure, 1907-8, £2,925,717.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of Sakhalin, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of La Perouse. Its fisheries are valuable. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. Pop. (1906) 9824.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which expires in 1923, of the Kwantung Province, including Port Arthur, Talien, and Dalny, and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. The pop. in 1906 was 416,157, including 12,356 Japanese civilians. Dalny has been made a free port.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901-2 . . .	27,435,904	26,685,682
1902-3 . . .	29,734,142	28,922,673
1903-4 . . .	26,022,075	24,959,613
1904-5 . . .	32,746,693	27,705,568
1905-6 . . .	53,525,030	42,074,120
1906-7 . . .	50,496,248	50,496,248
1907-8 . . .	61,645,534	61,644,104

The yen is taken at 2s. The figures for the last two years are those of the Budget Estimates.

The public debt outstanding on March 31st, 1907, was officially stated to be as follows:

	£
Internal loans . . .	103,669,655
Foreign loans . . .	114,227,100
Temporary loans, etc. . .	3,875,520
Total . . .	£221,772,275

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1902 . . .	£27,739,232	£26,368,320
1903 . . .	£32,374,250	£29,553,374
1904 . . .	£37,902,567	£32,591,216
1905 . . .	£49,871,587	£32,823,222
1906 . . .	£42,750,878	£43,458,312

The British Empire sent £10,818,438 in 1902, £12,596,363 in 1903, £15,666,000 in 1904, £22,137,000 in 1905, and £17,344,929 in 1906 of the imports, and took £6,452,214 in 1902, £6,910,341 in 1903, £6,953,000 in 1904, £5,409,000 in 1905, and £7,368,249 in 1906 of the exports; the United States sent £4,966,643 in 1902, £4,723,586 in 1903, £5,932,000 in 1904, £10,646,000 in 1905, and £7,140,595 in 1906 of the imports, and took £8,190,433 in 1902, £8,444,727 in 1903, £10,336,000 in 1904, £9,597,000 in 1905, and £12,858,867 in 1906 of the exports; China, £4,143,650 in 1902, £4,640,509 in 1903, £5,595,000 in 1904, £5,371,000 in 1905, and £5,859,250 in 1906 of the imports; and £4,781,434 in 1902, £6,634,822 in 1903, £6,940,000 in 1904, £10,074,000 in 1905, and £12,023,327 in 1906 of the exports; and Germany, £2,635,069 in 1902, £2,753,000 in 1903, £2,930,000 in 1904, £4,347,000 in 1905, and £4,338,543 in

1906 of the imports; and £483,571 in 1902, £529,368 in 1903, £418,000 in 1904, £445,000 in 1905, and £857,105 in 1906 of the exports.

Diplomatic.

Ministry: *Prime Minister*, Marquis Saionji, G.C.M.G.—*Foreign Affairs*, Count Tadasu Hayashi.—*Finance*, Baron Yoshiro Sakatani.—*War*, Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Masatake Terauchi.—*Marine*, Admiral Makoto Saito.—*Justice*, Mr. Masahisa Matsuda.—*Education*, Mr. Nobuaki Makino.—*Interior*, Mr. Takashi Hara.—*Agriculture and Commerce*, Mr. Koki Matsuoka.—*Communications*, Mr. Isatura Yamagato.

Ambassador in London, Count Jutaro Komura, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*Councillor*, Hiko-kichi Ijuin.—*1st Secretary*, Count Mutsu.—*2nd Secretaries*, Jujiro Satiata, Kumatoro Honda, Magakuni Tei.—*3rd Secretary*, Tsuneo Matsudaira.—*Attaché*, Y. Shibata.—*Chancellors*, K. Nojima, S. Komura.—*Military Attaché*, Colonel Goro Shiba, I.J.A.—*Naval Attaché*, Captain Sojiro Tochinal, I.J.N.

Consul-General in London.—Jujiro Sakata (absent), 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W.

British Ambassador at Tokio, Sir Claude McDonald, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.—*Secretary*, H. C. Lowther.—*Consul-General at Yokohama*, J. C. Hall, I.S.O.—*Consuls*, H. A. C. Bonar (Kobé), F. W. Playfair (Nagasaki), E. A. Griffiths (Shimonoseki), A. E. Wileman (Tainan, Formosa), A. M. Chalmers (Tamsui, Formosa).

Political Parties.

The chief party is known as the Seiyu-Kai, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. The Marquis Saionji, Premier since Jan. 1906, succeeded the Marquis Ito in the leadership in July 1903, on the appointment of the latter as President of the Privy Council. In 1907 the Seiyu-Kai commanded 172 votes in the Chamber and was the main support of the Saionji Cabinet. The Progressives, led by Count Okuma, who was Premier in '98, advocate the principle of party government, but the old lines of clan division have been too strong for them. They are old opponents of the Seiyu-Kai, and secured 93 seats at the 1904 election. The Daido or Conservative party was formed by Count Katsura, who is one of its leaders, the Marquis Yamagata being the chief. The Conservatives control the Upper House, but are only about 60 strong in the Lower. There are other small groups of Independents.

Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1905.

An Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed at London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (August 12th, 1905). Its object was: *a*) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; *b*) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; *c*) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions. If the rights and interests referred to above are

in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly as to the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests, and will act in common in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers. Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, and Great Britain's special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, are mutually recognised. The Agreement remains in force for ten years from August 12th, 1905, and unless denounced twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, it will remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded. For full text of Agreement, see 1906 ed.

History, 1907.

The Franco-Japanese Agreement, signed June 10th, 1907, provided that most-favoured-nation treatment should be granted to the officials and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China for everything concerning their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment should be applied to the subjects and *protégés* of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan, and this until the expiration of the treaty of commerce and navigation signed between Japan and France on August 4th, 1896. The two Governments also agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equality of treatment in that country for the trade and subjects of all nations; and, having a special interest in seeing that order and a pacific state of things be guaranteed, notably in the regions of the Chinese Empire in the vicinity of the territories where they have rights of sovereignty, of protection, or of occupation, undertake to support each other in order to assure peace and security in those regions, in view of maintaining the respective position and the territorial rights of the two contracting parties on the Asiatic continent.

Under the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, 1907, each of the contracting parties undertook to respect the present territorial integrity of the other, as well as all rights accruing to one or the other of the high contracting parties from existing treaties, agreements, or conventions in force between the high contracting parties and China, so far as these rights are not incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity enunciated in the treaty signed at Portsmouth on Sept. 5th, 1905, and in the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia. Both contracting parties recognised the independence and territorial integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire. They also pledged themselves to uphold the maintenance of the *status quo* and the respect of this principle with all peaceable means at their disposal. A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, in accordance with Article 12 of the Treaty of Portsmouth, and a Fisheries Convention relating to the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and the Behring Sea, were concluded July 28th. A Convention for linking up Japanese and

Russian railways in Manchuria at Kwang-Cheng-tsi was also agreed on.

A cordial reception was given to Prince Fushimi in England, on the occasion of his visit to express the Emperor's thanks for the Garter mission of 1906. He was entertained at a state banquet at Buckingham Palace, and presented with an address of welcome at the Guildhall. On his return journey he made a tour in Canada. His reception gave the greatest satisfaction in Japan. The attacks upon Japanese subjects at San Francisco led to a great deal of discussion in the Press, which was increased in July when the U.S. Government decided to send its fleet to the Pacific, but the relations between the two Governments remained undisturbed.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Secs., K. Nojima, J. P. Reid; Assistant Sec., A. E. Brice.

Jaurès, Jean, is a leading member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and a member of the Socialist party. A relative of the admiral of the same name, he was b. on Sept. 3rd, 1859, at Castres, in the South French department of Tarn. After a distinguished college career, he became Professor of Philosophy, first at Albi, and then at Toulouse. He took the degree of Doctor in '92, and one of his theses for the doctorate dealt with the German scientific socialists Lassalle and Marx. He was first elected deputy in '85, and was much to the fore in the defence of Capt. Dreyfus. His adhesion to the anti-militarist section of the French Socialists in 1907 greatly impaired his Parliamentary position and influence. Amongst his publications are: "Les Preuves," '98; "Action Socialiste," 1900; "Etudes Socialistes," 1902. He is the general director of a great work, by various authors, "L'Histoire Socialiste," to be completed in 15 vols.

JEW.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,082,342; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,277; Germany, 586,948; Roumania, about 200,000; Turkey, 282,277; Holland, 103,988; France, 95,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 220,304; Italy, 35,617; Switzerland, 12,264; Servia, 5729; Greece, 8350; Denmark, 3476; Sweden and Norway, 4554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8213; Belgium, about 4000; Bulgaria, 33,717. Total in Europe, about 8,760,585. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but it is probable that Asia contains 377,410; Africa, 392,482; the Americas, 1,512,107; and Australia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,059,987 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are now 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 140,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 80,300.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews, and expended £36,991 in relief during 1906 to 6418 cases; a large orphan asylum at West Norwood, in addition to many other charities, and there are Jewish wards in several hospitals.

There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields, the largest and one of the most successful elementary schools in the world. Similar schools and charities are connected with the principal provincial congregations. The most important are those of Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Newcastle, Hull, and Sheffield. The spiritual wants of Jews are provided for in the East-End by a number of *hebrars* or minor congregations, which have been united (Federation of Synagogues); while sixteen of the larger synagogues are organised by the United Synagogue (St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.). Ministers for these are trained at the Jews' College (Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C.), which has a very extensive library of works dealing with Jewish subjects. Another library specially noteworthy for Hebrew MSS. is situated at the Beth Hamidrash (Mulberry Street, Commercial Road, E.), where the sittings of the Beth Din, or ecclesiastical tribunal, are held, at which points of Jewish law are decided.

Ecclesiastical and other Bodies.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Hermann Adler (*q.v.*). The mandates of the Chief Rabbi are only binding on the so-called Orthodox Jews, while there are "Reform" congregations at Upper Berkeley Street, London, Manchester and Bradford. There has been a marked *rapprochement* of recent years between these two bodies. There are, besides, some 3000 Spanish and Portuguese Jews (*Sephardim*) in London, who are under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Gaster and whose ritual slightly differs from that of the more numerous German and Polish Jews (*Ashkenazim*). A new movement, styled the Jewish Religious Union, was started in 1901, which provides services, largely in English, for those to whom the ordinary synagogue service does not appeal. The services were at first held in the West End only, but an East End Branch was established in Oct. 1903. As a religious term "Jew" has nowadays the very vaguest connotation, ranging from the superstition of the Chassidim of Russia and Galicia to the advanced agnosticism of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York.

Jews have some special enactments connected with the form and registration of their marriages, modifications of the Factory Acts to suit their Sabbath, etc. These, and other matters likely to affect them, are looked after by the Jewish Board of Deputies (19, Finsbury Circus; Solicitor and Secretary, Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.). The chief Jewish weekly is the *Jewish Chronicle* (2, Finsbury Square, E.C.).

Until comparatively recently Jews were restricted in their rights throughout the world, and those of eastern Europe and parts of Africa and the East still labour under many disabilities, which it is the object of the "Alliance Israélite Universelle" of Paris, and of similar societies in Germany, Austria, and England (Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C.) Secretary, M. Duparc), to remove.

The Zionist Movement, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews, (2) the opening of the door to Palestine, (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there, (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established, and (5) the realisation of

the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race. Zionist Congresses have been held since '97, with ever-increasing attendances. In England there are 15,000 Zionists enrolled in 75 associations, while the total number of members enrolled in the movement is 320,000. Sir Francis Montefiore, Mr. L. J. Greenberg, and others are at the head of the movement in this country.

Mr. I. Zangwill, who warmly advocated the acceptance of the British Government's offer of land in East Africa (which was declined by the Zionist Congress in 1905 as involving an abandonment of the aim of regaining Palestine), and others who hold the same views, have in consequence of the decision of the Congress formed the **Jewish Territorial Organisation**, to which many prominent Jews have rallied who are opposed to the purely Zionist Movement.

The **Jewish Colonisation Association** (Paris, 2, Rue Pasquier) is the trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina. The Zionists contend that the money should be used to help their movement.

Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.Sc., was b. in London June 12th, 1858, and ed. at Stockwell Grammar School and King's College, London. After studying painting for some time at the Royal Academy he travelled a good deal, especially in Africa, and was made British Vice-Consul in the Cameroons in '85. Thence he was transferred to the Niger coast and to Portuguese East Africa. He took the leading part in the expedition to Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika which resulted in the founding of the British Central Africa Protectorate, of which he was appointed Commissioner and Consul-General in '91. He was Consul-General of Tunis '97-9, and Special Commissioner of the Uganda Protectorate '99-1901, upon which he published a comprehensive work in 1902. He retired on a pension in 1902, and stood unsuccessfully for Rochester in 1903 and for West Marylebone in 1906. Since 1904 he has interested himself in the commercial development of Liberia.

Joint Stock Companies. See 1902 ed. for an article upon the provisions made by the **Companies Acts '62-1900** as to the formation of such

companies, with a summary of the 1900 Act in particular. A return is compiled annually by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, containing a list, with particulars of capital, etc., of all joint stock companies registered in the United Kingdom during each year, as well as a list of companies dissolved or struck off the register during the same year. On April 30th, 1906, there were on the register in the United Kingdom 40,995 joint stock companies, with a paid-up capital of £2,008,392,001. During 1906 there were 4766 companies registered, with a nominal capital of £136,738,249. See **SESSION for Companies Act 1907** (sect. 32) and **Limited Partnerships Act 1907** (sect. 51).

Journalists, The Institute of, established March 9th, 1889, by conversion of the National Association of Journalists, founded in '84, and incorporated by royal charter in March '90. The Charter, by which journalism is formally constituted one of the professions, directs and declares that the members of the Institute "shall for ever hereafter be, by virtue of these presents, one body politic and corporate." The objects of the Institute include the devising of examination or other practical tests for candidates for membership; "the promotion of whatever may tend to the elevation of the status and the improvement of the qualifications of all members of the journalistic profession"; ascertainment, and where necessary amendment, of the law and practice affecting the discharge by journalists of their professional duties, and the promotion by all reasonable means of the interests of journalists and journalism. There are 3000 members, organised in 55 districts and sub-districts. The Charter confers upon the Institute power to affiliate branches in India and the Colonies and in foreign countries—a power which has been exercised in the case of the New Zealand Institute of Journalists. The Annual Conference in 1907 was held at Scarborough. Mr. Alfred F. Robbins, F.J.I., of London, was elected President for 1907-8. **Hon. Treasurer**, Mr. Arthur W. à-Beckett, F.J.I. **Legal Advisers**, Mr. J. Andrew Strahan, M.A., LL.D., **Hon. Counsel**; and Sir Albert K. Rollit, **Hon. Solicitor**; Messrs. Adams & Adams, **Solicitors**. **Auditors**, Mr. Arthur J. Cook, A.I.A., and Mr. F. Hinde, F.J.I. **Hon. Secretaries**, Mr. Joseph Watson, F.J.I., and Mr. F. G. Byles, F.J.I. **Secretary**, Herbert Cornish, F.J.I. **Hall**, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

K

Katsura, Marquis Taro, was b. in 1849 in the province of Choshu; Japan. During the Restoration era, in '67, he distinguished himself as an able subaltern, and some years afterwards was sent to Germany to study army details, and spent several years in that country. In '76, when a colonel, he was again sent to Germany in company with the late General Kawakami, to inspect the German military system. On his return home he was gazetted major-general, was appointed Vice-Minister of the War Office, under General Oyama, and took a prominent part in the reform of the Japanese army. In '91 he was promoted to be lieutenant-general, and in the following year was appointed to the

command of the third division of the army. During the Chino-Japanese war he marched with his division through Korea to Manchuria; and later on served under General Nodzu. For his services he was created a viscount, and two years after promoted to the rank of general. In '98 he was appointed War Minister, and held that post till the downfall of the Yamagata Cabinet in October 1900. He was Premier from May 1901 till Jan. 1906, covering the period of the war with Russia, and in 1906 was appointed a member of the High Military Council of Japan. G.C.B. 1905, Marquis 1907. See JAPAN.

Kew Gardens. First formed as a Botanic Garden by the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha,

Dowager Princess of Wales, in 1759; gardens transferred to Commissioners of Woods and Forests 1840. Botanic Garden opened to the public free '41; Arboretum '47. Palm-house built '48; Temperate house '62-99; Jodrell Laboratory for research '76; North (Picture) Gallery '82. Transferred to Department of Agriculture 1903. The Gardens are in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. **Open free** to the public every weekday from noon (June to September from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. **Director**, Lieut.-Col. D. Prain, C.I.E., F.R.S.; **Curator**, W. Watson. **Office**, 197, Kew Road, Kew.

King's College, London. Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1993 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. The College is a School of the University of London in all the Faculties, and appoints two members of the Senate. There are eight faculties and departments in the College—viz., theology, arts, natural science, engineering, medicine, women's, civil service, and two schools. The College grants, under authority of its Act of Parliament, the diploma of "Associate of King's College." The Department for Women is conducted in Kensington Square; certificates of proficiency are granted on passing the examinations, after a regular attendance of three or more terms. The students of the Evening Classes, which are held in each faculty, from October to March and from April to June, receive certificates. The Civil Service Department and the Strand School prepare for the excise, customs, post office, the navy, and other examinations, and for commercial life; women are also prepared. During the Academical year 1906-7 there were 171 students in theology, 819 in arts and laws (43 matriculated), 754 in science and engineering (270 matriculated), 191 in medicine (61 matriculated), also 608 women. In addition to the above 2593 students, 1200 attended the lectures on Banking, 1353 were in the Civil Service classes, 310 boys attended the school at Wimbledon Common, and 757 the Strand School: total under education, 6213. The whole College is under the supervision of the Principal, Rev. Dr. Arthur C. Headlam.

Kipling, Rudyard, was b. in Bombay 1865, and is the son of Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E. He was ed. in England, and in '82 he went out to India and joined the staff of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, for which paper his earlier tales were written. He has depicted Anglo-Indian and military life in "Soldiers Three," "Black and White," "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Story of the Gadsbys," "Life's Handicap," etc. "The Naulakha," published in '01, and written in collaboration with Wolcott Balestier, is not of such high merit as the work that is all his own. "Many Inventions," a collection of stories, appeared during '93, and a good deal of verse in various magazines. In '94 "The Jungle Book" was published, followed

in '95 by "The Second Jungle Book." A book of verse, "Barrack-Room Ballads," appeared in '92, and in '96 another volume, "The Seven Seas." In '97 he published "Captains Courageous," in '98 "The Day's Work," in '99 "Stalky & Co.," in 1901 "Kim," in 1902 "Just So Stories," in 1903 "The Five Nations," in 1904 "Traffics and Discoveries," and in 1906 "Puck of Pook's Hill." D.Litt. Oxon. 1907. In 1903 a dramatised version of "The Light that Failed" was produced at the Lyric.

KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS.

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Royal Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

Knights not belonging to any of these orders are termed knights bachelors.

In 1904 H.M. the King commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1348, and reconstituted in 1837, it is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and such descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the George, a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

- 1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
- 1884. Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
- 1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. Duke of.

- 1902. Aosta, Duke of.
- 1867. Austria, Emperor of.
- 1902. Austria, Archduke Francis of.
- 1866. Belgians, King of the.
- 1896. Denmark, King of.
- 1877. German Emperor.
- 1901. Germany, Crown Prince of.

1876. Hellenes, King of the.
 1892. Hesse, Grand Duke of.
 1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
 1897. Italy, King of.
 1903. Japan, Emperor of.
 1906. Norway, King of.
 1903. Persia, Shah of.
 1895. Portugal, King of.
 1902. Portugal, Crown Prince of.
 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
 1892. Roumania, King of.
 1893. Russia, H.S.H. Czar of.
 1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
 1902. Spain, King of.
 1881. Sweden, King of.
 1905. Sweden, Crown Prince of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS :

1892. Abercorn, Duke of.
 1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
 1902. Bedford, Duke of.
 1894. Breadalbane, Marquis of.
 1897. Buccleuch, Duke of.
 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
 1906. Carrington, Earl.
 1897. Derby, Earl of.
 1892. Devonshire, Duke of.
 1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.
 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
 1873. Leicester, Earl of.
 1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.
 1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
 1900. Portland, Duke of.
 1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
 1869. Ripon, Marquis of.
 1901. Roberts, Field Marshal Earl.
 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
 1865. Spencer, Earl.
 1902. Sutherland, Duke of.
 1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
 Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
 Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
 Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O.
 Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
 Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Garter King of Arms. The holder of this office is, within the College of Arms (see ARMS, COLLEGE OF), above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers (see PARLIAMENT). The present holder of the office, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O., is a son of the late Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., was b. in '47, ed. at Marlborough and Christ's College, Cambridge, became Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms '80, York Herald of the College of Arms '86, and Acting Registrar of the College '99. He is well known as a composer, and succeeded the late Sir A. W. Woods as Garter Principal King of Arms, April 21st, 1904. Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Originally established in 1540, and remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by the statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

Prince of Wales. D. of Connaught.

D. of Athole.	M. of Tweeddale.
D. of Argyll.	E. of Home.
D. of Buccleuch.	M. of Zealand.
D. of Montrose.	M. of Linlithgow.
D. of Fife.	L. Balfour of Burleigh.
E. of Crawford and Balcarres.	E. of Errol.
E. of Rosebery.	D. of Roxburghe.
	E. of Haddington.
	E. of Aberdeen.

Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D., C.V.O.

Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* There are, at present, 25 K.P.s, including the sovereign and princes of the blood, and subjoined is a list of them:—

The Sovereign.

The Prince of Wales.	Lord Monteagle.
Duke of Connaught.	Viscount Wolseley.
Earl of Gosford.	Marquess of Ormonde.
Earl of Listowel.	Earl of Erne.
Earl of Carysfort.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Dunraven.	Earl of Rosse.
Earl of Howth.	Viscount Iveagh.
Earl Roberts.	Marquess of Waterford.
Earl of Lucan.	Earl of Enniskillen.
Earl of Bandon.	Earl of Mayo.
Lord Clonbrock.	Earl of Meath.
Earl of Longford.	Lord Castletown.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
 Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.

Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Sir Arthur E. Vicars, K.C.V.O.

Secretary, Major G. Francis W. Lambart, C.V.O.; Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O.

Usher of the Black Rod, Col. the Viscount Charlemont, C.B.

Dublin Herald, Francis R. Shackleton.

Cork Herald, P. G. Mahony, M.R.I.A.

Athlone Pursuivant, F. Bennett Goldney, F.S.A.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to

commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

G.C.B. . . Knight Grand Cross Bath.

K.C.B. . . Knight Commander Bath.

C.B. . . Companion Bath.

Members of the first two classes, being knights, are, after knighthood, entitled to the prefix "Sir." The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 55 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 145 for military and 110 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1007, of whom 705 may be for military and 302 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Dean, The Dean of Westminster.

Registrar and Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Bath King of Arms, Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod, Charles George Barrington, C.B.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.

K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.

C.M.G. . . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The first class is limited to 100 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second to 300, and the third to 600 ordinary members. The Chapel of the Order in St. Paul's Cathedral was dedicated in the presence of the King, the Prince of Wales, and many of the most eminent members of the Order, on June 12th, 1906.

The motto of the Order is *Auspiciis melioris ævi*.

Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, The Duke of Argyll, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Registrar, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Office of Arms, Sir W. A. Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '76, '97, and 1902. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with

white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:—

G.C.S.I. . . Knight Grand Commander.

K.C.S.I. . . Knight Commander.

C.S.I. . . Companion.

Members of the first two classes, being Knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." Of the first class there may be 36, of the second class 85, and of the third (or Companions) 170; but extra and honorary members may, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Registrar, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Instituted Dec. 31st, '77, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, and in the Jubilee year, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Only the two first of these, being knights, are entitled to the prefix "Sir." The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Instituted Dec. 31st, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30th, 1903, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India.

Registrar, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

Knights Grand Cross G.C.V.O.

Knights Commanders K.C.V.O.

Commanders C.V.O.

Members of the Fourth Class . M.V.O.

Members of the Fifth Class . M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class

after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of Merit.

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour.	Adm. Sir John Fisher.
Earl Roberts.	Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R.A.
Lord Kelvin.	Mr. George Meredith.
Lord Lister.	Mr. W. Holman-Hunt.
Lord Rayleigh.	Lord Cromer.
Sir W. Huggins.	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker.
Rt. Hon. J. Morley.	Marshal Oyama.
Viscount Kitchener.	Marshal Yamagata.
Viscount Wolseley.	Rt. Hon. James Bryce.
Admiral Togo.	Sir Joseph Hooker.
Field Marshal Sir George White.	

The Distinguished Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The statutes of the Order were issued from the War Office on Nov. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher E.R. VII., is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, R. H. Brade, Esq., C.B., War Office.

The Imperial Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 425, 250 for the Home Civil Service, and 175 for the Civil Services of the

Colonies and Protectorates. Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Secretary and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

Komura, Count Jutaro, appointed in 1906 Japanese Ambassador in London, is about 51 years of age. He was one of a group of 30 young Japanese sent by their Government to Harvard University in '75, and on his return was first given an appointment at the Ministry of Justice and then made a judge, but resigned, and became a translator at the Foreign Office. He had risen to the position of chief translator, when in '94, on the eve of the war with China, the Japanese Ambassador in Peking suddenly fell ill, and Komura took his place. He returned to Tokio with a great reputation as a diplomat; his despatches are held up as models. In 1901 he was sent to Seoul, in '02 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in '03 he was created baron. He was the Japanese plenipotentiary at the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Peace Conference, 1905, and played an important part in bringing about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Count 1907.

KOREA.

A country embracing the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Yi Heui, who succeeded to the throne in 1864, and assumed the title of Emperor in '97, abdicated and was succeeded by his son in 1907. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392.

Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then a struggle began with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged.

A Treaty between Korea and Japan, signed at Seoul Nov. 17th, 1905, provided that Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs in Tokio, should control and direct the external relations and affairs of Korea; that Japan should be represented at the Court of the Emperor of Korea by a Resident-General residing at Seoul, and have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as it might deem necessary.

The attitude of the Emperor, culminating in his action in sending a delegation to the Hague Conference, led to his abdication in favour of the Crown Prince, July 19th, 1907, on the unanimous advice of the Ministry, who were nearly murdered for their pains. The Japanese troops had to put down some serious rioting in Seoul, and the attitude of the ex-Emperor, who at once began to conspire against the Japanese, led to a new Convention being promulgated (July 25th), the terms of which were as follows:—1. The administration of Korea was placed under the Japanese Resident-General. 2. The enactment of all laws and ordinances and the transaction of important State affairs must receive the approval of the Resident-General. 3. The appointment of all high responsible officials must receive the

approval of the Resident-General. 4. A distinct line of demarcation was drawn between administrative and judicial affairs. 5. Japanese subjects recommended by the Resident-General are eligible to office under the Korean Government. 6. Foreigners may be employed only with the consent of the Resident-General. 7. The first clause of the convention of August 22nd, 1904, providing for the employment of a financial adviser, was annulled. The Korean native army was disbanded on August 1st, not without some trouble and loss of life.

Government and Statistics.

There is a Cabinet consisting of ten Ministers, whose acts must be ratified by the Emperor. For local administration the country is divided into 13 provinces, and these are further divided into 339 districts. The Japanese maintain a force of two divisions in the country, with headquarters at Hao-seung and Yongsan.

Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong movement towards Christianity is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. Gold mining is carried on by an American company, which is working the Wonsan deposits, by British subjects near there, and by German, Japanese and Russian concessionaires. Copper, iron, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 620 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction.

Foreign commerce is carried on at Seoul, the Treaty Ports of Chemulpo, Fusan, Yuensan, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Massampo, Songchin, Wiju and Yongampo, and the inland city of Pingyang—the bulk of the trade being with Japan.

Area about 82,000 sq. m., and population estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. The Japanese in the country numbered over 100,000 in 1907. Capital, Seoul, pop. 200,000. Revenue, 1907, £1,318,900; expenditure, £1,396,300. Imports, 1902, £1,382,351; 1904, £2,736,000; 1905, £3,262,541; 1906, £3,013,682: exports, 1902, £1,305,995, including £516,961 gold; 1904, £1,219,000, including £511,000 gold; 1905, £1,236,342, including £531,528 gold; 1906,

£1,305,280, including £476,334 gold. The other chief exports are rice, beans, ginseng, and hides. National Debt, 1907, £1,164,000.

Japanese Resident-General, Prince Ito; Deputy Resident-General, Viscount Sone.

British Consul-General, H. Cockburn, C.M.G., at Seoul.—Vice-Consul, A. H. Lay, at Chemulpo.

Kossuth, Francis, son of the great Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, whose mantle has fallen upon him. Leader of the Independence party in the Hungarian Parliament. B. in 1841, he suffered exile with his father, was partly educated in England, and lived in France and Italy. After his father's death in '94 he went back to Hungary, took the oath of allegiance as a Hungarian subject, and soon became leader of those aspiring to national independence. M. Kossuth is neither a social revolutionary nor a fanatic, but a diplomat by temperament. In 1903 he resigned the leadership, but he was soon back at his post, and in '04 he united his opposition forces with those of Count Apponyi, and won the elections in Jan. 1905. When the Coalition came into office in 1906 he became Minister of Commerce in the Wekerle Cabinet. He married an Englishwoman, who died a few years ago.

Kubelik, Johann, violinist, was b. 1880 at Miehle, near Prague. He received his first musical lessons from his father, a market gardener, and at twelve entered the Prague Conservatoire, where his natural talent, coupled with assiduity, attracted attention. He was very successful at concerts in Austria-Hungary prior to appearing in Feb. 1900 in Berlin with the Philharmonic orchestra. Invited to England by Dr. Richter, he made his *début* at St. James's Hall, June 18th, 1900; married, 1904, the Countess Marianne Csaky-Szell. Started a two-years' tour round the world in the winter of 1905, giving a farewell recital at Queen's Hall, Oct. 7th.

Kyrie Society, The, owes its origin to Miss Miranda Hill, and was formed in 1877. Its work is apportioned between four branches, which undertake, first, to decorate workmen's clubs, hospitals, etc.; second, to preserve open spaces; third, to give music and entertainments to the poor; and fourth, to provide them with literature. There are provincial societies at Birmingham, Cheltenham, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool and Nottingham. Hon. Secretary, Miss Lilian James. Office, 2, Manchester Street, W.

LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP ASSOCIATION.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction.

The following figures show the increase in co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:—

	1883.	1893.	1906.
Societies at work	15	77	120
*Capital	103,436	619,154	1,938,980
Trade	160,751	1,115,842	3,806,156
Profits	9,031	65,387	190,902
Losses	114	2,112	3,461
Dividend on wages Not known		8,225	22,308

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

Those figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses

or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. See ed. 1906.

As to the working-class co-partnership businesses, these divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 18 clothing and textile, 13 agricultural, 18 boot and leather, 13 metal, 26 building and woodworking, 14 printing, and 18 various trades—120 in all.

The 11th Abstract of Labour Statistics states that on June 30th, 1906, there were 60 businesses in which profit sharing was known to be in operation, and these businesses employed 47,317 persons. The largest number (23,982) were in the engineering and shipbuilding trades.

Secretary Labour Co-partnership Association, Henry Vivian. Office, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

THE LABOUR MOVEMENT.

Trade Unions.

At the end of 1905 there were 1136 Trade Unions, with a total membership of 1,887,823. Nearly three-fourths of the total membership is found in the building, mining and quarrying, metal, engineering and shipbuilding, and textile trades. The figures 1896—1905 are as follows:—

No. of Unions. Membership.

1896	1300	1,502,552
1897	1292	1,622,713
1898	1261	1,659,480
1899	1255	1,820,755
1900	1244	1,928,035
1901	1238	1,939,585
1902	1203	1,925,800
1903	1187	1,903,596
1904	1153	1,864,374
1905	1136	1,887,823

The total membership of 1,887,823 in 1905 was made up of the following figures for the different groups of industries. The corresponding figures for 1896 are also given:—

	1905.	1896.
Building	205,383	193,643
Mining and Quarrying . .	495,968	291,007
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	339,282	304,588
Textile	239,539	219,429
Clothing	60,407	75,711
Transport	162,563	134,050
Printing Paper and Allied Trades	62,368	51,219
Other Unions	322,313	232,005
	<u>1,887,823</u>	<u>1,502,552</u>

The Board of Trade Report gives special financial details with regard to one hundred principal unions, which include over 60 per cent. of the total membership of all the societies, as follows:—

	1905.	1896.
Membership	1,189,795	987,717
Income	£2,211,573	£1,651,558
„ per member	37s. 2d.	33s. 5½d.
Expenditure	£2,065,731	£1,212,135
„ per member	34s. 8½d.	34s. 6½d.
Accumulated funds	£4,808,106	£2,151,072
„ „ per member	80s. 10d.	43s. 6½d.

The expenditure for the ten years 1896—1905 amounted to £16,768,104, of which £2,356,821 was spent on dispute pay; £3,715,326 on unemployed benefits, £3,172,036 on sick and accident benefits, £2,003,687 on superannuation, £903,229 on funeral benefit, £945,651 on other benefits and grants, and £3,673,354 on working and miscellaneous expenses.

In 1905 there were 231 Trades Councils, with 895,234 members, compared with 164 with 711,663 members in 1896. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

In 1905 there were 89 Federations of Trade Unions with 1,872,019 members, compared with 113 with 993,701 members in 1896. Their members are trade unions, but their objects and their areas vary very much. The Miners' Federation had a membership of 323,799; and the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation, 270,885.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. In 1905 it had a membership of 477,891. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee.

Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 12 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually.

Chairman Parliamentary Committee, D. J. Shackleton, M.P.; Secretary, W. C. Steadman, M.P.; Office, Buckingham Street, W.C.

The 40th annual Congress was held at Bath on Sept. 2nd, 1907, and five following days. The chairman was Mr. A. H. Gill, M.P., Secretary of the Bolton Provincial Operative Cotton Spinners' Association. There were 173 organisations, with 1,627,958 members, represented by 521 delegates. The membership represented over 80 per cent. of the total membership of all Trade Unions. The number of organisations represented was eight more than in 1906, and the total membership was greater by 143,857.

Among the principal industrial subjects on which the Congress passed resolutions were: Restriction of the hours of labour to 8 per day for miners and for workpeople generally; amendment of the Mines Regulation Act, the Factory

and Workshops Acts, the Shop Hours Act, and the Cheap Trains Act; certificates of competency for persons in charge of steam engines and boilers; the wages and general conditions of labour of Government employees, and workers employed by Government contractors; general old-age pensions; improved housing accommodation for working people; representation of trade unions at Board of Trade and coroners' inquiries; establishment of a legal minimum wage in selected trades; State help for blind workpeople; abolition of the premium bonus system; abolition of night-work in bakeries; and free secondary education. A resolution in favour of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was rejected by a majority of 660,000 votes; the majority in 1904 was 486,000, in 1905 92,000, and in 1906 397,000.

The 1908 Congress will be held at Nottingham.

Changes in Rates of Wages.

The Board of Trade Report for 1906 records an increase for the first time since 1900. The following table shows the number of persons affected by changes in rates of wages in the last ten years, and the amount of such changes:—

Year.	Number Affected.	Net Weekly Rise (+) or Fall (–) of Wages.
	All Trades.	All Trades.
	Number.	£
1897	597,444	+ 31,507
1898	1,012,119	+ 80,713
1899	1,172,069	+ 90,314
1900	1,132,386	+ 208,590
1901	928,926	– 76,587
1902	887,206	– 72,595
1903	896,598	– 38,327
1904	800,658	– 39,230
1905	688,889	– 2,169
1906	1,115,160	+ 57,897

The net result of the changes during the last ten years to the end of 1906 was a rise in the aggregate weekly wage of £240,113.

For the ten months ended Oct. 31st, 1907, 1,195,053 workpeople received a net increase of £177,127 per week, and 833 workpeople a net decrease of £122 per week, the result being that, for a total number affected of 1,195,886, there was a net increase of £177,005 per week.

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1895–1906:—

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year.
1895-9*	793	225,000	7,524,000
1900 .	648	188,538	3,152,694
1901 .	642	179,546	4,142,287
1902 .	442	256,667	3,479,255
1903 .	387	116,901	2,338,668
1904 .	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905 .	358	93,503	2,470,189
1906 .	486	217,773	3,028,816

* Average for the period of five years.

For the ten months to Oct. 21st, 1907, the number of disputes was 466, affecting 124,682 people, and the aggregate duration in working days was 1,738,400.

Conciliation and Arbitration.

In 1906, 93 permanent Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration considered 1561 cases, of which 807 were withdrawn, referred back, or settled independently of the Boards; 697 were settled by the Boards or Committees (224 by arbitrators or umpires appointed by them); and 57 remained over, under consideration.

Of the 486 disputes referred to above under strikes and lock-outs, which caused a stoppage of work, 39, involving directly 10,984 workpeople, were settled by conciliation or arbitration.

As the result of recommendations made in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1894, the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, was passed, empowering the Board of Trade, where a dispute had arisen or was apprehended, (a) to inquire into the causes of the dispute, (b) to induce the parties to confer together with a view to a friendly settlement, (c) to appoint a person to act as conciliator at the request of either party, and (d) on the application of the parties to appoint an arbitrator. Provision is also made for the registration of private boards of conciliation and arbitration, and the Board of Trade is authorised to take steps to secure the formation of such boards where none exist. The Board of Trade has no power to compel a settlement, and therefore the Act has been valueless in the case of large and embittered disputes. Nevertheless, it has been successful in settling a number of minor quarrels. From August 1896 to June 30th, 1907, the Board dealt with 232 cases, of which 168 were settled under the Act.

Accidents and Poisonous Trades.

During 1906, 4111 workpeople were reported killed in the United Kingdom by accidents in the course of their employment.

	Shipping (including all trading vessels and about half the fishing vessels of 15 tons and upwards)	No. of Accidents.	Rate per 10,000.
Mines—underground workers	1200	53	15
" surface "	141	12	82
Quarries—inside workers	97	10	83
" outside "	484	7	77
Railways	799	2	25
Factories	799	0	71
Workshops	143	—	—
Docks, Wharves, and Quays	145	—	—
Buildings under construction or repair	29	—	—
Other works	44	—	—
Under notice of Accidents Act	4111	6	26
Total			

This gives a mean annual death-rate of 6.26 per 10,000.

Poisonous Trades.

	Cases.			Deaths.		
	1902	1904	1906 ¹	1902	1904	1906
Lead Poisoning	629	597	632	14	26	33
Mercurial "	8	3	4	—	—	—
Phosphorus "	1	1	—	2	1	—
Arsenic "	5	5	5	—	—	—
Anthrax "	38	50	66	9	10	21
Total	681	656	707	25	37	54

Cases include all attacks, fatal or otherwise reported under the Factory and Workshop Acts, and not included as cases, so far as is known, in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of the report. Deaths include all fatal cases reported, whether included, as cases, previously or not.

The Unemployed.

Employment during 1906 showed a considerable improvement compared with the two previous years. The mean percentage of unemployed returned by Trade Unions during 1906 was 4.1, compared with 5.4 in 1905, 6.5 in 1904, 5.1 in 1903, 4.4 in 1902, and 3.8 in 1901. The average percentage for ten years '97-1906 was 4.11.

Under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905 (see SESSION, sect. 81, in 1906 ed.), the Local Government Board in Sept. 1905 issued orders establishing local Distress Committees in London and in Boroughs and Urban Districts of over 50,000 population. Distress Committees were also established in a number of municipal boroughs and urban districts with a population of between 10,000 and 50,000, with the Board's consent. For the year ended March 31st, 1907, there were 29 committees in London, 10 in the districts immediately adjoining London, and 79 in the provinces. The total number of applications received during the year was 87,001, as compared with 110,835 in the previous year. There were 28,181 in London, 15,322 around London, and 43,498 in the provinces. Out of the total of 87,001, 69,416 or 69 per cent. were found to be qualified for assistance; but the proportion was only 47 per cent. in London. More than half of the qualified applicants belonged to the general or casual labour class. Employment was found for 36,280 of the applicants, chiefly on works undertaken by the local authorities; but 4 committees rented land on which men were employed in works of cultivation, and West Ham ran a farm colony. The rate of pay varied from 4d. to 6½d. per hour. The number of persons assisted to emigrate (including their dependants) was 4532 (3239 from London). The receipts for the year were £244,844 (£138,121 London), and the expenditure was £227,745 (£133,682 London).

The Central Unemployed Committee for London was constituted to superintend and co-ordinate the action of the local Distress Committees in the City of London and the Metropolitan Boroughs, to collect information, and to establish, take over, or assist labour bureaux or employment exchanges. It controls a Central Fund, consisting of (1) voluntary contributions, (2) a rate of not more than 3d. (or with consent of the Local Government Board, 1d.) levied on the Metropolitan Boroughs. Relief works were opened in the London area and in the country at Hollesley Bay, Letchworth, etc.

The Central Committee has established 25 Employment Exchanges in different parts of London, with a Central Exchange at 87, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C., serving as a clearing-house for the rest, and as a centre of communication with provincial labour bureaux. Each local exchange consists of an office where workpeople can register their age, address, qualifications, etc., and employers may notify their requirements. This side of the work is quite separate from the work of relief through the Distress Committees. There are also 4 labour bureaux in London and 22 in the provinces not affiliated to the Exchange.

Lacroix, General de, Vice-President of the Supreme Council of War and Generalissimo of the French Army, was b. 1844 and ed. at St. Cyr, which he left to serve in Italy. In the Franco-German war he was taken prisoner at Sedan. He served in the French expedition to Tonquin, and in 1902 succeeded General Bonnal at the Ecole de Guerre. In 1903 he was appointed Military Governor of Lyons and commander of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He succeeded General Hagron in his present post in July 1907.

Land Law Reform Association. This Association advocates amendments of the law to encourage occupiers in improving either houses or agricultural holdings, by giving them absolute security for the results of their outlay; the rating of ground values; more adequate provision of land for small holdings, etc.; healthy and adequate housing for the working classes; abolition of copyhold, the customary tenure, obsolete manorial rights, and the law of primogeniture; the conveyance of land by registration of title, etc. President, Sir Walter Foster, M.P. Hon. Secretary, James Rowlands, M.P., 21, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenant for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy

at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so.

For the **recovery of rent** in arrear the landlord has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. After five days have elapsed from the seizure of the goods they may be sold, first having been valued by two sworn appraisers if so required by the tenant or owner of the goods, and the surplus, if any, must be repaid to the tenant. If the distress was unlawful the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold; and this rule with its exceptions gives rise to a large part of the law of landlord and tenant.

Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. The tenant who agrees to "keep in repair" a house, without any saving clause, takes upon himself a liability to rebuild or renovate the house if destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, settlement, etc. The tenant who agrees to pay "all rates and taxes," without any saving clause, may thereby become liable for a special rate for making up and paving the road, if it has not been taken over by the local authority.

Land Nationalisation Society, established '31. It has for its object the abolition of the present system of private ownership of land and the establishment of a general system of public land ownership. It advocates that all land should be assessed on its true value, not on its rental, and that either the State or local authorities should have larger powers of compulsory land purchase on the basis of the assessment. Embodying these two objects, **The Local Authorities (Taxation and Purchase of Land) Bill** was introduced into Parliament and read a first time on Feb. 5th, 1904, and again in March 1905, March 1906, and May 1907. A resolution embodying the Society's "Tax and Buy" policy was approved by Parliament on April 10th, 1907. The Society's **Yellow Vans** were started in 1890, and are sent out every

summer. **President**, Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Secretary**, Joseph Hyder. **Offices**, 432, West Strand, London, W.C.

Land Registry. The Land Transfer Acts '75 and '97, under which registration of title has been compulsory in the County of London since Jan. 1st, '98, will be found summarised in eds. '98-1902. On Dec. 31st, '95, there were 96,816 separate estates on the register. The Land Registry Office is in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Office hours: Registration 11 to 3; other business 10 to 4. Saturdays, closed at 1. The staff of the Registry includes: **Registrar**, Charles Fortescue - Brickdale; **Assistant Registrars**, Hugh Pollock and C. T. Musgrave; **Secretary**, C. W. Heneage; **Assistant Secretary**, H. Mortimer Rowland; **Examiners of Titles**, the Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division and Frederick Stallard, Edward Hume, William Seymour Eastwood, and Thomas R. Colquhoun Dill. The Land Registry also contains the Land Charges, Registration, and Searches Department, and the Middlesex Deeds Department. The last-mentioned Department occupies temporary offices in Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane.

Land Tax. The land tax in England and Wales is an apportioned tax. It is not charged at the same rate in the pound over the whole country, but each parish is liable to contribute a fixed annual quota. The parochial quotas were fixed permanently and made perpetual in 1798 by the Act 38 Geo. III. c. 60, but subject to redemption. The land tax quota payable is required by law to be raised in each parish by a new assessment yearly and from year to year at an equal rate on the annual value of all lands and tenements, etc., which have not been exonerated from land tax (42 Geo. III., c. 116, s. 180). Such lands and tenements are to be charged "with as much equality and indifference as is possible by a pound rate" (38 Geo. III. c. 5, s. 4). Under the Finance Act, '96, s. 31, the amount assessed may not exceed the amount which would be produced by a rate of 1s. in the £ on the "annual value." For the purposes of sect. 31 of that Act "annual value" is the annual value as assessed under Schedule A in the Income Tax Act, '42. The assessment of the land tax rests exclusively with the Land Tax Commissioners for each Division, and every person intending to appeal must give notice of his intention in writing to one or more of the assessors. Appeals once heard and determined by the Commissioners are final. If the income of an owner is less than £160 per annum, he can claim exemption from land tax; or the remission of half the tax if his income does not exceed £400. Any person having an estate or interest in lands and tenements (except tenants at rack rent, or holding under the Crown) may contract for the redemption of the land tax charged thereon. By the Finance Act '96 the consideration for the redemption has been fixed at thirty times the amount of the tax. Information as to redemption may be obtained from the clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the division in which the land tax desired to be redeemed is assessed, or (by letter) from the **Registrar of Land Tax**, Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.

Land Values, English League for the Taxation of. This League was founded, under the name of the Land Reform Union, in April

'83, "to advance the principles laid down by Henry George in 'Progress and Poverty' for the restoration of the land to the people." Monthly paper, *Land Values*. President, W. R. Lester, M.A.; Gen. Sec., Frederick Verinder; Office, 376 and 377, Strand, London, W.C. Treasurer, L. H. Berens.

Lang, Very Rev. John Marshall, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., b. at Glassford, Lanarkshire, 1834. Ed. at home privately, at Glasgow High School, and at the University. Ordained in the Church of Scotland, '56, he became minister of East Parish (Aberdeen), Fyvie, Anderston (Glasgow), Morningside (Edinburgh), and in '73 Barony (Glasgow), where he succeeded Dr. Norman Macleod. In '93 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly, and was President of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance '97-1900. Principal of the University of Aberdeen 1900. Hon. Member of the Imperial University and of the Imperial Military College, Member of the Egyptian Institute of St. Petersburg. C.V.O. Nov. 6th, 1906. His works include "Ancient Religions of Central America," "The Anglican Church," "The Last Supper of our Lord," "Life: is it worth Living?" "The Expansion of the Christian Life" (Duff Lecture), and "The Church and its Social Mission" (Baird Lecture). His son, the Right Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D., was during 1901 appointed a residential Canon of St. Paul's and consecrated as Bishop of Stepney. Chanonry Lodge, Old Aberdeen.

Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, G.C.M.G., the first French-Canadian Premier of the Dominion, was b. at St. Lin, 1841, and educated for the bar. Called in '64, he rose rapidly in his profession, and in '71 was elected as a Liberal to the Quebec Provincial Assembly. In '74 he was elected to the Federal Assembly, and his high personal character, his undoubted loyalty and attachment to the connection of the colony with Great Britain, together with his great oratorical powers, which have earned for him the title "Silver-tongued Laurier," soon gave him high rank in the Liberal party. On the retirement of Mr. Blake in '91 he was chosen as leader of the Liberal party, and at the General Election of '96 he led his followers to a notable victory. His tariff legislation during '97, giving Great Britain the benefit of preferential trade with Canada, aroused much enthusiasm both in the colony and at home, and he was warmly welcomed when he came to London to attend the Jubilee festivities. He was then appointed a member of the Privy Council and made a G.C.M.G. In 1900 he again secured the approval both of the Dominion and of the Empire by the prompt despatch of Canadian troops to aid the mother country in South Africa, and led his party to another victory at the polls in November. He attended the Colonial Conference and the Coronation in England in 1902. He was again returned to power in 1904, and in 1907 attended the Imperial Conference in London. See CANADA.

Law Association (1817), 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. Sec., E. E. Barron.

LAW CASES, 1907.

An attempt is made in the following pages to bring under convenient headings readily recognisable by the layman some of the most important decisions of the legal year. Nearly every branch of law is illustrated; and while

the object chiefly in view has been the collection of those decisions that are important to the man of affairs, it is hoped that the collection may be of use to the legal student in summarising the effect of the year's cases.

Civil Judicial Statistics, 1905.

The following table shows the chief changes mentioned in detail in the Civil Judicial Statistics for 1905. The first column of figures gives the proceedings begun in 1905, and the second the appeals, actions, etc., heard and determined in 1905:—

Appellate Courts.		
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council . . .	84	92
House of Lords . . .	75	75
Court of Appeal . . .	652	466
High Court of Justice (Appeals)	491	373
Total Appellate Courts .	1,302	1,006
Courts of First Instance.		
High Court of Justice:—		
Chancery Division . .	6,791	868
King's Bench Division .	72,003	3,044
Probate Actions . . .	178	120
Divorce and Matrimonial Suits	921	767
Admiralty Actions . .	484	278
Lunacy	94	82
Railway and Canal Commission	145	72
Lancaster Chancery Court .	653	80
Durham Chancery Court .	34	6
County Courts	1,356,603	472,123
Mayor's Court, London .	11,548	305
Borough Courts of Record, etc.	23,183	405
Ecclesiastical Courts . .	10	9
Total Courts of First Instance	1,472,617	478,159
Total in all Courts . .	1,473,919	479,165

	1903.	1904.	1905.
Proceedings begun (1)	1,458,450	1,518,527	1,473,919
Cases heard and determined (2) . .	487,106	497,334	478,159
Percentage of (1) to (2) . . .	33'40	32'75	32'51

Compared with the previous year there was a decline in the number of actions commenced in all Courts, and this decrease was pretty general in all divisions of the High Court except the Divorce Court and in the County Courts. Sir John Macdonell says a decrease in criminal proceedings usually accompanies a decrease in civil proceedings, and this was so last year. There has in the last five years been a slight increase in trials by jury in the High Court; 63 per cent. of the verdicts in the High Court were for £100 and under, and only 9 per cent. for £500 or over. Only 751 actions were tried on circuit, as against an average of 793 for the last five years. 48,575 wills were proved, and letters of administration were granted to the estates of 23,922 people, the real value of the estates being £234,217,000.

The following are interesting figures as to divorce. There were 623 decrees. In every 100 marriages dissolved 0.65 had lasted less than 1 year, 2 for 1 to 2 years, 13.73 for 2 to 5 years, 33 for 5 to 10 years, 39 from 10 to 20 years, and nearly 11 over 20 years. In 37.68 cases in the hundred there were no children, in 27.36 cases one child, in 17.26 cases two children, in 15.50 three to six children, and in nearly one in every hundred cases above six children. In addition to the divorces there were 25 decrees of judicial separation and 21 of nullity of marriage, and there were 6,747 separation orders granted by magistrates.

Adulteration.

A general contract for the supply of milk to a retailer containing a warranty that all milk delivered under the contract should be pure is a sufficient warranty in writing of any particular consignment delivered under the contract to protect the retailer under sect. 25 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act 1875 (*Evans v. Weatherill*).

The common notice that "all spirits sold in this establishment, in order to comply with the Food and Drugs Act, will not be of any guaranteed strength" is not a sufficient notice of dilution to protect the vendor; and an innkeeper who sold "rum" consisting of 96.3 parts of rum 25 degrees under proof and 3.7 parts of added water, was held by the King's Bench Division rightly convicted under the Act (*Dawes v. Wilkinson*).

Aliens Act.

A shipmaster was held liable to pay the cost of exporting an undesirable alien, although the alien was a stowaway under the following circumstances. The ship *Tongariro* was on a voyage from New Zealand to London. In the course of her voyage she touched at Teneriffe, which was her last port of call. At Teneriffe a man named Fromberger came on board without the knowledge of the defendant, and secreted himself in the ship. He was not discovered until after she had left Teneriffe. On the ship's arrival in London he was prosecuted, and convicted of unlawfully secreting himself and going to sea in the ship without the consent of the owners. The justices by whom he was convicted recommended that an expulsion order should be made under the Aliens Act 1905, and accordingly the Secretary of State made an expulsion order requiring Fromberger to leave the United Kingdom. Under that order Fromberger was deported to Germany, of which country he was a native. The Secretary of State, acting under sect. 4, sub-sect. (1) of the said Act, paid the sum of £1 2s. 7d. in respect of the expenses incidental to the departure and maintenance until departure of Fromberger from the United Kingdom, and then claimed repayment of the amount from the shipmaster under sect. 4, sub-sect. (2), which provides that in such case "the master of the ship in which he" (the alien) "has been brought to the United Kingdom, and also the master of any ship belonging to the same owner, shall be liable to pay to the Secretary of State as a debt due to the Crown any sums paid by the Secretary of State under this section in connection with the alien" (*Attorney-General v. Sutcliffe*).

Bankruptcy.

In *re Saumarez, ex-parte Salamon*, it was held that an assignment for the benefit of certain named creditors only, without any option for

the remaining creditors to come in, is not a deed of arrangement for the benefit of creditors generally, and does not require registration.

A discharge made subject to the entering up of judgment for an amount payable by instalments is conditional, and can be revoked if the instalments are not paid (*In re Summers, ex-parte the Official Receiver*).

A bankruptcy notice cannot be founded on an award; it is not a final judgment, and the Court cannot direct final judgment to be entered in accordance with the award in order to found a bankruptcy notice (King's Bench Division: *In re a Bankruptcy Notice*).

If goods entrusted to a debtor for sale are held to be within the order and disposition clause, and as such to pass to the debtor's estate, the real owner may prove in the bankruptcy for their value (*In re Button*).

The trustee in bankruptcy can always go behind a judgment covenant or security and investigate the nature and grounds of the claim, and can therefore go behind an agreed bill of costs and security given for same, and require vouchers and details (*In re Van Laun, ex-parte Chatterton*).

Bills of Exchange.

In *Glenier v. Bruce Smith* the drawer of a bill sued an indorser who was in intention a guarantor of the acceptor under the following circumstances. The indorser had agreed with the drawer that if the drawer would supply the acceptor with some pigs he would guarantee and indorse a bill for the price. The acceptor (the purchaser of the pigs) accepted two blank forms, the indorser (the guarantor) then indorsed them, and the drawer (the vendor) then filled up the bills, drawing them to his order and indorsing them over the indorser. In an action by drawer against indorser it was contended for the indorser (1) that the drawer was a previous indorser; (2) that when the indorser indorsed, the bills were not complete and regular upon the face of them; but it was held the agreement on which the whole transaction was founded precluded him from setting up either of these defences.

The defendant in an action brought by the payees of a promissory note against him, as maker of the note, had signed his name on a blank stamped piece of paper, and had entrusted the paper to another person with authority to fill it up as a promissory note for a certain sum payable to the plaintiffs, and deliver it to the plaintiffs as security for an advance to be made by them. That person had fraudulently filled the paper up as a promissory note for a larger amount, and obtained by means of it an advance of that amount from the plaintiffs, who had no notice of the fraud; and it was held that the defendant was estopped from denying the validity of the note as between himself and the plaintiffs, and therefore the action was maintainable against him for the full amount the note (*Lloyd's Bank, Ltd., v. Cooke*).

Copyright.

An author sold his copyright to a publisher on royalty terms. The publisher became bankrupt, and it was held that the trustee carrying on the business was entitled to sell the book without paying the royalties, the author being entitled to prove against the bankrupt's estate for damages for breach of contract only (*In re Grant Richards, ex-parte Warwick Deeping*).

Husband and Wife.

An important case was *Ogden v. Ogden* (otherwise *Philip*). An Englishwoman married a Frenchman in England without the consent of his parents, as required by French law, the law of the husband's domicile. The French courts on this annulled the marriage in France, but no steps were taken to annul it in England, nor would it have been so annulled. The wife married again in England, relying on the French decree. This marriage was held bigamous in England, and was annulled at the suit of the second husband, who knew the facts at the time of the marriage. The wife appealed, and the Court of Appeal upheld this judgment (Nov. 16th), so that the first marriage stood as a good marriage in England, though a bad marriage in France.

Landlord and Tenant.

It is contrary to sect. 3 of the Conveyancing Act 1892 for the landlord to demand a fine as a condition of assent to an assignment; but if the parties agree to a payment this is not illegal, and it cannot be recovered back (*Andrew v. Bridgman*); and if the lease contains a clause that the consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, the lessee's remedy is to assign without consent, and if he applies to the Court for a declaration that he is entitled to assign without consent he will not get his costs of his action (*Jenkins v. Price*).

It is not unreasonable to refuse to grant a licence to assign a lease of a public-house to a brewery company, and certainly not if the lease contains a covenant to carry on the trade and apply for the licenses, as a company cannot hold them.

A house agent has no implied authority to enter into any contract on behalf of his principal. His duty is to bring landlord and intending tenant together, but not without express authority to let the property (*Thuman v. Best*).

A covenant by a landlord to pay all rates includes "the water rate" (*Bourne & Tant v. Salmon & Gluckstein*).

Where two adjoining messuages in common ownership enjoy lights against one another, the lessees may acquire rights to these lights as against one another and as against the common landlord by twenty years' enjoyment (*Morgan v. Fear* in the House of Lords).

Local Government.

The ditch at the side of the highway may be part of it. There is no rule of law that because it cannot be used by the public as a means of passage it cannot be dedicated as part of the highway, and therefore belongs to the adjoining owner (*Chorley Corporation v. Nightingale*).

Licensing Laws.

Under the Intoxicating Liquor (Sale to Children) Act 1901, the sender is liable to prosecution if he sends a child for liquor with a bottle to be filled. The vendor must supply the bottle corked and sealed when delivered to the child (*Farndale v. Dillon*).

The deduction of a proportion of the compensation tax from the rent does not affect the "rent payable" for the purposes of deduction of income tax (*Hancock & Co. v. Gillard*). The compensation tax cannot be reduced in respect of a hotel if any portion of it of an annual value exceeding £25 is used as a public bar

(*Ray v. Carter*). The justices may grant an occasional licence to open between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. to the holder of a conditional licence granted under the 1904 Act for two years only, and subject to a condition that the premises should be open between noon and 2 p.m. only (*Grob v. Hesketh*).

Motor Cars.

Two constables, having measured certain distances on a road much frequented by motor cars, were watching in order to ascertain the pace at which each car passed over the measured distance, with a view to discovering whether it was proceeding at an illegal rate of speed. The respondent gave a warning of this fact to approaching cars, which then slackened speed. There was no evidence that the respondent was acting in concert with any of the drivers of the cars, or that any car when the warning was given was going at an illegal pace. The magistrates refused to convict the respondent of the offence of obstructing the constables when in the execution of their duty within the meaning of sect. 2 of the Prevention of Crimes Amendment Act, 1885, and the Divisional Court upheld the decision (*Bastable v. Little*).

Negligence.

Bullock v. London General Omnibus Co. was an action against two defendants claiming that they were jointly guilty of a tort, or in the alternative that one or other was guilty of the tort: the jury found one only guilty, and it was held that such alternative claims could be made in one action and that the costs of the successful defendant could be ordered to be paid in the first place by the plaintiff, to be repaid by the guilty defendant to the plaintiff with his own costs.

Public Law.

At a Revising Barrister's Court a claimant to a householder's vote of the latchkey order produced a document, signed by himself and his landlord, containing a statement that the landlord had no control over the claimant's rooms. The Revising Barrister did not consider the document to be true, and held that the claimant was in fact a lodger only. This was confirmed by the Court of Appeal (*Douglas v. Smith*).

The Peerage case of *The Earldom of Norfolk Peerage Claim* was tried before the Committee of Privileges at great length. In the end it was found that Lord Mowbray, the claimant, was the senior male co-heir of Thomas de Brotherton, to whom Edward II. granted the Earldom in 1312, and who sat in Parliament on many occasions. In 1312, however, there were heirs male of Roger le Bygod, who had been Earl of Norfolk, and who surrendered the Earldom in 1302 to Edward I. This surrender was invalid, as a peer cannot surrender his peerage, and therefore, there being an Earl of Norfolk in 1312, Edward II. could not grant the earldom to another.

In *Samuel Bros. v. Wetherby* it was held that a commanding officer of a volunteer corps is personally liable for goods supplied to the corps, and that the liability passes on his death to his executors and not to his successor in the command.

The Court of Appeal in *Cooper v. Blakiston* held that Easter offerings given to an incumbent were part of his income and subject to income tax; reversing Mr. Justice Bray.

The House of Lords held the London County Council liable to pay income tax on the annual value of property in its occupation, and not entitled to deduct the tax so paid from the tax payable on the dividends on its consolidated stock (*Attorney-Gen. v. London County Council*).

At no time since receipt stamps were first imposed have barristers given stamped receipts for their fees. In law a barrister's fee is a free gift, and it has been contended by the bar that the signing or initialling by the barrister of his brief or a list of fees as a voucher that the fees have been paid was not a receipt. The question was raised this year by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and on the matter being brought before the Court it was held that such a signature was a receipt and must be stamped (*The General Council of the Bar v. Inland Revenue Commissioners*).

While the sheriff was in possession a judgment debtor brought into the house £395 in notes and deposited them in a drawer, and it was held that the sheriff must be deemed to have seized them (*Johnson v. Pickering, Norton claimant*). After seizure by the sheriff of a builder's plant on a job, the building owner cannot claim possession of it by giving notice under his building agreement, which entitles him in case of default by the builder to take possession, and then gives him a lien on the plant (*Byford v. Russell, Morris claimant*).

Property.

An open contract binds the vendor but seldom binds the purchaser of town property, as very little property is free from all "defects of title," of which an unwilling purchaser can avail himself. A mutual covenant binding the owners for the time being of the house the subject of the contract and of the adjoining house to do nothing to prejudice the right of light to the windows of the other premises is such a defect in title. So is a drain under the house which is "a single private drain," but also a "sewer" under the Public Health Acts, and therefore belongs to the local authority (*Pensel and Wilson v. Tucker*).

A purchaser is not bound to accept an indemnity for a contingent incumbrance, however small the amount or remote the contingency, but is entitled to have it discharged. Refusal to accept an indemnity is not in itself a "reasonable ground" for rescission under the usual condition. A notice of rescission signed "without prejudice" is void (*In re Weston and Thomas's Contract*).

The Metropolitan Water Board owned a well about 20 yards from a natural stream. The well was lined with steel cylinders for 76 feet from the top, so that no water could enter it except from 76 feet below the surface of the earth. The pumping reduced the water level in the adjacent soil by one foot, and the water from the stream flowed into the soil so left dry, but did not get into the well. It was held that this did not give a cause of action (*English v. Metropolitan Water Board*).

A private right of way appurtenant to a hereditament can only be used for the purposes in the contemplation of the parties at the time of its grant. A testator owning several business houses in the City and a passage-way in the rear of them, devised them severally "with their appurtenances" to several devisees. Each devisee and his successors in title used the passage-way for his business.

A railway company bought one and turned it into a railway station, and then invited its passengers to use the way as a thoroughfare to and from the station. This was held to be something entirely different from what the original grant contemplated, and the owner of one of the messuages was held entitled to an injunction restraining such user. The right attached to the messuage turned into a railway station was suspended, but might be revived on its reconversion into ordinary business premises (*Milner's Safe Co. Ltd. v. Great Northern and City Railway Co.*).

In another case it was held that a grant of a private footway appurtenant to a house intended to be used as a school "for the grantee, her tenants, visitors, and servants" gave the grantee the right to allow her pupils to pass over it. They were "visitors" within the contemplation of the grant (*Thornton v. Little*).

A solicitor took a mortgage from a client to secure £2000, expressed to be lent, but which the solicitor was to advance to another client in the name and on behalf of the mortgagor. The solicitor did not make the advance or pay the £2000 in any way to the mortgagor client. The solicitor then sub-mortgaged his mortgage for £2000 to another solicitor as security for an advance of £1000. The second solicitor, knowing the mortgagor was a client, took no steps to verify the advance, and on the first solicitor absconding it was held in the Court of Chancery the mortgagor had the better equity and was entitled to a reconveyance, but on appeal the Court of Appeal reversed this decision and gave the first claim to the sub-mortgagee (*Powell v. Browne*).

A bank took a charge and subsequently a mortgage from a devisee, who had been trustee with trusts charged on the house in priority to the devise to him of the house, and who before he was absolutely entitled had charged his equitable reversion in the house to a third party. It was held that the equitable mortgage of the third party took precedence of the legal mortgage given to the bank (*Perham v. Kempster*).

A husband on his marriage settled a freehold house and handed over all the deeds except the conveyance to himself. The trustees and their solicitors were negligently ignorant of this. Some years later the husband mortgaged the property and deposited the conveyance with the lender to secure an advance. The lender was held entitled to priority to the persons entitled under the settlement (*Walker v. Linom*).

Stock Exchange and Company Law, etc.

Under the statutes authorising the issue of India Stock, transfers of that stock are invalid unless they are entered and registered in a book kept at the Bank of England for that purpose, and are signed therein by the transferor or his attorney. For the purpose of enabling the bank to be satisfied that the party desiring to transfer India Stock is the person entitled to it, it is the custom of the Bank to keep a list of stockbrokers whose identification of intending transferors will be accepted by them. The defendant was a stockbroker whose name was on that list. A woman fraudulently personated another who was a registered holder of India Stock, and, having procured herself to be introduced to the defendant as the holder, instructed him to procure a transfer. The defendant accordingly sent to the Bank a

"ticket"—that is, a statement of the names of the transferor and transferee, the nature of the stock, and the amount to be transferred—from which ticket the Bank prepared a transfer in the transfer book, and the personator attended and forged the holder's name in the book, the defendant identifying her as being the holder. The stock was subsequently transferred to a purchaser *bonâ fide* and for value. On discovery of the forgery the original stockholder claimed to be reinstated on the register, and the Bank in satisfaction of that claim purchased stock of a like amount and transferred it into her name. The Bank then sued the defendant as upon the breach of a warranty of the identity of the transferor, and upon these facts it was held:

(1) That there was evidence upon which the Court could find, and that the proper inference of fact was, that the defendant requested the plaintiffs to permit the entry and registration of the forged transfer—a fact which, upon the authority of *Sheffield Corporation v. Barclay* [1905] A. C. 392, involved the legal consequence that the defendant contracted to indemnify the plaintiffs against any liability resulting from registration; (2) that, as there had been a *bonâ-fide* purchase for value upon the faith of the preceding transfer which the plaintiffs had permitted, the plaintiffs were estopped from treating the transfer to the purchaser as a nullity and erasing his name from the register, and could only replace the original stockholder's name upon the register by purchasing other stock for the purpose, and that the defendant was consequently bound to make good to the plaintiffs the loss to which they had been put in so purchasing the stock (*Bank of England v. Cutler*).

In *Peel v. London and North-Western Railway Co.* it was held to be within the powers of the directors to send out stamped proxy papers with a circular in support of their policy, and to pay for the printing and stamping out of the moneys of the Company.

In *Attorney-General and Birkenhead Corporation v. Mersey Railway Co.* it was held that to run omnibuses was outside the powers of a railway company and was not incidental to or consequential upon their statutory powers, and that it was not practicable to accept an undertaking only to allow passengers on the railway to travel by the omnibus.

In *Kettlewell v. Refuge Assurance Co.* a woman had been induced by an agent, acting without authority, to continue a policy for four years on the verbal representation, contrary to the terms of the policy, that if she did so at the end of that time she would be entitled to a free or paid-up policy. This was held a false and fraudulent representation, and at the end of the four years, although the risk had been covered in the meantime, she recovered the premiums she had paid from the Company.

Trade.

A covenant by a servant with a master in restraint of trading by the servant after the termination of the service is only good if necessary for and confined to the business of the master. The managing director of a principal company, with many subsidiary companies whose area of operations covered the whole of the kingdom, engaged a traveller who served one company only, but required him to enter into a covenant with all the companies and himself in restraint

of future trading. So far as the covenant went beyond the particular company he served, it was a covenant in gross, and a covenant in gross in restraint of trade is void. The operations of the particular company served were confined to three counties, and the covenant was therefore wider than necessary for the protection of its trade, and was consequently unreasonable and void altogether. *Henry Leatham & Sons, Ltd. v. Johnstone White*, in the Court of Appeal.

The Society of Accountants and Auditors, which was incorporated in 1885 under a licence of the Board of Trade which authorised it, as not being for gain, not to use the word "Limited," adopted in 1886 "Incorporated Accountant" as the designation of its members. In 1905 a new society was incorporated as "the London Association of Accountants Ltd.," and adopted as the designation of its members "Incorporated Accountant Lon. Asson." The Society was granted an injunction against the association and one of its members (*Society of Accountants and Auditors v. Goodway and London Association of Accountants Ltd.*).

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd. were refused an injunction by the House of Lords on appeal from the Scotch Courts and confirming them against the Dunlop Motor Co., a small company which was formed to acquire the business of R. & J. F. Dunlop, dealers in bicycles and motors at Kilmarnock, Scotland. The injunction was claimed against the use of the name Dunlop Motor Company on the ground that unwary people might be misled into thinking the Motor Company was connected with the Pneumatic Tyre Company.

A commercial traveller, in pursuance of a printed regulation in the company's time-tables, took with him a quantity of samples free of charge. The regulation contained a condition that the company should not be liable for any loss. It was held that to uphold such a condition there must be a special contract signed by the traveller, and the company were held liable (*Wilkinson v. Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Co.*).

An "all risks" policy at Lloyds, as understood between brokers and underwriters, contains a warranty against capture, seizure, and detention, and the consequences thereof. A contract for sale provided that the seller was to insure cattle "against all risks," and it was held that this meant all risks and was not satisfied by effecting an "all risks" policy at Lloyds (*Yuill & Co. v. Scott Robson*).

Wills.

A testatrix gave to each of three grandsons £200, £150, and £150, and directed payment to be made to each of £50 at 21, £50 at 25, and the balance at 30. It was held that this was a gift of a legacy with payment postponed, and that on the death of one over 21 but under 30 his executors were entitled to payment of the unpaid balance of the legacy with interest from the year after the testatrix's death (*In re Couturier, Couturier v. Shea*).

A testator forgave his children all debts owing to him by them at his decease not secured by bond or bill. His estate was not sufficient to pay all legacies in full. The legacies of the debts were held to be specific legacies and not therefore liable to abatement; but a legacy of £3000 to trustees of his daughters' marriage settlement in satisfaction of a covenant to pay them £1000 was held

liable to abatement. (*In re Wedmore, Wedmore v. Wedmore*).

A testator directed his trustees to stand possessed of the proceeds of sale and conversion of his residuary real and personal estate, "As to three equal seventh parts thereof" in trust for a class of persons living at his death (hereinafter called class A) as tenants in common; and "As to the remaining four equal seventh parts thereof" in trust for another class of persons living at his death (hereinafter called class B) as tenants in common. He provided that if a certain event should happen in his lifetime the share of a certain member of class A "shall lapse and form part of my residuary personal estate." The event happened and the share lapsed, and it was held that three-sevenths of the lapsed share went to the effective members of class A and four-sevenths to class B (*In re Wand, Escritt v. Wand*).

A condition attached to a devise of a house that the devisee should live there is a good condition, and is not complied with by the devisee living elsewhere with her husband but retaining a room in the house which she visited several times in the week and occasionally slept or took her meals in; but a condition in restraint of marriage is bad, and if the conditions imposing residence and restraining marriage are bound up together, they will both be void on the devisee's marriage, and there will be no forfeiture (*In re Wright, Mott v. Issott*).

The House of Lords, reversing the Court of Appeal, held that, where a will contained a specific gift to the children "of my deceased son," followed by a gift of the residue to all children living at testator's death, with the usual proviso that the children of any deceased child should take their parents' share, the children of the "deceased son" so specifically referred to were not entitled to a share of residue (*Gorringe v. Mahlstedt*).

The rule that a child *en ventre sa mère* is to be deemed to be born is a rule for the benefit of such child, and cannot be used to his disadvantage. A child *en ventre sa mère* who, if "born" at the testator's death, would have got a life estate only with remainder in tail to his son, and who if "not born" would have got an estate in tail, was held by the House of Lords, reversing the Court of Appeal, to be "not born" (*Villar v. Sir Walter Gilbey, Bart.*).

A gift to persons "born at the date of the will" does not include persons of the class *en ventre sa mère* at that date, as it means persons born and known to the testator. The residue was charged with interest at 4 per cent. on these legacies until payment, and it was held the residue could not be freed by setting apart proper securities to answer the legacies, but only by payment into court (*In re Salaman, De Pass v. Salaman*).

A gift of money invested in the Lambeth Waterworks Co. did not carry the Metropolitan Water Board Stock taken by testatrix in substitution (*In re Slater, Slater v. Slater*).

A case that excited considerable public interest was *In re Wagstaff, Wagstaff v. Jalland*. The testator had gone through a marriage ceremony with a married woman knowing she was married. They lived together for years, and by his will he gave her by the description "my dear wife Dorothy Josephine Wagstaff" a great deal of property for life if she should so long continue his widow." The lady on her own confession was convicted of bigamy. It

was held she was entitled to a life estate unless and until she contracted a marriage subsequent to the death of the testator.

The common power in a will to a solicitor trustee to be allowed "all professional and other charges for his time and trouble" does not authorise a solicitor trustee to charge for work which was not professional work, although it was such work as he might have charged for against a client who was not a trustee. To authorise this the will must expressly provide for such charges (*In re Chalinder and Herington*).

In two cases of University College of North Wales and University of Wales *v. Taylor*, and *In the Estate of Bryan*, the President of the Divorce Division held that for the purpose of deciding what documents were incorporated in a will, or whether a will revoked an earlier will, both questions of construction, the Court may admit extrinsic evidence of surrounding circumstances to place the Court, as far as may be, in the position of the testator when the will was executed.

In *Simpson v. Foxon* it was held that the words "This is the last and only will" on a printed form used to dispose of part only of the estate, will not revoke an earlier will disposing of the whole, except to the extent of the actual bequest or devise contained in such "form."

Under the Apportionment Act, 1870, all payments in the nature of income or annual outgoings are apportionable (subject to any express stipulation) between the persons owning before and after any devolution of title. Income was given by will of shares on which at the time of the testator's death in 1906 no dividend for the financial year 1905 ended prior to his death had been declared. Such a dividend was declared after his death, and the articles provided that all dividends should belong to the owners of the shares at the time of declaration. It was held that the articles were not an "express stipulation," that the 1905 dividend belonged to the estate, and that the 1906 dividend then declared would have to be apportioned (*In re Oppenheimer, Oppenheimer v. Boatman*).

If an annuity is directed to be paid out of the income of the residuary estate, and such income is insufficient, the annuitant is not entitled to have it made good out of capital, nor are his representatives entitled to have the arrears made up out of income accruing after the annuitant's death (*In re Boden, Boden v. Boden* in the Court of Appeal, and another similar case of *In re Bigge, Granville v. Moore*).

A person to whom an annuity is left by will without restriction to be purchased out of the estate is entitled to elect to take the purchase-money instead of the annuity; and in the case of *In re Robbins, Robbins v. Legge*, it was held by the Court of Appeal that the representatives of an annuitant to whom an annuity of £400 a year was given, and who died sixteen days after the testator, were entitled "to elect to take" the sum for which such an annuity could have been purchased at the date of the testator's death.

In *In re Heath, Heath v. Heath*, it was held that a reversion which had no value at the time of an intestate's death in 1894, and which in 1904 fell in and was worth £3500, passed under the Intestates' Estates Act, 1894, to the widow (the testator being childless), as being part of an estate at the death of less total value than £500.

Workmen's Compensation.

In *Biddle v. Hart*, the Court of Appeal held that a stevedore using the ship tackle owed a duty to his workmen to see that the tackle was in proper condition, and was therefore liable for any defect under the Employers' Liability Act, 1887.

The driver of a motor omnibus, if he does occasional repairs when out with the omnibus, is a person "otherwise engaged in manual labour" within the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875, and therefore within the Employers' Liability Act, 1880 (*Smith v. Associated Omnibus Co.*).

If the weekly payments are once ended by award, on the ground that the incapacity has ceased, there is an end of the claim, and a new arbitration cannot be claimed if the incapacity has subsequently revived (*Nicholson v. Piper—House of Lords*); but a mere return to work, and cesser by reason thereof of an agreed payment without award, is not conclusive, and where death subsequently supervened, the dependants were held entitled to recover. If the workman had abandoned his right, this would not exclude the right of the dependants, but the weekly payments actually made would be deducted from the maximum sum to be awarded to them (*Williams v. Vauxhall Colliery Co.*). If a dependant makes a claim and dies before an award, his legal personal representative can proceed with the claim (*Darlington v. Roscoe & Sons*). A widow will be presumed as a matter of law to be wholly dependent on her husband, although they have been, in fact, living separate, and the wife has maintained herself; and a posthumous child is a dependant (*Williams v. Ocean Coal Co., Ltd., and Stanland v. North-Eastern Steel Co., Ltd.*); and a widow and the younger children are not the less dependants because the elder children have contributed something to the common household expenses (*Senior v. Fountains & Burnley, Ltd.*).

The employer is under no legal obligation to an infant workman to employ competent foremen to instruct him in the use of dangerous machinery, so as to give the infant a cause of action to which "common employment" is not a defence where the foreman negligently fails to give such instruction (*Gribb v. Kynoch, Ltd., and Young v. Hoffmann Manufacturing Co.*).

LAW COURTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the County Courts. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain Local Courts of Record, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The Courts having criminal jurisdiction are the Court of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called

the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. Besides these Courts there are certain Ecclesiastical Courts having jurisdiction in matters affecting the churches, church property, and the discipline of the clergy of the Established Church.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the body by which appeals to the King in Council are heard. These are appeals from Colonial or Indian Courts, and from Ecclesiastical or Prize Courts in England. It is composed of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and of such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887; amongst the last of whom are now included Lord Loreburn, the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Lindley, Sir Edward Fry, Sir Ford North, and Sir Alfred Wills; Lord James of Hereford and Sir Andrew Scoble, K.C.S.I., are Members of the Committee under sect. 1, and Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E., under sect. 30 of 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 41. By 58 and 59 Vict. cap. 44, it is enacted that if any person being or having been Chief Justice or a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada or of a Superior Court in Canada or of any of the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Cape of Good Hope or Natal, is a member of the Privy Council, he shall be a member of the Judicial Committee, but the number of persons being members of the Committee under this Act is not to exceed five at any one time. Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (South Australia), Sir H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.J. (Cape of Good Hope), Sir Henry Strong, late C.J. (Canada), Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, C.J. (Australia), and Sir H. E. Taschereau, late C.J. (Canada) are members of the Judicial Committee under this Act. Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Causes, E. S. Hope, C.B., Barrister-at-Law. Office: Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

A List of Judges.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:—Lord High Chancellor: Lord Loreburn. Court of Appeal: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Alverstone (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Sir H. H. Cozens Hardy (Master of the Rolls), Sir J. G. Barnes (President of the Probate Division), Sir R. Vaughan Williams, Sir G. Farwell, Sir J. F. Moulton, Sir H. B. Buckley, and Sir W. R. Kennedy.

Chancery Division: Lord Chancellor, Sir M. Ingle Joyce, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir T. R. Warrington, Sir R. Neville, and Sir R. J. Parker.

King's Bench Division: Lord Alverstone, Sir W. Grantham, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir E. Ridley, Sir J. C. Bigham, Sir C. J. Darling, Sir A. M. Channell, Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart., Sir T. T. Bucknill, Sir J. Walton, Sir A. R. Jelf, Sir R. Bray, Sir A. T. Lawrence, Sir H. Sutton, Sir W. Pickford, and Lord Coleridge.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Sir

J. G. Barnes (President), and Sir H. Bargrave Deane.

Other Judges are the **Lords of Appeal in Ordinary**, Lords Macnaghten, Collins, Robertson, and Atkinson. **Paid Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:** Sir Arthur Wilson, K.C.I.E. **Court of Arches:** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin. **Consistory Court:** Mr. T. H. Tristram, D.C.L. **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir J. C. Bigham: **Railway and Canal Commission:** Sir J. C. Bigham, Lord Stormonth-Darling, Mr. Justice Madden, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, and Sir J. T. Woodhouse. As to salaries, see **FINANCE, NATIONAL, III.**, pp. 159-60

I. Civil Courts.

i. The **House of Lords** is the final Court of Appeal for England (and also for Scotland and Ireland) in all civil matters. No appeal can be brought to the House of Lords except from a judgment of the Court of Appeal, and in some cases then only by leave of the Court of Appeal. The judges are the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary—who are judges appointed to that office at a salary, and who as such become life members of the House of Lords, both in its judicial and legislative capacities—and such members of the House of Lords as have held high judicial office in England, Scotland, or Ireland, which includes ex-lord chancellors and ex-judges of the Supreme Court. To form a quorum for judicial business three of these persons must be present.

ii. The **Supreme Court of Judicature** consists of two main divisions—the **Court of Appeal** and the **High Court of Justice**. All appeals from a judge of the High Court and all divisions of that court, except on a criminal matter, and from many inferior courts, now go direct to the Court of Appeal. From its decisions an appeal in most cases lies to the House of Lords.

The **High Court of Justice** now consists of the Chancery Division (which deals with the administration of trusts, mortgages, public companies, patents, etc.); the King's Bench Division (which deals with cases of contract and tort, bankruptcy, etc.); and the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

iii. The **County Courts**, have jurisdiction in all claims for debt or damages (with very few exceptions) not exceeding £100. They have exclusive jurisdiction under the Employers' Liability Act '80 and the Workmen's Compensation Act 1906 (whatever may be the amount claimed) under the Tithes Act, and also outside the Metropolitan area in bankruptcy. They also have collateral jurisdiction with the High Court in many matters on the Chancery or Equity side, and in Admiralty and Probate. Besides actions that may be commenced in the County Court, many actions commenced in the High Court may be, and commonly are, sent down from the High Court and heard in the County Court. The Debtors Act '69 empowers a County Court Judge to commit to prison, for a term not exceeding six weeks, any debtor who can pay but will not pay. The Court fees payable are 1s. in the £ for each £ claimed on entering the plaint, and 1s. additional, and 2s. in the £ for the hearing, with a maximum of 21s. and 40s. respectively. There is an appeal to the High Court on a question of law, but not of fact, in cases where more than £20 is claimed, but where less than that sum is claimed leave to appeal must be obtained from the judge.

II. Criminal Courts.

i. The Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, established a **Court of Criminal Appeal**, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice and eight judges of the King's Bench Division. This Court may sit in two or more Divisions of not less than three judges each. Any person convicted on indictment may appeal either on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or against the sentence unless it is one fixed by law. With the consent of the Attorney-General, an appeal may be made from this Court to the House of Lords.

ii. **King's Bench Division of the High Court.** All proceedings in the nature of appeals on points of law from justices sitting in Petty Sessions come before the King's Bench Division of the High Court, by way of a case stated by the magistrates, or by *mandamus* or *certiorari*.

iii. The **Central Criminal Court** is a special statutory Court for the City and County of London, the County of Middlesex, and some portions of the Counties of Surrey, Kent, and Essex. It takes the place of the Assize Courts for these districts, and is also the Quarter Sessions Court for the City of London. Trials take place on true bills found by a grand jury before two of the judges of the Court and a petty jury.

iv. The **Assizes**, or the Courts of Gaol Delivery and Oyer and Terminer, are Circuit Courts of the High Court of Justice. At these Courts, which sit in the assize town of each county two or three times a year, are tried all criminal cases (except those triable at the Central Criminal Court, Quarter Sessions, or by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction). The Court usually consists of a judge of the King's Bench Division, sitting with a petty jury; but any King's Counsel may, as a commissioner of assize for his circuit, if specially appointed for the purpose, sit instead of a judge.

v. The judges of **County Quarter Sessions** are all the justices of the peace for the county. The judge of a **Borough Quarter Sessions** is the Recorder of the borough, who is sole judge, though the other magistrates attend. At Quarter Sessions all criminal cases, except those triable only at Assizes, can be tried. These Courts also hear appeals from summary convictions, where the penalty imposed is imprisonment without the option of a fine; appeals from certain other orders and convictions of justices where an appeal is given by statute; and appeals against rates.

vi. **Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions** (usually called Police Courts) consist of two or more justices of the peace, or a stipendiary or a metropolitan magistrate.

III. Ecclesiastical Courts.

These are of three degrees of jurisdiction. **First**, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; **second**, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—e.g., the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, **third**, courts of purely secular constitution—e.g., the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The **Archdeacon's Court** is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory.** Every bishop

has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose. The Archbishop's Court, distinguished from the Provincial Court, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. Sir Lewis Dibdin's Court, or the old Court of Arches modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces. The Registrar is Mr. F. Hugh Lee, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

II. SCOTLAND.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) The House of Lords, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) The Court of Session, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, The Inner House and The Outer House; (3) The Sheriff Courts.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) The High Court of Justiciary, (2) The Sheriff Courts.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Session, or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

Inner House, First Division—The Lord President (Lord Dunedin), Lord McLaren, Lord Kinnear, Lord Pearson. **Second Division**—The Lord Justice Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B., Lord Kingsburgh), Lord Stormonth-Darling, Lord Low, Lord Ardwall.

Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary—Lord Dundas, Lord Johnston, Lord Salvesen, Lord Mackenzie, Lord Guthrie.

1. Civil Courts.

(i) The House of Lords. See under England and Wales, p. 254.

(ii) The Court of Session consists of (1) the Inner House, with its two divisions of equal and co-ordinate authority:—The First Division, presided over by the Lord President of the whole Court, and the Second Division, presided over by the Lord Justice Clerk; and (2) The Outer House, consisting of the five Lords Ordinary sitting singly. The Inner House hears appeals from the judgments of the Lords Ordinary, from the Sheriff Courts, and from the Dean of Guild. It also acts as a court of first instance (1) where its *nobile officium* (or equitable power) is appealed to; (2) in actions appropriated to it by custom or by statute.

The Lords Ordinary have, generally speaking, original jurisdiction in all Scottish civil actions. In some cases this jurisdiction is exclusive; in other cases it is concurrent with that of the Sheriff Courts (*q.v.*). Where the value of the cause is not greater than £25 the cause cannot be brought before the Court of Session, but must be determined in one of the inferior courts. An appeal from a Lord Ordinary to a division of the Inner House is termed a Reclaiming Note.

The Bill Chamber is a department of the Court of Session which acts in some respects as a separate court.

(iii) The Sheriff Courts.—These are territorial

courts, each sheriffdom consisting of a county or group of counties. The Sheriff Principal acts mainly as a judge of appeal from the judgments of his substitutes and as an administrative officer. The Sheriff-substitute is the ordinary judge of first instance in the Sheriff Court. He may entertain actions upon contracts or other personal obligations, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title where the subject in dispute is not worth more than £50 a year or £1000 in value, but not actions relating to status. Besides presiding in the ordinary Sheriff Court, the Sheriff-substitute presides in the Debts Recovery Court and in the Small Debt Court.

In most cases an appeal from the Sheriff-substitute may be made to the Sheriff Principal, and then from him to one or other of the divisions of the Inner House of the Court of Session, or the appeal may be made directly to the latter. The High Court of Justiciary (see Criminal Courts) is somewhat anomalously the court provided by statute for appeals from the Sheriff Courts under the Small Debt Act, 1837.

2. Criminal Courts.

(i) The High Court of Justiciary.—This is the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland. It is the only competent court for the trial of certain major offences, as treason, murder, etc., and in all cases in which by statute a higher punishment than imprisonment is directed. The High Court also sits as a Court of Appeal from the inferior criminal courts where some error in law or irregularity of procedure is alleged. A jury in criminal cases has fifteen members, and they may give a verdict by a majority. They may find the prisoner "guilty" or "not guilty," or they may find the charge "not proven." When a verdict of "not proven" has been given the prisoner is released, and cannot be tried again for the same offence, even though fresh evidence may have come to light.

(ii) The Sheriff Courts have jurisdiction where the offence is committed within the sheriffdom. They may in general try any offence for which the punishment is arbitrary. The greater offences are tried by a sheriff (or his substitute) and a jury. The smaller offences are tried summarily without a jury.

(iii) Borough Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have a common-law jurisdiction now confined to petty cases, and a statutory jurisdiction in certain minor contraventions of Acts of Parliament.

III. IRELAND.

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal. See under England and Wales, p. 254.

As in England, there is a Supreme Court, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the Chancery Division (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the King's Bench Division (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy). The practice in these Courts is generally similar to that in the English Courts, except as regards Bankruptcy and the Land Courts.

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

Criminal Courts.—There are (1) the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, and (2) the Assize Courts, similar to those in England; also (3) Courts of Quarter Sessions (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England, though the more serious crimes are transmitted to the Assize Courts; and, finally, there are (4) the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

Trial by jury is the rule in the Criminal Courts except petty sessions, and the special courts consisting of two resident magistrates appointed under the **Crimes Act**.

The following is a list of the Judges of the Supreme Court:

Court of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. Sir S. Walker, Bart. (Lord Chancellor), Lord O'Brien (Lord Chief Justice), Right Hon. Richard E. Meredith (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. C. Pallett (Lord Chief Baron), Lord Justice FitzGibbon, Lord Justice Holmes.

Chancery Division.—Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, D. P. Barton, J. Ross (Land Judge).

King's Bench Division.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, W. D. Andrews (Probate and Matrimonial), W. M. Johnson (Admiralty), J. G. Gibson, D. H. Madden, W. Boyd (Bankruptcy), W. Kenny, G. Wright, W. H. Dodd.

LAW SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Inns of Court are as follows:—

Inner Temple, Fleet Street. Sub-Treasurer, Sir Henry Lawrence; Clerk, J. H. Milton.

Middle Temple, Fleet Street. Under-Treasurer, J. W. Waldron.

Gray's Inn, Holborn. Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.

Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

The Council of Legal Education was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. The Council is charged with the education and examination of such students. It offers studentships of the annual value of 100 guineas each, tenable for 3 years. The examinations at which the studentships may be awarded are held before the Hilary and Trinity terms. Chairman, Lord Macnaghten; Clerk, Frederick Dapp. Office, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Director of Legal Studies, Mr. W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

The General Council of the Bar is the accredited representative of the Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. The Council consists of: (1) the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the time being, and every former Attorney General or Solicitor General whilst remaining in actual practice at the Bar; (2) 48 practising barristers elected by the whole Bar (not less than 12 of the Inner Bar and not less than 24 of the Outer Bar), one-half of the total number retiring from office at the time for the close of the election in each year. A statement of the proceedings of the Council is published annually, and copies thereof are supplied to every barrister having an address in the Law List. The Council has received recognition at the hands of the legislature. Chairman, Mr. W. English Harrison,

K.C.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Ernest L. Levett, K.C.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. T. T. Methold; Secretary, Mr. Henry C. A. Bingley; Clerk, Mr. C. Worthy. Offices of the Council, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

The Law Society was established in 1825, and a royal charter was obtained in Dec. '31. In '45 it was remodelled upon the principle of other learned and professional bodies, and received a new charter. This charter was amended by supplemental charters in '72 and 1903. Any solicitor practising in England or Ireland, and any writer practising in Scotland, as well as any solicitor or writer who has ceased to practise, is eligible for election as a member of the Society. The administration of business is in the hands of an elective council of 40 ordinary members. The President and Vice-President are annually elected by the members of the Society from the members of the Council. The members of the Society at present number over 8500. Its buildings are situated in **Chancery Lane**, and comprise a handsome hall, a common room opened by the King in 1904, and a library of upwards of 47,000 volumes. The Society takes care of the professional training, character, and interests of solicitors. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under recent legislation, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking off the names of the offenders from the roll. The committee has never undertaken the duty of prosecuting offenders against the criminal law, and no such duty, express or implied, is cast upon it by charter or statute. The committee, however, places any evidence it obtains at the disposal of the Public Prosecutor. Secretary, E. W. Williamson. Office, Chancery Lane.

League of the Empire. The objects of the League are to further friendly and educational intercourse between schools and other educational institutions of the Empire, and to bring about a large co-operation between the different classes, as also between the different countries of the Empire for their mutual benefit. The League is officially recognised by the Education Departments of many of the Colonies, and has held an exhibition of the schools of the Empire at the Crystal Palace. A Federal Conference on Education was held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster in 1907. Nearly 50 representatives of the Education Departments of the Empire were appointed to attend, and over 150 delegates from universities, educational associations, and colleges. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Ord Marshall. Office, Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Legal Tender. The following are legal tender up to and including the annexed amounts:—

Of the	{ Gold coins . . . up to any amount.
Royal	{ Silver coins . . . „ £2.
Mint.	{ 1d. and ½d. coins „ 1s.
	{ ½d. coins (farthings) „ 6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change.

Legion of Honour, The. Instituted by Napoleon when First Consul of France (May 1802), and intended as a reward for military and civil services. There were originally four grades—Grands Officiers, Commandants, Officers, and Légionnaires (see ed. '87). On the coronation of Napoleon I. the Grand Officers were divided into two classes. The constitution of the Legion was remodelled by Napoleon III. in '52, and now it includes the following grades in order: Grands Croix, Grands Officiers, Commandeurs, Officers, and Chevaliers. The President of the Republic is the Grand Master of the Order. Membership of the Order is for life.

L'Entente Cordiale, founded in 1898, has about 750 members. Its objects are to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Two scholarships, enabling elementary scholars to spend a month in France, are offered for competition; and two scholarships are open to University students on condition that they go through a course at a French University. President, Lord Colebrooke. Chairman, A. Barton Kent, Esq., 31, Marlborough Place, N.W.; Hon. Sec., W. H. Sands, Esq., 6, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.

Liberator Relief Fund. This Fund was started in Dec. 1892 to relieve the widespread misery caused by the disastrous failure of the Balfour group of companies. The total to which the Fund has attained is £135,358, of which nearly £121,000 has been expended, the balance being invested for the permanent relief of the most aged and needy sufferers. Income, 1906, by subscriptions and donations, £3582; payments, £5934, in 1902 grants to 1020 sufferers, five-sixths of whom are aged and afflicted widows and spinsters. Secretary, Rev. J. Stockwell Watts. Office: 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. Liberia was founded in '22 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for two years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land, and forbidding foreigners to trade in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

The Liberian Development Chartered Co. (British) in 1906 advanced £100,000 to the Government, with which a Government Bank was founded, roads were built, other public works were commenced, and a Military Constabulary force was established. In addition two British officials were appointed to reorganise the Customs service and the country's finance.

President Barclay visited England and France in 1907, and came to an agreement for settling the boundaries between Liberia, Sierra Leone, and French West Africa.

Area about 47,000 sq. m.; **pop.** 2,500,000, including about 10,000 civilised Americo-Liberians, the rest being aborigines, Krus and Mandingoes chiefly. **Capital**, Monrovia, pop. 8000.

Revenue, 1906-7, £70,000; **expenditure**, £65,000. **Imports**, 1901, £120,000; 1904, £107,000; 1905, £140,000; **exports**, 1901, £90,000; 1904, £109,000; 1905, £93,113. In '71 a debt of £100,000 was contracted in England, on which no interest was paid. Under an arrangement made in '99, the service of the debt, with reduced interest, has been resumed; and in 1907 it stood at £93,000, including £18,747 arrears of interest.

President, Arthur Barclay (elected May 1903; re-elected May 1907 for four years from Jan. 1908). **Secretary of State**, Mr. F. E. R. Johnson.

British Consul, Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis, at Monrovia.

Consul-General in London (and acting *Chargé d'Affaires*), Henry Hayman, 3, Coleman Street, E.C.—**Consul**, S. de Stein.

Liberty and Property Defence League, The (motto "Self-help versus State-help"), was established in 1882 for maintaining security and freedom of contract, for upholding proprietary rights, and for resisting socialistic legislation. Federated with the League are about 220 **Defence and Protection Societies**, representing the chief industries in the kingdom. **Chairman**, Earl of Wemyss. **Central offices**, 25, Victoria St., S.W.

LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The special feature of the British library system has been the work done under the **Public Libraries Acts**. These Acts date from 1850, the Act of that year having been followed by Acts extending the principle to Scotland and Ireland and amending matters of detail. A consolidating Act was carried in '92. The Acts enable towns, local board districts, and parishes to establish libraries, to be maintained by a rate not exceeding 1d. in the £.

The libraries in the County of London, established under the Public Libraries' Acts, contain about 1,000,000 volumes, and issue between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 volumes annually.

Of the older libraries of the country the most important, of course, is that of the **British Museum** (*q.v.*), which is only exceeded in extent by the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. It possesses over 2,000,000 volumes and 100,000 MSS. and charters. It is entitled under the **Copyright Acts** to a copy of every work published in this country—a privilege which is also enjoyed by the Bodleian Library, Oxford (600,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS.), and the Cambridge University Library (550,000 vols. and 5000 MSS.), the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (430,000 vols. and 3000 MSS.), and the library of Trinity College, Dublin (238,000 vols. and 2000 MSS.). Valuable and extensive libraries are attached to the other universities, to the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and to most cathedrals.

The **Library Association**, founded '77, incorporated by Royal Charter '98, now numbers over 600 members, including chairmen and members of committees and the chief librarians of the country. A list of the municipal and other libraries in the United Kingdom, as well as the principal libraries of the British Colonies,

is published in the "Year-Book" of the Library Association, published by the Association at 24, Whitcomb Street, W.C., price 1s. net. **President**, Francis T. Barrett; **Hon. Secretary**, L. Stanley Jast, 24, Whitcomb Street, W.C.

Special Libraries in London.

The more important special libraries in London are as follows:—

Admiralty (45,000 vols., exclusive of pamphlets, tracts, Parliamentary papers, reports, and accounts). Many of the books are of great age and value, especially the geographical works, the large collection of old charts and maps, and the accounts of voyages and travels. Librarian, Mr. Ferdinand Brand, I.S.O.

Bethnal Green Free Library, London Street, Bethnal Green, E. (36,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate Street Without (41,000), Free Lending and Reference Libraries, Newsroom, the George Howell Library of Economics, London prints, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Librarian and Director, C. W. F. Goss.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. (18,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Librarian, F. W. Clifford.

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster (25,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

College of Preceptors. Offices: Bloomsbury Square (10,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Colonial Office (35,000). Librarian, C. Atchley, I.S.O.

Corporation Library, Guildhall (132,000), 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C. (43,000), Lending and Reference Libraries, News and Magazine Rooms, Boys' Library, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Technical Classes. Institute Manager, H. W. Capper.

Dr. Williams' Library, Gordon Square, W.C. (about 50,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. (Closed in August.) Librarian, F. H. Jones.

Dyce and Foster, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington (35,000).

Foreign Office (75,000), not open to the public. Geological Society, Burlington House (20,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Gray's Inn (21,000).

House of Commons (42,000).

House of Lords (50,000), open only to Peers.

India Office Library, Whitehall, S.W. (66,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Librarian, F. W. Thomas, M.A.

Inner Temple (58,000).

Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, S.W. (40,000 vols. and 15,000 pamphlets), 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, 92, Victoria Street, S.W. (6000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Lambeth Palace Library, Lambeth (30,000 and 2000 MSS.), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays excepted. Closed in September.

Law Society, 100-113, Chancery Lane, W.C. (48,000), 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (Aug. and Sept., 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.); Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Librarian, W. M. Sinclair, B.A.

Lincoln's Inn, Sir Matthew Hale's MSS. and 55,000 printed books, chiefly legal. Librarian, A. F. G. Etheridge.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. (100,000), open to subscribers.

London Library, St. James's Square, S.W. (220,000), 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Middle Temple (50,000).

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, S.W., Library and Map Room open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

National Art (60,000).

Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C. (100,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Royal Society, Burlington House (80,000), 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 1 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W. (16,000), 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Secretary and Librarian, Miss Hughes.

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House (14,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East (25,000), 12 noon to 6 p.m.

Royal College of Surgeons of England, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields (55,000), 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (1 p.m. Saturdays). Librarian, V. G. Plarr.

Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Avenue (66,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Royal Geographical Society, 1, Savile Row, W. (40,000), 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (1 p.m. Saturdays).

Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle Street, W. (60,000), 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Fridays, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Royal Society of Medicine, 20, Hanover Square, W. (65,000), 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., except August and Bank Holidays.

Royal Society of Literature, 20, Hanover Square, W. (4000), 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Royal Statistical Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace (45,000), 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., 1 p.m. during recess.

Royal United Service Institution Museum, Banqueting House, Whitehall, S.W. (40,000), 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Russell Institution (18,500).

St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (28,320), 10.30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturdays to 2 p.m. Librarian, F. W. T. Lange.

St. Paul's Cathedral (10,750).

Science Library, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington (90,000).

Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C. (100,000), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries (50,000), Burlington House, London, W.

Victoria and Albert Museum, Science (90,000).

University College, Gower Street, W.C. (115,000), 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during term; 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. during vacations.

University of London, South Kensington, S.W. (75,000), General Library, Grote and De Morgan Collections, Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature; Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald A. Rye.

War Office (80,000). Not open to the public.

Westminster Chapter Library, The Cloisters, Westminster Abbey (12,000), only open to general readers by permission of the Dean.

Li Chin-fang, appointed Chinese Minister in London April 1907, is an adopted son of Li Hung-chang, and was born in the province of Anhui in 1854. He was formerly Secretary to the Legation in London, Minister to Japan '91-2, and was second plenipotentiary at Shimonoseki after the war with Japan. His home is at Shanghai, and he is the recognised leader of the Ngan-hwei gentry. He is very wealthy, and speaks excellent English. His brother is the Chinese Minister in Vienna.

LICENSING STATISTICS, 1906.

The number of licensed premises in England and Wales on Jan. 1st, 1906, was 124,175, made up thus:

Full Victuallers' Licences . . .	66,426
Beerhouses . . .	31,582*
Refreshment Houses . . .	886
Off Licences—Shops, etc. . .	14,163
„ Beerhouses, etc. . .	11,118
Total . . .	124,175

The number of Registered Clubs was 6721.

Wine and Spirit Dealers' Retail Licences, 1571.

During 1906 a total of 1587 licences (1224 "on" and 363 "off") were extinguished, under the following processes. References to the compensation authorities constituted under the Act of 1904 were made in 2045 cases, with the result that 1575 renewals were refused. Compensation money was paid before the end of the year in respect of 614 of these houses, which were closed. Payments in 1906 for licences referred in 1905 accounted for the extinction of 271 licences. The Justices in Brewster Sessions refused renewal of 168, and their decisions were confirmed, after appeals to Quarter Sessions, with the net result that 141 licences were abolished. In the case of 542 licences no application was made to the Justices for renewal. The balance of the total named was made up by 17 beerhouses at Manchester, and 2 at Salford surrendered without compensation in consideration of alterations permitted to other premises.

The compensation paid in respect of the 614 renewals refused in 1906 was at an average rate of £645 14s. 4d. per licence, or £688 17s. 6d. for a full victualler's licence, and £624 4s. 10d. for other licences. The payments made during 1906 in respect of the 271 licences which remained over for settlement from 1905 were at an average rate of £834 11s. 8d. per licence, or £817 11s. 4d. for a full victualler's licence and £841 9s. 3d. for other licences. Altogether in the two years, 1905-6, a total of 1069† licences were actually extinguished by compensation, leaving still alive 996 licences whose renewal had been refused, but in respect of which at the end of 1906 the compensation claims had not been settled.

The total amount paid in compensation during 1906 was:—

On account of renewals refused . . .	£	s. d.
in 1906 . . .	396,469	0 9
Refused in 1906 and carried over . . .	226,172	4 0
Total . . .	£622,641	4 9

Of this sum there was paid:

	£	s. d.
To the licensees . . .	70,013	6 8
To other parties . . .	552,627	18 1
Total . . .	£622,641	4 9

The number of new licences granted in England and Wales in 1906 was 56 "on" and 211 "off" licences. Of the "on" licences, 51 were granted subject to the new conditions imposed by sec. 4 of the Act of 1904, involving payments in respect of the monopoly value and varied conditions as to the conduct of the houses.

* Of these 27,790 were known to be "ante '69."

† By the same machinery 29 others were extinguished, but the parties interested did not claim compensation.

The other five "on" licences granted were refreshment-house keepers' wine licences. During 1906, 39 "on" licences and 21 "off" licences were removed to other premises.

All the compensation authorities, except six, imposed charges in 1906 for the purpose of raising funds under the Act. Two of the exceptions, Great Yarmouth and Cardiff, imposed charges in 1905. The other exceptions were Barrow-in-Furness, Blackpool, Grimsby, and Brighton. In all save ten cases, where charges were imposed the maximum rate allowed by the Act was adopted. Total amounts realised since the passing of the Act: In 1905, £1,136,098; in 1906, £1,062,978; total, £2,199,076.

The relative assets and liabilities of the funds raised in the two years vary greatly in the different areas, but a general estimate gave a total balance at the end of 1906 of about £1,400,000.

The total number of proceedings in 1906 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor Laws was 2254, and the convictions registered were 1330. Proceedings were taken against 53 registered clubs; 20 convictions were obtained, and 41 clubs were struck off the register. Convictions were also recorded against two unregistered clubs.

The number of convictions for drunkenness, whether simple or in conjunction with other offences, was 199,014, and the number of persons convicted was 176,138, of whom 142,139 were males and 33,999 females. These figures are based on police returns as far as they are available, but cannot be considered strictly accurate. Of the total given, 84,002 were known not to have been previously convicted, and 45,119 (or 35·02 per cent.) were known to have been previously convicted. In this connection the figures for the Metropolitan police district are not available. There were committed to inebriate reformatories 107 males and 201 females; 146 males and 230 females were black-listed.

The blue book "Licensing Statistics, 1906," elaborates an inquiry instituted in the previous year into the relation, if any, between the number of licensed premises and of convictions for drunkenness in each county area or borough, and an attempt is also made to establish relations between density of population and drunkenness. Although the figures necessarily vary considerably in accordance with many special local circumstances, they seem to point to a general principle, inasmuch as not only does the number of convictions per square mile vary more or less directly with the density of population, but the number of convictions per each 10,000 persons varies similarly. Allowance must, of course, be made for the insufficiency of tabulated convictions as an index to drunkenness. In the following tables the calculations are based on the estimated population of the several areas on June 30th, 1906:

	No. per sq. mile.		No. per 10,000 persons.	
	Persons.	On Convic- tences.	On Convic- tences.	On Convic- tences.
Petty Sess. Divisions	286·34	'94	1·26	32·77 44·09
Non-County Boroughs	3,749·13	13·67	20·04	36·47 53·44
County Boroughs	17,382·08	38·98	127·06	22·42 73·10
England and Wales	592·33	1·70	3·41	28·63 57·61

Lifeboats. The Royal National Lifeboat Institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and was founded 1824. It has 279 lifeboats on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Total number of lives saved since institution more than 47,000. The lifeboats were launched on service 375 times during 1906, and the number of lives saved was 595, in addition to which awards were made for the saving of 177 lives by shore boats and other means. The lifeboats were also instrumental in saving 46 vessels and boats. **Secretary,** Charles Dibdin, 22, Charing Cross Road, W.C. **La Société Centrale de Sauvetage des Naufragés** is the French Society, established in 1865. It has its head office at Paris, and its operations embrace the entire coast of France, besides Algeria and Tunis. It has 107 lifeboats. **Sec.,** Capt. Emile Duboc.

Lighthouse Administration, Royal Commission on. In Aug. 1906 the King appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the Lighthouse Administration of the United Kingdom, constituted as follows: The Right Hon. G. W. Balfour (Chairman), Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Colonel I. J. C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., Vice-Admiral W. H. Henderson, Mr. M. A. Ennis, and Captain C. Bigham, C.M.G. (Secretary). Offices, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W.

Limitations, Statutes of. These statutes limit the time within which a man may seek redress for an injury he has sustained. Lapse of time will not protect any one who has ever committed a crime from being prosecuted for it, unless, as regards certain statutory offences, a limit is fixed by any particular Act. Redress from a trustee for such a breach of trust as to constitute a fraud may always be had, however long the interval since its commission. But with this exception the remedy for any civil injury may be barred by lapse of time. An action of debt or covenant, if founded on a deed, must be brought within 20 years of breach; if founded on any less formal agreement, within 6 years of breach. Part payment of a debt, or payment of interest, is sufficient to prevent the Statute from running, as is also a written document or letter admitting the debt or promising to pay it: either of these will enable a creditor to sue even after the 6 years has passed since the date of debt being contracted. An action to recover land must be brought within 12 years after the right to bring it first accrued. Should the right have accrued to a person under disability, as an infant or lunatic, an action may be brought within 12 years of its accruing, or within 6 years of the disability ending or the disabled person dying; but in no case of disability are more than 30 years to be allowed altogether. The above term of 12 years applies also to an action brought by a mortgagor to recover possession of his land, and to an action brought to recover money charged upon land by mortgage or otherwise. Only such arrears of rent as have accrued within 6 years before bringing an action for them can be recovered. Actions of trespass to goods, of assault, battery, wounding or imprisonment, must be brought within 4 years of the time when the injury was committed; actions for slander being limited to 2 years. Actions on penal statutes, if brought by the party aggrieved, are limited to 2 years; if brought by a common informer, are limited to

1 year. The lapse of 60 years bars actions for the recovery of real property, when brought by the Crown against a subject. The remedy in all the above cases may be lost by the lapse of time, but the right survives and may sometimes be made available in other ways than by action. Formal acknowledgment of a right by the person to whom it is adverse will render of no effect any lapse of time which has taken place, but time will run afresh from the acknowledgment. The law upon this subject is very complex and difficult.

Literature, Royal Society of, 20, Hanover Square, W. **Secretary,** Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A.

LLOYD'S.

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71. The objects were described as being (1) the carrying on of the business of marine insurance by members of the society, (2) the protection of the interests of members of the society in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight, and (3) the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information. To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," the Corporation publish "Lloyd's Weekly Shipping Index" every Thursday, "Lloyd's Calendar" annually, and "Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels." A "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of losses is kept in the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport

risks at least £5000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee have also adopted a system under which a separate guarantee, applicable only to claims on fire policies, and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, have generally furnished similar guarantees. They are also required to pay an entrance fee and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 10s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay annually £7 7s. and associates £5 5s.

Secretary, Captain Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield, R.N.

LYOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a committee of 60 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, elected at the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 14 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture, engineering, and the iron and steel industry. Branch Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey and on the Clyde. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100Ar, and for wooden vessels by Ar. It is from the latter character that the phrase "All at Lloyd's" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1907, over 490 miles of chain cable and 9196 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 14,070 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 867,000 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30th, 1907, 10,285 vessels of 19,724,728 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book, and 488 vessels of 1,045,944 tons were building at home and abroad under the supervision of a surveying staff which includes at present 308 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the last

9 years, ending June 30th, 1907, 11,786,811 tons of new vessels have been classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was established in 1834 by the amalgamation of the two rival registers of shipping which then existed—viz., the "Green Book," founded in 1760 by a Committee of Underwriters, and the "Red Book," founded in 1798 by a Committee of Shipowners. Lloyd's Register issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky Register Book, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1907-8 edition of the Register Book contains 30,203 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A Register of Yachts is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of 7323 yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3489 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE.

Offices: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Lodge, Sir Oliver J., was b. June 12th, 1851, ed. at Newport Grammar School, Shropshire, and Univ. Coll., London. He was Professor of Physics Univ. Coll., Liverpool, '81-1900, and since 1900 has been Principal of Birmingham Univ., Rumford. Medallist Royal Society '93, Romanes Lecturer, Oxford, 1903. He is M.Sc., F.R.S., D.Sc. Lond., Oxon. and Vict., LL.D. St. Andrew's, Glasgow and Aberdeen. Knighted 1902. He has published many scientific works. Address: "Mariemont," Birmingham.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '81. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and 44 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its Statistical and Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Russia, Italy, France, Turkey, Canada and Spain, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for Switzerland, Spain, Roumania and Russia. Under the scheme of Commercial Education, on which the Chamber has been engaged for 18 years past, the eighteenth examination for junior commercial certificates, the fourteenth examination for senior commercial education certificates and the third examination for teachers' diplomas took place during 1907, when 6160 candidates presented themselves, of whom about 50 per cent. were successful. There is an Employment Department. The Chamber of Commerce Journal is issued monthly, price 6d. President, Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P. Office, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. Secretary and Editor, Mr. Kenric B. Murray.

LONDON, ADMINISTRATION OF.

- I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.
 II. LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
 III. CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF
 LONDON.

I. LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116.93 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors (but in Oct. 1906 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 200). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county.

The last election, the seventh, took place on Saturday, March 2nd, 1907. The results of this and the previous elections were as follows:—

	Pro- gressives.	Municipal Reformers.*	Inde- pendents.
1889 . . .	71	47	—
1892 . . .	84	34	—
1895 . . .	59	59	—
1898 . . .	70	47	1
1901 . . .	84	32	2
1904 . . .	83	34	1
1907 . . .	38	79	1

* Called Moderates '89-1904.

There were 58 contested elections in 1907. Out of a total of 840,730 voters on the register, 436,404, or 55.5 per cent., voted, as compared with 40.8 per cent. who voted in 1901, and 45.7 per cent. in 1904.

Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 2nd, 1907, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council. The figures in brackets after the name of the division give the number of voters in those divisions. The list has been corrected up to Nov. 25th, 1907.

Battersea (22,914). *Mr. W. Davies (P.), 7250; Mr. A. Shirley Benn (M.R.), 7217.

Bermondsey (15,648). *Dr. A. Salter (P.), 4797; *Mr. A. A. Allen (P.), 4795.

Bethnal Green, North-East (11,027). *Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P. (P.), 3887; *Mr. Edwd. Smith (P.), 3776.

Bethnal Green, South-West (9708). Rev. Stewart Headlam (P.), 2995; Mr. Percy A. Harris (P.), 2762.

Bow and Bromley (14,745). Mr. W. S. M. Knight (M.R.), 3285; Mr. H. V. Rowe (M.R.), 3212.

Brixton (13,921). Mr. W. Haydon (M.R.), 4997; Mr. S. J. G. Hoare (M.R.), 4928.

Camberwell, North (18,204). *Mr. R. Bray (P.), 5449; *Mr. H. R. Taylor (P.), 5365.

Chelsea (16,802). Mr. T. C. E. Goff (M.R.), 5877; Mr. R. C. Norman (M.R.), 5779.

City of London (25,784; four seats). Mr. Alderman Hanson (M.R.), 7603; Mr. N. L. Cohen (M.R.), 7519; Mr. W. H. Pannell (M.R.), 7484; *Mr. Stuart Sankey (M.R.), 7451.

IV. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

V. METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

VI. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

Clapham (28,076). Mr. J. W. Domoney (M.R.), 10,200; Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (M.R.), 10,158.

Deptford (21,549). *Mr. Sidney Webb (P.), 6135; *Mr. R. C. Phillimore (P.), 6083.

Dulwich (16,864). Mr. H. C. Gooch (M.R.), 6689; Mr. F. Hall (M.R.), 6641.

Finsbury, Central (9,733). *Capt. the Hon. Fitzroy Hemphill (P.), 2806; Mr. A. B. Russell (P.), 2791.

Finsbury, East (6687). Col. A. C. Welby (M.R.), 2024; Mr. E. Howes (M.R.), 2014.

Fulham (26,409). *Mr. Cyril Cobb (M.R.), 8413; Mr. E. G. Easton (M.R.), 8301.

Greenwich (15,987). Mr. I. H. Benn (M.R.), 6217; Lord Alexander Thynne (M.R.), 5991.

Hackney, Central (12,809). Mr. W. B. Stewart (M.R.), 3722; Mr. G. Billings (M.R.), 3659.

Hackney, North (16,990). Mr. W. H. Key (M.R.), 6205; Mr. W. R. Greene (M.R.), 6153.

Hackney, South (18,114). Mr. T. Chapman (P.), 5225; Mr. W. A. Casson (P.), 5138.

Haggerston (10,933). Hon. Rupert Guinness (M.R.), 3307; Hon. G. Johnstone (M.R.), 3131.

Hammersmith (17,949). *Mr. J. Brandon (M.R.), 5850; *Mr. E. Collins (M.R.), 5839.

Hampstead (15,012). *Mr. J. T. Taylor (M.R.), 5577; Mr. W. Reynolds (M.R.), 5508.

Holborn (12,396). Mr. E. Wild (M.R.), 4524; Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.), 4030.

Hoxton (12,019). Dr. J. Davies (M.R.), 3272; Mr. E. Gray (M.R.), 3226.

Islington, East (15,591). Mr. C. A. M. Barlow (M.R.), 4430; Mr. P. E. Pilditch (M.R.), 4402.

Islington, North (16,977). Mr. F. L. Dove (M.R.), 4924; Mr. C. K. Murchison (M.R.), 4797.

Islington, South (11,602). *Mr. G. Dew (P.), 2996; *Mr. Howell J. Williams (P.), 2929.

Islington, West (10,142). Mr. H. J. Clarke (M.R.), 3300; Mr. I. Salmon (M.R.), 3226.

Kennington (11,842). *Sir J. Williams Benn, M.P. (P.), 3424; Rev. E. Denny (P.), 3326.

Kensington, North (14,770). Mr. D. Davis (M.R.), 4418; Major C. L. A. Skinner (M.R.), 4382.

Kensington, South (14,539). *Mr. R. A. Robinson (M.R.), 5869; Dr. E. B. Forman (M.R.), 5834.

Lambeth, North (8237). *Mr. Frank Briant (P.), 2360; Mr. F. Smith (P.), 2249.

Lewisham (28,217). Viscount Lewisham (M.R.), 11,028; Mr. A. Pownall (M.R.), 10,828.

Limehouse (8022). Mr. Cyril Jackson (M.R.), 2141; Mr. J. Lort-Williams (M.R.), 2026.

Marlybone, East (9411). Viscount Duncannon (M.R.), 3612; Mr. J. Boyton (M.R.), 3562.

Marlybone, West (12,255). Lord Henry Bentinck (M.R.), 4683; Earl of Kerry (M.R.), 4625.

Mill End (6839). Mr. R. H. Montgomery (M.R.), 2023; Mr. E. H. Coumbe (M.R.), 2011.

Newington, West (12,483). *Mr. Evan Spicer (P.), 3778; *Mr. J. D. Gilbert (P.), 3759.

Norwood (16,278). Mr. C. U. Fisher (M.R.), 6585; Mr. F. St. J. Morrow (M.R.), 6539.

Paddington, North (15,664). Hon. W. Guinness, M.P. (M.R.), 4711; Mr. J. H. Hunter (M.R.), 4597.

Paddington, South (9582). *Sir R. M. Beachcroft (M.R.), 3763; *Mr. H. P. Harris (M.R.), 3709.

Peckham (18,538). *Mr. T. Gautrey (P.), 4659;
 Mr. W. L. Dowton (M.R.), 4426.
 Poplar (13,263). *Mr. W. Crooks, M.P. (P.),
 3504; *Sir J. McDougall (P.), 3476.
 Rotherhithe (13,199). *Mr. A. Pomeroy (P.),
 3693; *Mr. H. J. Glanville (P.), 3663.
 St. George's (4,751). Mr. H. Gosling (P.), 1183;
 Mr. P. C. Simmons (M.R.), 1104.
 St. George's, Hanover Square (13,477). Lord
 Chylesmore (M.R.), 5445; *Mr. H. J. Green-
 wood (M.R.), 5375.
 St. Pancras, East (12,470). Mr. A. W. Clare-
 mont (P.), 3482; Rev. F. Hastings (P.), 3410.
 St. Pancras, North (12,162). *Mr. D. S. Water-
 low, M.P. (P.), 3847; Dr. Beaton (P.), 3824.
 St. Pancras, South (7972). Mr. George
 Alexander (M.R.), 2963; Mr. F. Goldsmith
 (M.R.), 2897.
 St. Paneras, West (10,943). Mr. P. Vosper
 (M.R.), 3504; Mr. F. Cassel, K.C. (M.R.), 3471.
 Southwark, West (10,726). *Mr. T. Hunter
 (P.), 2998; Mr. A. Wilson (P.), 2953.
 Stepney (6,584). *Mr. A. O. Goodrich (M.R.),
 2366; Mr. F. Leverton Harris, M.P. (M.R.), 2292.
 Strand (10,475). *Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (M.R.)
 3580; *Lord Elcho (M.R.), 3558.
 Walworth (11,046). *Mr. J. A. Dawes (P.),
 2823; *Mr. Charles Jesson (P.), 2819.
 Wandsworth (43,269). *Sir W. J. Lancaster
 (M.R.), 15,700; *Mr. W. Hunt (M.R.), 14,535.
 Westminster (10,664). Hon. W. R. W. Peel
 (M.R.), 3479; *Mr. C. Y. Sturge (M.R.), 3392.
 Whitechapel (5,630). *Mr. W. C. Johnson (P.),
 1756; Mr. H. H. Gordon (L), 1627.
 Woolwich (22,830). Mr. W. J. Squires (M.R.),
 8904; Mr. E. A. H. Jay (M.R.), 8677.

The Aldermen are as follows:—

Retiring in 1910. Retiring in 1913.

A. Fowell Buxton (M.R.).	Henry T. Anstruther (M.R.).
B. Cooper (P.).	Visct. Middleton (M.R.).
H. L. Jephson (P.).	W. Hayes Fisher (M.R.).
Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.).	G. K. Naylor (M.R.).
W. E. Mullins (P.).	Captain G. S. C. Swinton (M.R.).
W. S. Sanders (P.).	Lord Michelham (M.R.).
Lewen Sharp (P.).	H. Ward (P.).
A. J. Shephard (P.).	T. McKinnon Wood, M.P. (P.).
W. W. Thompson (M.R.).	
E. White (M.R.).	

Sir George Goldie (elected Nov. 26, 1907.)

Chairman of the Council, Mr. H. P. Harris.

Vice-Chairman, Mr. Stuart Sankey.

Deputy-Chairman, Captain the Hon. F. Hemphill.

The Council's Officers.

Clerk, G. L. Gomme.

Deputy-Clerk, J. Bird.

Chief Engineer, Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.

Valuer, Andrew Young.

Solicitor, E. Tanner.

Comptroller, H. E. Haward.

Deputy-Comptroller, C. D. Johnson.

Statistical Officer, E. J. Harper.

Medical Officer of Health, Sir Shirley F. Murphy.

Chemist, Dr. F. Clowes.

Chief Officer, Public Control, J. Ollis.

Chief Officer, Parks and Open Spaces, Lieut.-Col.

J. J. Sexby.

Manager of Works, G. W. Humphreys.

Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Capt. J. de Courcy Hamilton, R.N. (retired).

Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. C. Fell.

Olerk Asylums Committee, H. F. Keene.

Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, M.A., D.C.L.

Assistant Educational Adviser, Dr. F. Rose.

Executive Officer (Education), R. Blair, M.A.

Assistant Executive Officer, B. M. Allen.

Architect (Education), T. J. Bailey.

Medical Officer (Education), Dr. J. Kerr.

Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley.

Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess.

Offices, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Statistics.

The area of the administrative county is 77,496·6 acres; the population (1901) 4,536,541. In 1901 there were 571,768 inhabited houses, 24,098 occupied only during the day, and 15,971 empty, giving a total number of houses, 611,837.

The assessable value of the County was on April 6th, 1907, £43,897,571 5s., a penny rate producing about £183,300.

The revenue in 1906-7 (excluding tramways, working-class dwellings, and other revenue-producing undertakings) was: ordinary, £4,792,580 (including £3,014,990 from rates), education £5,152,060 (including £3,438,341 from rates), total £9,944,640; and the estimated revenue in 1907-8 was: ordinary, £5,629,910 (including balances brought forward and £3,040,340 from rates), education £5,502,684 (including balances brought forward and £3,290,298 from rates), total £11,132,594.

The expenditure in 1906-7 was: ordinary, £4,765,844, education £4,889,866, total £9,655,710; and the estimated expenditure in 1907-8 was: ordinary, £5,095,439, education £5,155,926, total £10,251,365.

The estimated expenditure in 1907-8 may be summarised as follows:—

Interest on debt	£ 2,262,051
Redemption of debt	1,374,087
Grants to Local Authorities	645,673
Establishment and Pensions	301,340
Judicial and Coroners	78,580
Main Drainage	269,420
Fire Brigade	261,740
Parks	135,175
Pauper Lunatics	95,570
Education (excluding debt charges £758,741)	4,397,185
Miscellaneous	430,544

Total £10,251,365

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

1889-90	12 ¹ / ₂ d.	1901-2	15d.
1890-91	13 ¹ / ₄ d.	1902-3	15 ¹ / ₂ d.
1891-92	11 ¹ / ₂ d.	1903-4	16 ¹ / ₂ d.
1892-93	12 ¹ / ₂ d.	1904-5	{ Ord. 17 ⁷ / ₅₀ d. }
1893-94	13d.		{ Ed. 8 ¹ / ₂ 25d. (2- year's charge) }
1894-95	14d.	1905-6	{ Ord. 17d. }
1895-96	15d.		{ Ed. 18d. }
1896-97	15d.	1906-7	{ Ord. 17d. }
1897-98	14d.		{ Ed. 19d. }
1898-99	14d.	1907-8	{ Ord. 17d. }
1899-1900	13 ¹ / ₄ d.		{ Ed. 18d. }
1900-1	14 ¹ / ₂ d.		

The gross debt was £78,801,000 on March 31st, 1907; but deducting loans due, Council properties and other assets, the net debt was £48,314,000, including Education debt of £11,584,781.

Trams and Steamboats.

The net capital expenditure on the London County Council Tramways, which had a total length of 116½ street miles, up to March 31st, 1907, was £6,946,310 11s. During 1906-7 the receipts were £1,414,603 18s. 2d. and the expenditure £1,075,116 6s. 4d., showing a surplus revenue on working of £339,487 11s. 10d. After paying £324,656 10s. 2d. for interest and sinking fund charges, £1424 18s. 5d. on account of income tax, and meeting certain other charges, there was a net balance of £9673 15s.

The Appropriation Account opened with a surplus balance from 1905-6 of £31,249 6s. 11d., and after adding the £9673 15s. above referred to, and transferring £35,000 to the Renewals Reserve Fund (which amounts now to £141,855 1s. 5d.), the account closed on March 31st, 1907, with a balance of £5923 1s. 11d. The number of passengers carried during 1906-7 was 314,227,090.

In 1904 the Council obtained Parliamentary powers to establish a steamboat service on the Thames, and 30 steamboats were placed on the river by the time the service was formally opened by the Prince of Wales on June 17th, 1905. The net aggregate capital expenditure to March 31st, 1907, on boats and piers, was £301,081. The revenue for the year ended March 31st, 1907, was £40,670, and the working expenses were £59,086. To the deficiency, £18,416, must be added the debt charges, the total deficiency being £40,373. Up to March 1907 the contributions from the rates for the service amounted to £100,262. The number of passengers carried in the 1906 season was 3,217,580, and in 1907 2,318,447. The Council's service for the year 1907 was commenced on May 15th, and suspended on October 1st.

London Fire Brigade.

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength and appliances of the Brigade have been more than quadrupled. There are now 1105 officers and men, 40 men under instruction, 12 pilots, 194 coachmen, and 320 horses (hired). The area protected is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. The cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1906-7 (including pensions) was £254,436 os. 3d. Of this sum the fire insurance companies contributed £35,929 2s. 9d., the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £7935 11s. 4d. The balance, £200,571 6s. 2d., plus £67,248 10s. 2d. for interest and repayment charges on capital, i.e. a total of £267,819 16s. 4d., was raised from the ratepayers. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1906 shows an increase in the number of fires of 332 as compared with those in 1905. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 6019. Of these 1237 were false alarms, and 939 were calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Captain J. De C. Hamilton, R.N. (retd.); Divisional Officers, Mr.

Sidney G. Gamble, C.E., and Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N.; Assistant Divisional Officer, Mr. A. R. Dyer. Headquarters, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.

II. LONDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

By the London Education Act, 1903, the Education Act 1902 was, with some modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education authority on May 1st, 1904.

The Education Committee is constituted as follows:—

Members of the Council (38)—

H. Percy Harris	Gooch, H. C.
(Chairman of the Council.)	Gray, E.
Stuart Sankey (Vice-Chairman of the Council.)	Guinness, Hon. R.
Capt. the Hon. FitzRoy Hemphill (Deputy-Chairman of the Council.)	Headlam, Rev. S.
Allen, A. A.	Hoare, S. J. G.
Barlow, Dr. C. A. M.	Jackson, Cyril.
Beaton, Dr. R. M.	Jay, E. A. H.
Bentinck, Lord Henry.	Key, W. H.
Clarke, H. J.	Kinloch-Cooke, Sir C.
Cobb, C. S.	Lancaster, Sir William.
Collins, E.	Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin.	Lygon, Hon. H.
Cornube, E. H.	Mullins, W. E.
Dew, G.	Rowe, H. V.
Forman, Dr. E. Baxter.	Russell, Arthur B.
Gautrey, T.	Sanders, W. S.
Goldsmith, Frank.	Shepherd, A. J.
	Skinner, Major C.
	Sturge, C. Y.
	Taylor, John T.
	Webb, Sidney.
	Welby, Lieut.-Col.
	A. C. E.

Women (5)—

Adler, Miss N.	Lawrence, Miss Susan.
Bryant, Mrs. S., D.Sc.	Phipps, Mrs. Wilton.
Frere, Miss.	

London's Educational Progress.

The educational progress of London since '70 will be seen by the following table, and also the "rate" at the end of each triennial period:—

COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

	Rate at end of each Triennial Period.	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
	d.			
1870	—	—	—	—
1873	'89	58,581	59,606	40,481
1876	3'0	146,074	146,031	114,380
1879	5'15	219,291	233,480	185,518
1882	6'15	280,275	295,833	238,205
1885	8'0	357,298	364,140	290,099
1888	8'37	407,636	420,914	328,578
1891	10'7	428,035	450,981	347,857
1894	10'2	468,300	488,038	390,812
1897	12'34	512,025	520,877	421,960
1900	13'37	546,483	536,019	439,744
1903	14'66	572,649	549,667	475,510
1904	15'18	579,030	550,329	485,343
1905	16'0	588,703	554,646	493,975
1906	18'0	599,407	557,229	495,901
1907	19'0	604,420	564,583	504,335

NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS.

	School places provided.	No. on the Roll.	Average attendance.
1870	261,158	221,401	173,406
1873	282,936	259,543	195,662
1876	287,116	259,436	199,605
1879	271,314	235,084	182,728
1882	263,617	223,297	174,723
1885	262,175	211,711	168,712
1888	262,022	207,887	162,349
1891	258,329	210,516	162,525
1894	257,652	226,163	177,579
1897	256,896	227,568	178,257
1900	220,987	219,921	174,702
1902	218,376	215,359	175,330
1903	217,088	213,297	177,974
1904	215,121	210,141	177,884
1905	213,023	205,323	175,149
1906	147,100	192,477	105,163
1907	153,953	176,087	153,014

Subjects of Instruction.

The general subjects of instruction in all schools include:

(a) English language—correct pronunciation, reading aloud, recitation, writing, oral and written composition, and grammar.

(b) Arithmetic—oral and written.

(c) Knowledge of the common phenomena of the external world—formation of the habit of intelligent and accurate observation, and its application, with simple experiments, to the daily life and surroundings of the scholars.

(d) *Geography—physical features of the earth, and specially of the British Isles and the British Dominions.

(e) *History—great persons and events in English history, and the growth of the British Empire.

(f) Drawing—from actual objects, memory and brush drawing, and hand and eye training.

(g) Singing—by note, with proper breathing.

(h) Physical exercises—according to an approved system.

(i) Plain needlework—for girls.

For older scholars.—For boys: manual instruction in woodwork and metalwork. For girls: cookery, laundry-work, household management, and cutting out garments.

One or two subjects, other than those named above, are in many cases taught to older scholars. As a rule, these extra subjects are one or more of the following: algebra, Euclid, mensuration, mechanics, chemistry, animal physiology, hygiene, botany, Latin, French, German, bookkeeping, and shorthand.

Part of the instruction for infants is given by means of appropriate and varied occupations. Bible instruction also is given.

Teachers, Defective Children, Evening Schools, etc.

Taking advantage of the Elementary Education Act, '91, which came into operation on Sept. 1st, '91, all the day-schools under the control of the School Board were made free. The number of teachers employed in L.C.C. schools at Lady-day 1907 was 12,548.

* Not required in infants' schools.

The number of teachers (excluding pupil teachers and probationers) in non-provided schools at Lady Day 1907, was 4440. Efficient instruction is provided for blind and deaf children; and under the powers of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, '93, arrangements have been made, where necessary, for the admission of such children into suitable homes or institutions. There are also special arrangements for the instruction of physically and mentally defective children, and for the physically defective in separate centres. The number of children in the L.C.C. schools for blind, deaf, and mentally and physically defective children at Lady-day, 1907, was 7008.

Advantage has been taken of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Acts and the Education Acts relating to children wandering or not under proper control, or begging or not under proper guardianship, or persistently truanting from school, or charged with felony, etc., to send such cases to industrial schools (a) under voluntary management, or (b) under public management. There are 44 of the former schools and 8 of the latter: (1) two industrial schools for boys, one at Feltham and one at Mayford; (2) an industrial school for girls at Isleworth; (3) a home for little boys at Clapham Park; (4) two truant schools for boys, one at Homer-ton and the other at Highbury; and (5) day industrial schools (mixed) in Drury Lane, Brunswick Road, Poplar, and Ponton Road, Nine Elms.

Evening schools are held in every part of the Metropolis. The total number of pupils admitted in the session 1906-7 was 125,728. The subjects taught are classed under the following heads: Elementary English, commercial, languages, science and art; Euclid, etc.; vocal music; cookery, laundry-work, etc.; manual training, wood-carving and metal-work. Instruction in some form of physical exercises is given in every school; in the summer months swimming is taught; and the libraries of the schools are open for the free use of the students. A small sessional fee is charged.

The expenditure on maintenance account in the financial year 1906-7 was £4,218,486, and the revenue from Government grants, etc., amounted to £1,373,718.

Higher Education.

The total maintenance expenditure for the year in respect of training of teachers, secondary schools, technical institutions, polytechnics, evening schools, etc., amounted to £677,308. Of this expenditure the sums of £79,487 and £104,408 were granted in aid of secondary schools and polytechnics and technical institutions respectively. Against this expenditure receipts, including government grants, students' fees, etc., must be set—namely, £339,157.

The work of the Council in regard to Higher Education may also be stated by giving a list of the institutions aided or conducted by the Council: viz., 5 University Schools; 10 Polytechnics; 13 Institutions conducted by the Council; 8 Technical Institutes conducted by separate governing bodies; 6 Schools of Art; 4 Evening Classes in Science, Art, and Technology; 28 Secondary Boys' Schools; 29 ditto Girls' Schools; 8 Mixed Schools; and 22 Domestic Economy Schools and Classes.

III. CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councillors are elected on St. Thomas's Day, and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the City companies or guilds (see p. 297), and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. A poll, to be taken by ballot, may however be demanded, if necessary. The names of the two selected aldermen are then submitted to the general body of the aldermen, who choose usually the first, but sometimes, for a special reason, prefer the second. The Lord Mayor elect is presented to the Lord Chancellor to receive the assent of the Crown to the election; he is sworn before the retiring Lord Mayor and aldermen on Nov. 8th, and on Nov. 9th he is escorted by the citizens in procession to the Royal Courts of Justice to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice and again sworn. The mayoralty thus commenced lasts a year, but the same alderman has in rare instances been re-elected for a second, and in ancient times for even a third period of service. His public duties absorb every moment of the Lord Mayor's time, and the £10,000 annually voted by the Corporation does not half cover his expenses while in office. As head of the Corporation he presides at Common Hall, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; he presides at the justice-room of the Mansion House, and is first commissioner of the Central Criminal Court; he is a trustee of St. Paul's and a governor of the Royal Hospitals and other institutions, and of several charities. He is head of the City Lieutenancy. He is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

The present Lord Mayor is Alderman Sir

John Bell. The Lord Mayor's private secretary is Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E., Mansion House.

The Sheriffs are Alderman David Burnett and Mr. C. C. Wakefield.

The alderman of the ward, or (in his absence) the Lord Mayor, presides over the annual ward-mote for the election of common councilmen. At a bye-election during the year the deputy may preside in the absence of the alderman. Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, for which a new home is being provided in the new Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '98, the Commission being dissolved. To cope with this new work a Public Health Department was formed by the Corporation.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir F. Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (the Right Hon. Sir J. C. Dimsdale, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.P., who was Lord Mayor in 1902, salary £2500) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell.

The Common Serjeant (Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £2500) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Mr. James Bell, salary £2500) keeps the charters and records of the City, and attends all courts held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. He has

the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only.

The Remembrancer (Mr. Adrian Pollock, salary £1500) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters.

The Sword Bearer (Col. Ker-Fox) carries the sword, being the emblem of justice, before the Lord Mayor. The last three are appointed by the Common Council. There are a number of other officers—legal, ceremonial, and official.

London Livery Companies.

There have been 109 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. An asterisk is prefixed to the names of the twelve principal companies. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

The following is a list of the Companies, with the number of members, income where it is known, Clerk and Hall or Office:—

Apothecaries, 150; A. Mowbray Upton, Water Lane, E.C.

Armourers and Brasiers, 93, £8,000; Marshall Pontifex, 81, Coleman Street, E.C.

Bakers, 144; F. C. Lingard, 16, Harp Lane, E.C.

Barbers, 120; F. C. Lingard, Monkwell St., E.C.

Basketmakers.

Blacksmiths, 89; W. H. Garrett, 6, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.

Bowyers, 26, £660; H. E. Griffith, 11, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, E.C.

Brewers, 54, £2500; William Higgins, Addle Street, E.C.

Broderers, 33; George William Barber, J.P., 13, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

Butchers, 168; H. J. V. Philpott, Bartholomew Close, E.C.

Carmen, 32, £70; H. W. Capper, Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.

Carpenters, 150, £17,180; J. Hutton Freeman, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

Clockmakers, 74; H. C. Overall, Guildhall, E.C.

Clothworkers, 177, £60,000; Peter MacIntyre Evans, M.A., 41, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Coachmakers, 96, £960; Thos. Henry Gardiner, Noble Street, Falcon Square, E.C.; and 8, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Cooks, 76; G. C. Sherrard, M.A., 34—36, Gresham Street, E.C.

Coopers, 187; H. P. Boyer, 71, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Cordwainers, 101; C. H. W. Mander, 7, Cannon Street, E.C.

Curriers, 64; E. H. Burkitt, The Hall, 6, London Wall.

Cutlers, 105; W. C. Beaumont, 4, Warwick Lane, E.C.

Distillers, 37; T. G. Vickery, Guildhall, E.C.

Drapers, 260; Sir William Sawyer, Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street.

Dyers, 85; G. F. Sutton, M.A., 10, Dowgate Hill, E.C.

Fanmakers, 101, £900; George Slade, M.A., 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

Farriers, 97; B. F. Popham, 140, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Felt-makers, 65; A. Peachey, 17, Salisbury Square, E.C.

Fishmongers, 335, £48,132; J. Wrench Towse, Fishmongers' Hall.

Fletchers, 20, £100; Percy Beaumont Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Founders, 181, £1,830; Arthur Hughes, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

Framework Knitters, £190; John Woodhouse J.P., 45, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Fruiterers, 88; John Eagleton, 40, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Gardeners, 50, £53; E. A. Ebbelwhite, 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Girdlers, 90, £4,300; W. D. Smythe, 39, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Glass-sellers, 35; R. H. Evans, 58, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Glaziers, 80; W. J. B. Tippetts, C.C., 11, Maiden Lane, E.C.

Glovers, 79; A. W. Burn, 2, Moorgate Street Buildings, E.C.

Gold and Silver Wire-drawers, 120; W. E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

Goldsmiths, 150; Sir Walter S. Prideaux, Goldsmiths' Hall.

Grocers, 287; R. V. Somers-Smith, Princes Street, E.C.

Gunmakers, 34 (on Livery); D. C. Lee, 46, Commercial Road East, E.

Haberdashers, 341; J. Eagleton, Haberdashers' Hall, Gresham Street, E.C.

Horners, 100, £100; T. Howard Deighton, C.C., 44, King William Street, E.C.

Innholders, 80; J. A. Druce and F. Druce, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.

Ironmongers, 37; R. C. Adams Beck, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Joiners, 111, Livery; H. L. Bedford, St. Sepulchre's Church, E.C.

Leathersellers, 152, £23,000; W. Arnold Hepburn, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

Loriners, 293; C. F. J. Jennings, 27, Walbrook, E.C.

Masons, 56; R. L. Hunter, 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Mercers, 197; G. H. Blakisley 4, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Merchant Taylors, 304; E. Nash, 30, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Musicians, 104, £420; Clerk, T. C. Fenwick, 16, Berners Street, W.

Needlemakers, 62; J. King Farlow, 3 & 4, Crooked Lane, King William Street, E.C.

Painters, 148; T. H. Pritchard, 9, Little Trinity Lane, E.C.

Pattenmakers, 40, £87; Charles Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.

Paviors, 16; W. P. Neal, 62, London Wall, E.C.

Pewterers, 111; C. W. Sawbridge, 15, Lime Street, E.C.

Plasterers, 46; A. F. Mott, 22, Bedford Row, W.C.

Playing-card Makers, 150; W. Hayes, Guildhall, E.C.

Plumbers, 147; W. R. E. Coles, 1, Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.

Poulterers, 117, £1,300; H. W. Liversidge, Library Chambers, Temple, E.C.

Saddlers, 99; John W. Sherwell, 141, Cheap-side, E.C.

*Salters, 178; S. W. Luard, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
 Scriveners, 51; J. C. Wootton, 2, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
 Shipwrights, 200, £450; Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., 11, Temple House, E.C.
 *Skinners, 228, £44,000; E. H. Draper, B.A., Dowgate Hill, E.C.
 Spectacle-makers, 300, £1,000; Col. T. Davies Sewell, F.R.A.S., 11, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.
 Stationers, 282; C. R. Rivington, Stationers' Hall, E.C.
 Tallow-chandlers, 112; M. F. Monier-Williams, 4, Dowgate Hill, E.C.
 Tin Plate Workers, or Wire Workers, 111, £18 17s. 8d.; E. A. Ebbelwhite, 1, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
 Turners, 176; W. M. Shirreff, 53, Gresham House, E.C.
 Tylers and Bricklayers, 75; Mr. A. Horace Bird, 6, Bedford Row, W.C.
 Upholders, 32; W. H. C. Crump, 17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 *Vintners, 205; Charles Lomas, Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, E.C.
 Wax Chandlers, 37; T. R. Bridgwater, Gresham Street, E.C.
 Weavers, 92, £1168; Charles A. Bannister 70, Basinghall Street, E.C.
 Wheelwrights, 154; J. B. Scott, 32, Coal Exchange, E.C.
 Wire Workers. (See Tin Plate Workers.)
 Woolmen, 25; P. C. C. Francis, M.A., 19, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

City of London Police.

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force in 1905 was 1056, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 3 chief inspectors of districts, 1 chief detective inspector, 15 district inspectors, 20 station inspectors, 9 detective inspectors, 74 sergeants, 12 detective sergeants, and 865 constables.

The detective department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 9 inspectors, 12 sergeants, 33 constables, and 24 plain-clothes patrols. In addition to the above, 60 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £135 per annum for each man. The force has also a surgeon, receiver, chief clerk, and several assistant clerks.

The Police area is divided into three districts, each containing two divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by five district inspectors and six station inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £155,000 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Chief Clerk and Superintendent, Mr. F. Francis.
 Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

IV. LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

The following is a list of the boroughs, with the number of aldermen and councillors assigned to each:—

Boroughs.	Aldermen.	Councillors.
Battersea	9	54
Bermondsey	9	54
Bethnal Green	5	30
Camberwell	10	60
Chelsea	6	36
Deptford	6	36
Finsbury	9	54
Fulham	6	36
Greenwich	5	30
Hackney	10	60
Hammersmith	6	36
Hampstead	7	42
Holborn	7	42
Islington	10	60
Kensington	10	60
Lambeth	10	60
Lewisham	7	42
Paddington	10	60
Poplar	7	42
St. Marylebone	10	60
St. Pancras	10	60
Shoreditch	7	42
Southwark	10	60
Stepney	10	60
Stoke Newington	5	30
Wandsworth	10	60
Westminster	10	60
Woolwich	6	36

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900; the second on Nov. 2nd, 1903; and the third on Nov. 1st, 1906.

The changes in the constitution of the Councils are shown in the following table:—

Majority.	Nov. 1st, 1900.	Nov. 1st, 1903.	Nov. 1st, 1906.
Moderate (or Conservative)	17	12	23*
Progressive	8	13	31†
Non-Party	3	2‡	2†
Labour	—	1	—

The strength of parties on the Councils elected in 1903 and 1906 was as follows:—

	1903.	1906.
Moderates or Municipal Reformers	594	959
Progressives	616	272
Independents	103	97
Independent Conservatives	9	—
Labour	40	34

* Municipal Reform majorities.

† Hackney (22 Progressives, 20 Independents, 18 Municipal Reformers), and Stoke Newington (30 Independents).

‡ Battersea, Bethnal Green, Hammersmith.

§ Hampstead and Stoke Newington.

In 1903 47·3 per cent. of the electors, or 310,513 out of a possible 656,350, voted, and in 1906 48·62 per cent. There were 815,247 electors on the register in 1906, but 53,699 could not vote, owing to there being no contest in their wards. Out of the 761,578 who could vote 366,720 went to the poll.

All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is not eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

One important change effected by the '99 Act was the abolition of overseers of the poor throughout the whole of London except the City. The principal duties of overseers related to the making and collection of the poor rates and the preparation of the valuation lists, and these duties are now performed by the councils. The town clerks have the powers and duties of the overseers as regards the preparation of lists of voters and jury lists. The Council levy but one rate to meet all central and local expenses—the general rate—but this is likely to vary in every parish within a borough, by reason of the parish remaining the final unit of rating. The general rate includes the poor rate, and is assessed, collected, and levied as if it were the poor rate. The rates collected in a London borough are levied in one demand note, which is to show the rateable value of the premises, the rate in the pound, the period for which the rate is made, the purposes for which it is levied, and the amount required for each purpose. The accounts of every borough council, and of any committee appointed by them, and of their officers, are audited by district auditors appointed by the Local Government Board. The auditor has power to disallow items in the accounts, or make a surcharge on the councillors who authorised any illegal payment. Where the whole of a Poor Law Union is within one borough, or where the borough comprises the whole of two or more unions, the council appoints the Assessment Committee, and the town clerk is the clerk to that committee.

V. METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 699·42 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metropolitan police are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1906 (latest returns), is 17,743, consisting of 32 superintendents, 552 inspectors, 2316 sergeants, and 14,843 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, K.C.V.O., C.S.I. Assistant Commissioners, Sir A. C. Bruce, Major E. F. Wodehouse, and Sir M. L. Macnaghten; and five Chief Constables.

The Metropolitan Police Force is divided into two groups. The uniform branch is responsible for the general policing of the Metropolis, the preservation of order, and the prevention of crime. The Criminal Investigation Department is more immediately responsible for the detection of crime.

The staff of the latter is distributed between a central office at New Scotland Yard and the divisions, where the work is carried on under the charge of a local inspector immediately responsible to the divisional superintendent.

The Convict Supervision Office registers the names and particulars of discharged convicts on licence, and other criminals under police supervision in England, and retains photographs and marks of these persons, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act of '71. This office is in a position to do much practical good by assisting, in co-operation with various recognised private organisations, for the benefit of discharged prisoners who are desirous of leading an honest life.

The Criminal Identification Department maintains registers, available to all police forces, containing information as to the antecedents of all the more troublesome criminals released from prison. The means of identification adopted is the Finger Print system, which in July 1902 superseded the less accurate Bertillon method of identifying by corporal measurements. The Finger Print system of identification has answered every expectation, and it is being rapidly adopted on the Continent, in America, and in the Colonies.

Among other departments of the Metropolitan police are the Executive Branch, and the Public Carriage and Lost Property Branch.

The financial administration is under the control of the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District, A. R. Pennefather, Esq., C.B., who is appointed by the Crown, and has the direction of contracts of every description, the management of all police buildings, buys the sites of and erects new buildings, and all the property of the police force is vested in him. He is also the receiver for the Metropolitan police courts, and the police court buildings are vested in him. The income of the force for the year 1906-7 was £2,335,048, and of the pension fund £260,566.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan area for 1906-7 was £52,911,670. The police rate is now fixed at 9d. in the £, of which 4d. in the £ is payable out of the Local Taxation Account under the Local Government Act of '88. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1906-7 was £1,526,865.

A Royal Commission was appointed (July 1906) to inquire into the duties of the force. It is constituted thus: Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K.C., M.P. (Chairman), Messrs. C. A. Whitmore, Rufus Isaacs, K.C., M.P., and W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; Secretary, Mr. J. S. T. Leslie.

VI. METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

The **Metropolis Water Act, 1902**, constituted a Water Board, called the "**Metropolitan Water Board**," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed by the county councils and other authorities within the water area, as follows: London County Council, 14; City of London, 2; Westminster, 2; the other Metropolitan boroughs (27), one each; West Ham, 2; the county councils of Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex and Surrey, 1 each; the urban districts of East Ham (now a borough), Leyton, and Walthamstow, 1 each; the combined urban districts of Buckhurst Hill, Chingford, Loughton, Waltham Holy Cross, Wanstead and Woodford, 1; the combined urban districts of Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, Penge, Bexley, Dartford, Erith, and Footscray, 1; the urban districts of Tottenham and Willesden, 1 each; the borough of Ealing and the urban districts of Acton and Chiswick, 1; the urban districts of Brentford, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Hanwell, Heston and Isleworth, Sunbury, Teddington, and Twickenham, 1; the urban districts of Edmonton, Enfield, and Southgate, 1; the urban districts of Hornsey and Wood Green, 1; the boroughs of Kingston and Wimbledon, and the urban districts of East and West Molesey, Esher and the Dittons, Ham, Surbiton, Barnes, the Maldens and Coombe, 1; the Thames Conservators and the Lea Conservancy Board, 1 each. The chairman and vice-chairman are elected by the Water Board, either from the members, or from outside the Board, and are unpaid.

The first election of the Water Board took place early in 1903. In June 1907 the second Board was elected for three years.

Chairman, Sir R. Melvill Beachcroft.
Vice-Chairman, Mr. E. B. Barnard, M.P.
Clerk, Mr. A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.
Comptroller, Mr. F. E. Harris, F.S.A.A.
Chief Engineer, Mr. W. B. Bryan, M.Inst.C.E.
Director of Water Examinations, A. C. Houston, M.B., D.Sc., 20, Nottingham Place, W.

Central Office: Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

In 1904 the undertakings of the Companies passed to and vested in the Water Board, who also took over all the debts and liabilities of the Companies, including their debenture stock. The net cost of the acquisition of the several undertakings was £31,149,005 cash, exclusive of the Debenture Stocks and Mortgage Loans transferred from the Companies to the Board under section 2 of the Act, which amounted in all to £11,624,948 Stocks.

The Capital Debt of the Board on March 31st, 1907, was:—

Metropolitan Water (A) Stock . . .	£6,060,165
(B) " . . .	34,110,226
Redeemable Debenture Stocks, etc. . .	7,236,638
	<hr/> £47,407,029

The Finance Committee estimated the revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1908, at £2,906,420; and the expenditure at £2,896,060.

The Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907, provided for uniform scales of charges for water applicable throughout the limits of supply.

The statutory area of supply covers over 53,709 miles, and comprises the whole of the administrative County of London, and parts of Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The total quantity of water supplied in 1906-7 was 82,125,249,347 gallons; in 1905-6 it was 79,572,570,244 gallons. The average daily supply was in 1906-7 225,000,683 gallons; in 1905-6 it was 218,007,041 gallons. The average estimated population supplied in 1906-7 was 6,851,045, and the supply per head per day was 32·84 gallons.

The Board's works include 62 subsiding and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, area 1497 acres, capacity 8,913,600,000 gallons, equal to the supply required for 39·62 days; 161 filters, area 161·91 acres; 78 service reservoirs, area 56·74 acres, capacity 243,142,000 gallons, or 1·08 day's supply; 54 wells and springs; 37 pumping stations other than wells; 257 engines, with 34,645 h.p.; 6043 miles of water-pipes, and 66,970 public fire hydrants and fire plugs.

London and Provincial Machinery League. Founded in 1905 to secure reform with reference to the rating of machinery which does not belong to the hereditament. President, Sir William Treloar; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. M. Leonard, 30, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

LONDON CITY AND GUILDS INSTITUTE.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. The Institute consists of Members elected by the contributing bodies in proportion to their subscriptions, a Council, and an Executive Committee. Patron and Visitor, H.M. the King; Chairman of Council, Lord Halsbury; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; Treasurer, S. S. Gladstone, Esq.; Hon. Sec., Sir John Watney; Assist. Sec., Mr. A. L. Soper. Head Office, Gresham College, E.C. The total income amounts to about £45,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—

(1) The City and Guilds' Central Technical College. See SCIENCE, IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF.

(2) The City and Guilds' Technical College, Finsbury, is an intermediate college, with which have been incorporated the provisional classes started in the Cowper Street Schools in '79, and the City School of Art. The college includes day classes and evening classes. It fulfils the functions of a finishing technical school for those entering industrial life at a comparatively early age; of a supplementary school for those who are already engaged in workshops; and of a preparatory school for the City and Guilds' Central Technical College. It was opened in '83; the building and equipment has cost about £70,000.

(3) The South London School of Technical Art, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life, and house decoration.

(4) The Department of Technology, the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country, and, by the publication of carefully prepared syllabuses for the guidance of the committees and teachers of these classes, by annual examina-

tions, and also by an organised system of inspection, to place the teaching on a sound educational basis. The examinations are held during the month of May in over sixty different subjects.

(5) The Leather Trades' School, in Bethnal Green Road, provides both day and evening classes for apprentices and others engaged in boot and shoe manufacture, conducted by a joint committee of the Institute, the Leather-sellers' and Cordwainers' Companies, and the Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

London Court of Arbitration, for the settlement of trade and commercial difficulties (established '92.) The procedure is as follows:—An agreement of reference is signed, on payment of a fee of £1 rs. at the London Chamber of Commerce by those wishing to settle any commercial dispute. Option is then given to the parties either to refer the case to a single arbitrator, to three arbitrators with a majority vote, or to two arbitrators and an umpire; or, if desired, the Court of Arbitration will nominate an arbitrator, arbitrators, or umpire, to deal with the question in dispute, who have power to examine witnesses on oath, and to call for any documents necessary. Any party to an arbitration who so desires may be represented by a barrister or solicitor. Awards can be enforced in the same manner as judgments in a court of law. A moderate scale of fees to be charged for arbitrators and umpires is arranged, yet high enough to secure the services of the best experts in the City. In ordinary cases the minimum is put at £2 2s. for the first hour, £1 rs. per hour subsequently. The following is the form of arbitration clause recommended for adoption: "All disputes which may arise relating to this contract shall be submitted to arbitration under the rules for the time being of the London Court of Arbitration." Office, London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated), Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

LONDON ELECTRIC LINES.

Besides the opening of two more "tubes" during the year, one in Dec. 1906 and the other in June 1907, the chief features of interest were the competition of the motor-buses and trams and the departure of the Central London from the one-fare system. As to the former, the topic was discussed at all the meetings of the companies, and meetings of railway representatives were held in June for the revision of fares on some working basis coupled with arrangements for the exchange of traffic. With regard to these schemes it is of interest to note that the Charing Cross to Hampstead line, which was opened in June, was described as the "Last Link" in the great plan of the Underground Electric Railways of London, Ltd. At the inaugural ceremony Sir Edgar Speyer (chairman) threw out a remarkable suggestion for co-ordination. After saying that nearly all London transportation companies had been carrying their passengers at a loss, he went on to observe that it would be very beneficial if all of them could be placed under one authority, and that he and his friends were prepared to consider suggestions for plans whereby London's municipal authorities might acquire an interest in the tubes. They would, for instance, be ready to grant a right of purchase to the municipality in consideration of the municipality providing capital, or lending its

credit in order to facilitate the raising of capital, for tube construction. The President of the Board of Trade, who was present, said as regards a Traffic Board (an expedient already suggested by a Royal Commission) the Government hoped to legislate in due course. With reference to the Central London departure, the directors decided to raise the fare for the longer distances to 3d., retaining the 2d. fare for all distances not exceeding that between the Bank and Marble Arch, workmen's fares to remain unchanged.

The London and North-Western "tube" scheme from Euston to Watford was passed by a select committee of the Commons on May 6th, 1907. It was explained that it was proposed to make a railway absolutely independent of the present goods and passenger traffic. From Watford Junction there would be a new line, meeting a branch line from Croyley Green at Watford High Street. This would be worked electrically, and the new line would run in the open on the west side of the present rails, affording accommodation at all existing stations as far as Loudoun Road. There it would dive into the earth, and would become a tube railway under the present trunk line, with a station under the present Euston Station. To avoid shunting or expenses of a terminal station, it was proposed to make a loop so that the up trains would run round the station on to the up line. It was proposed to spend £2,366,500 on the scheme.

Baker Street and Waterloo.—This line, when completed, will extend from Paddington in the north to the Elephant and Castle in the south. On March 10th, 1906, the portion lying between Baker Street and Kennington Road was opened to traffic (8 stations). In the total length of between 5 and 6 miles communications have been, or will be, made with many other lines. A further portion to the Elephant and Castle was opened on Aug. 5th. The directors (who had begun with a 2d. ordinary fare throughout) determined to adopt the system of varying fares, which came into force on July 22nd. Speaking at the half-yearly meeting on Feb. 13th, 1907, Mr. T. J. Hare (chairman) said the alteration had brought the Company additional traffic and revenue. They had carried 6,799,895 passengers, and received £44,263. At the half-yearly meeting on Sept. 4th Sir George Gibb said they had carried 9,936,995 passengers, and received £61,501. Two new stations had been opened, at the Great Central terminus and at Edgware Road, but the extension to Paddington would be postponed. The net result of the half-year was a credit balance of £6744, which would be carried forward.

Central London.—The line is 5½ miles long, starting at Shepherd's Bush, and proceeding under Uxbridge Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, to the Bank. There are 13 stations on the route. At the half-yearly meeting of the Company on Feb. 6th, 1907, Sir Henry Oakley, chairman, presiding, dividends were declared at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. There was a loss in the number of passengers, compared with the corresponding half-year, of 972,558 and of £7778 in receipts. The chairman intimated that the question of varying fares, in place of the 2d. for any distance, which system the line had inaugurated, was being considered in view of the severe motor-bus competition. For the half-year ending June the dividend on

the undivided ordinary stock was reduced to 3 per cent. per annum (as against 4 per cent.). The loss in passengers was 2,075,618, and in receipts £16,739. At the meeting on Aug. 7th, Sir H. Oakley said that the alteration in the fare (as stated above), which came into force on July 1st, had so far proved satisfactory, the extra pennies bringing in £60 to £70 per day. The exchange traffic with other lines was improving.

Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead.—This "tube" completed the system planned by the Underground Electric Railways of London Ltd. It has three termini, Charing Cross at one end and Golder's Green and Highgate at the others, there being 16 stations, mostly about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart. At various points communications exist with several other lines, the system, in fact, affording a further valuable development of London's underground railway network. The formal opening by the President of the Board of Trade took place on June 22nd, 1907, when Sir Edgar Speyer, Chairman of the Underground Electric Railways Co., made the important suggestion referred to above. On the same day the line was thrown open to the public free, when some 140,000 persons took advantage of the opportunity. The capital cost of the line, which is 8 miles long in all, works out at about £720,000 per mile. In the report for the half-year ending June it was stated that through bookings were in operation with the Baker Street and Waterloo, the Great Northern, Piccadilly, and Brompton, the London and North-Western, the Midland, the South-Eastern and Chatham, and the City and South London Railways, and on Sept. 1st through bookings would commence with the Central London Railway.

City and South London.—At the meeting on Jan. 29th, 1907, the dividend declared for the half-year was at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, as against $1\frac{1}{2}$. For the half-year ending June the dividend was at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, against $2\frac{1}{4}$; and the chairman (Mr. Stuart Wortley, M.P.), in congratulating the shareholders on the increase at the meeting on July 31st, enlarged upon the benefits being derived from the opening of the Euston extension in April.

Great Northern and City.—This line, which was opened on Feb. 14th, 1904, is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, and runs from Finsbury Park to Moorgate Street, with intermediate stations at Drayton Park, Highbury, Essex Road, and Old Street. During the half-year ending Dec. 1906 there were 7,901,923 passengers (all told), against 7,383,383 in the corresponding half. In the half-year ending June 1907, the number was 8,269,435, against 8,087,740 (all told), and at the meeting on Aug. 2nd it was stated that the increased revenue therefrom was £360. Fares were very low owing to the severe road competition.

Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton.—Opened on Dec. 15th, 1906, by the President of the Board of Trade, this is one of the undertakings of the Underground Electric Railways Co., the others being the Metropolitan District, the Baker Street and Waterloo, and the Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead. It reaches from Hammersmith to Finsbury Park, is over 9 miles long, and has 21 stations between the points named. A feature at the Holloway Road Station was the installation of a double movable stairway. At the half-yearly meeting of the Company, on Sept. 4th, 1907, Sir G. Gibb,

who presided, said the total capital expenditure to June was £6,747,715, and the balance still to be credited to the contractors, the Underground Electric Railways Co., on the share capital, was £592,400. The only construction work unfinished was a branch section from Holborn to the Strand, which they expected to open in December. During the half-year they had carried 11,953,795 passengers, and the net result, after paying interest on all the debenture stock issued to the public, was a deficit of £5270, which the Underground Co. had paid under their guarantee. The last station above mentioned is built on the site of the old Strand Theatre, and thus communication is opened up between North and West London and the East Strand district.

Metropolitan.—For the half-year ending Dec. 1906 the dividend on the ordinary stock was at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, against $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the corresponding period; while that for the six months ending June 1907 was at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. against $1\frac{1}{2}$. At the meeting on July 25th, Sir C. McLaren, M.P. (chairman), once more referred to the severity of traffic competition, but said that a recent increase of fares on the line had come up to expectations. The electrification of the line was practically completed by the end of 1906.

Metropolitan District.—For the half-year ending Dec. 1906 the dividend on the Four-per-Cent. Guaranteed Stock was declared at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The increase of fares inaugurated in September had given satisfactory results, according to the chairman's statement on Feb. 20th, 1907. For the six months ending June the dividend on the above stock was announced at £1 12s. 6d. The total deficiencies chargeable to capital for the two half-years were £47,860 and £28,191 respectively. Dealing with the fare problem at the meeting of Aug. 14th, Sir G. Gibb hoped that the London Traffic Conference, which had been formed, would find a way out of the difficulty.

Waterloo and City.—The length of the line is 1 mile 4 furlongs 6·80 chains. The South-Western Railway Co. guaranteed a 3-per-cent. dividend. During 1906 an Act was passed transferring the line to the South-Western Co., which offered in exchange for each £100 Waterloo and City ordinary stock either £67 South-Western ordinary, £105 Three-and-a-Half-per-Cent. Preference, or £110 Three-per-Cent. Debenture Stock. The final meeting of the old company was held on Feb. 7th, 1907, when it was announced that the transfer had been arranged, and a dividend for the half-year at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum was declared.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. Principal Librarian and Sec., R. W. Frazer, LL.B.

London Mendicity Society, 9, Red Lion Square, W.C. Sec., Sir Eric A. Buchanan, Bt.

London Parochial Charities. The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies, who are as follows:—**Nominated by the Crown**, Messrs. C. J. Drummond, W. H. Fisher, the Rev. R. H. Hadden, E. J. Horniman, M.P., and the Earl of Lytton; **by the Corporation**, Sir J. Savory, Bart., Messrs. C. T. Harris, C. J. Todd, and T. H. Ellis; **by the London County Council**, Messrs. Evan Spicer, Sidney Webb, Edric Bayley, and Sir W. J. Collins; **by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners**,

Messrs. C. A. Whitmore and A. H. A. Morton; by the University of London, Sir Philip Magnus; by University College, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; by King's College, Sir O. Roberts; by the City and Guilds of London Institute, Mr. L. B. Sebastian; by the Bishopsgate Foundation, Rev. T. Grear; by the Cripplegate Foundation (vacant). During the last few years over £173,000 out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, while about £36,000 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics in the Metropolis. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is £102,700. Offices, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C. Clerk, Mr. Ernald R. Warre.

London Police Courts and Magistrates. City: Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor or an Alderman. Guildhall, presided over by one of the Aldermen, in rotation, for a week at a time. Metropolitan: Bow Street, Covent Garden: Sir A. De Rutzen, R. H. B. Marsham, and E. N. F. Fenwick, Esqs. Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road: J. R. W. Bros and E. C. T. d'Eyncourt, Esqs. Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane: A. A. Hopkins and C. K. Francis, Esqs. Great Marlborough Street: G. L. Denman and Chester Jones, Esqs. Marylebone, Seymour Place: A. C. Plowden and G. Paul Taylor, Esqs. Tower Bridge (Tooley Street, E.C.): John Rose and Cecil M. Chapman, Esqs. North London, Stoke Newington Road: E. S. Fordham, Esq. Thames, Arbour Square, Stepney: F. Mead and J. Dickinson, Esqs. Westminster, Vincent Square: Horace Smith and H. Curtis Bennett, Esqs. Old Street, E.C.: A. R. Cluer and H. C. Biron, Esqs. West London (West Kensington), Vernon Street: R. O. B. Lane, K.C., and E. W. Garrett, Esqs. South-Western, Lavender Hill: Hon. John de Grey, Esq. Greenwich and Woolwich: E. Baggallay and A. Hutton, Esqs. West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford: R. A. Gillespie, Esq.: and the Borough Justices. Hours of Sitting: Mansion House, 12 to 2; Guildhall, 10 to 4; Greenwich, 10 to 1.30; Woolwich, 2.30 to 5. All other Courts, 10 to 5.

LONDON, PORT OF.

The Royal Commission appointed in 1900 to inquire into the administration of the Port of London presented a report in 1902 (for full details of which see *Mercantile Marine*, 1903 ed.). Drastic changes in the management of the port and working of the docks were recommended. In 1903 Mr. Gerald Balfour introduced a Bill which in its main outlines followed the recommendations of the Commission. The new port authority was to be a body of 40 Commissioners, 14 appointed (8 by the L.C.C., 2 by the Corporation) and 26 elected by payers of dues on ships and goods, wharfingers, etc. In joint Committee of the two Houses the Bill was greatly amended, the L.C.C. were given 9 and the Corporation 1 of the appointed Commissioners, and the allocation of the elected commissioners to the various interests concerned was much altered. The Bill did not proceed any further, however, and nothing more was done in the way of legislation or attempted legislation, except that the L.C.C. Bill for the construction of a Port Authority of 40 members (24 to be appointed by the Council) was thrown out in 1905. In Nov. 1906 Mr. Lloyd George said he had seen every interest—the Corporation of London, the Chamber of Com-

merce, the London County Council, and the Thames Conservancy—but he could not get one deputation to agree with another. He promised to take action in the 1908 session however. In fulfilment of this promise notice was given by advertisement in Nov. 1907 of the intention to introduce a Bill in the 1908 session “to establish and incorporate a Commission as to the Port Authority of the Port of London, and to vest in the commissioners all necessary powers for the control, management, improvement, and preservation of the Port of London.” The intention appears to be to combine in the one authority all the powers now exercised by a number of authorities, which will be to that extent superseded. The Bill provides for compensation to people dispossessed and for the purchase of property which the new Port Authority may need; but full details were not of course available at the time of going to press (Nov. 22nd, 1907).

London Reform Union. Inaugurated Oct. '92. A non-party organisation having branches in many of the Metropolitan parliamentary constituencies. Its object is to improve the municipal government of London, the administration of its public affairs, and the collective organisation of its civic life. The Union is in general agreement with the policy of the Progressive Party on the London County Council. It has instituted an annual “Citizen Sunday” in London, and does much educational work. Chairman, Mr. F. W. Maude, J.P.; Treasurer, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P.; Sec., Mr. F. W. Galton. Offices, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C. Telephone 1972 Central.

London Salvage Corps. This corps was first established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Metropolitan Board of Works, when the Metropolitan Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1906 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 3120; outside, 165; total, 3285. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 11 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 20 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 8 coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: Commercial Road, E., Supt. Pennock; Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. Cahill; Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. Allen; Upper Street, Islington, Supt. Paskins. Headquarters: 63-66, Watling Street. Supt. Allison is in charge, and the Chief Officer, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the

jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. Theatres licensed by letters patent from the Crown do not, even in the foregoing places, require the Lord Chamberlain's licence. One copy of every new play, prologue, or epilogue,—or new addition to an old play, prologue, or epilogue,—intended to be produced at any theatre in Great Britain, must be sent to the Lord Chamberlain at least seven days before it is first acted or produced. An account of the theatre where, and the time when, it is to be acted or produced, must be signed by the manager. In the event of its being disallowed by the Lord Chamberlain, either before or after the expiry of the seven days, it must not be presented. It is lawful for the Lord Chamberlain to disallow it, if he considers it fitting for him so to do, "for the preservation of good manners, decorum, or the public peace." A fine of £50 may be levied on any person who presents a piece either before it has been allowed, or subsequent to its being disallowed, while the licence of the theatre where it was presented becomes void. The **Examiner of Stage Plays** is Mr. George Alexander Redford.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office is hereditary, and at present is held by Lord Cholmondeley.

Lord's Day Observance Society, 20 Bedford Street, W.C. Sec., Rev. Frederic Peake, LL.D.

Loubet, Emile, ex-President of the French Republic, was born at Marsanne, in the department of the Drôme, where his father was a farmer, on Dec. 31st, 1838. He became a barrister, practising at Montélimar, and steadily rose step by step from the Municipal Council of Montélimar to the Presidency of the Republic, passing through the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate *en route*, and having held the offices of Mayor of Montélimar ('70), President of the Council-General of the Drôme ('85), Minister for Public Works ('87), Prime Minister (Feb. to Dec. '92) and President of the Senate '92. It was the Panama affair which caused the fall of his Ministry, but he was in no way implicated. As President of the Senate he was kept more or less outside of parties, though he was known to be a Moderate with Radical tendencies. On the sudden death of President Faure, in Feb. '99, he was elected (18th) by a large majority to succeed him, and held office till 1906. His uprightness, patriotism, and simplicity of demeanour made him the most popular President France has ever had. He was visited at Paris by the King of Sweden, the Queen-Dowager and Queen of Holland, the King of Belgium, the King of Greece, the Czar and Czarina, the

King of Portugal, the King and Queen of Italy, the King of Spain, and King Edward VII.; and himself paid visits to the Czar at St. Petersburg, to King Edward VII. at Windsor, and to the Kings of Italy, Spain, and Portugal. He married in '69, his wife being the daughter of an ironmonger of Montélimar. There are three children.

LUNACY STATISTICS, UNITED KINGDOM.

The figures given below are taken from the last published reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales, and for Scotland, and His Majesty's Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland.

The number of lunatics, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in the three kingdoms, were as shown in the following table on Jan. 1st in each of the years named:

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1859	36,762 18'67	6,015 19'8	—
1869	53,177 23'93	*6,975 *21'5	—
1879	69,885 27'54	†8,878 †24'8	‡12,982 ‡25'0
1889	84,340 29'65	11,664 29'5	16,026 33'7
1899	105,086 32'06	14,979 34'5	20,863 46'3
1904	117,199 34'71	16,415 35'9	22,794 51'6
1905	119,829 35'09	17,241 36'3	22,996 52'2
1906	121,979 35'31	17,450 36'3	—
1907	123,988 35'48	17,593 36'83	23,554 53'7

* Average 1866-70. † Average 1876-80. ‡ 1880.

In regard to Ireland, the Census Commissioners for 1901 estimated that there were then 3868 lunatics and idiots at large, besides those under care.

As to sex, the figures are as follows:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Males ..	57,176	8,594	12,254
Females	66,812	8,999	11,300
	123,988	17,593	23,554

There are three classes into which the insane may be divided, particulars of which are given on the next page.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Private	9,889	2,563	845
Pauper	113,136	14,979	22,547
Criminal	963	51	162
	123,988	17,593	23,554

As to the forms of insanity, the most recent statistics (England and Wales) tend to show that whilst the proportion of cases of mania is diminishing, that of melancholia is increasing, as also is senile dementia. As to recovery of patients, the figures show that, of the 8009 cases admitted to asylums in 1886, there left on recovery 1628 within that year and 1027 more during 1887—i.e. 33 per cent. of the total admitted. Yet, during the whole twenty years, the recoveries amounted to 2991, or 37'3 per cent. Of these 2991 patients, 2055, or nearly 88'8 per cent., had recovered

within two years of admission; 271, or 9 per cent., in from three to five years; 49, or 16 per cent., in from six to ten years; and 16, or 0.5 per cent., in from eleven to twenty years.

In England and Wales the total cost of the buildings and land for County, District and County Borough Asylums up to Jan. 1st, 1907, amounted to £21,027,878. The total average weekly cost per head for maintenance for the year 1906 was 10s. 2½d.

In Scotland the land and buildings up to May 15th, 1903, cost £2,276,318. The net outlay for lands, buildings, and furniture in 1905-6 was £240,992. The average weekly cost per head of patients in District Asylums for the year ended May 15th, 1906, was 17s. 7½d., being 9s. 11d. maintenance and 7s. 8½d. interest, etc. Of the receipts, Government grants amounted to £115,972; patients' contributions, £21,577; rates, £253,559.

In Ireland the land and buildings up to Jan. 1st, 1904, cost £2,998,631. The average weekly cost per head for the year ended March 31st, 1906, was 10s. 7½d., being 8s. 10d. for maintenance and 1s. 9½d. for interest. The receipts included Parliamentary grants, £195,823; patients' payments, £10,523; rates, £330,196.

A Royal Commission was appointed in August 1904 to consider the existing methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics, and with imbecile, feeble-minded, or defective persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws; and, in view of the hardship or danger resulting to such persons and the community from insufficient provision for their care, training, and control, to report as to the amendments in the law or other measures which should be adopted in the matter. In Nov. 1906 the Commission were directed also to consider the working of the Commission in Lunacy, the Masters in Lunacy, and the Lord Chancellor's Visitors in Lunacy, and report if any amendments in the system were needed. The Commission consists of the Marquis of Bath (Chairman), Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B., Mr. Charles Hobhouse, M.P., Mr. Fredk. Needham, M.D., Mr. H. D. Greene, K.C., M.P., Mr. C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C., the Rev. H. N. Burden, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Mr. C. S. Loch, and Mrs. Pinsent.

LUXEMBURG.

The reigning Grand Duke is Wilhelm, b. April 22nd, 1852, who married in '93 Marie Anne, daughter of Miguel, Duke of Braganza, and succeeded Nov. 10th, 1905. He has six daughters but no son. In July 1907 it was settled that the succession should devolve on the Grand Duke's daughters and their descendants in order of birth. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxembourg is declared neutral territory, and since '73 forms a Catholic Bishopric. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 45 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). Area, 998 sq. m.; pop. 246,455 (with the exception of about 3500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, Luxembourg, pop. 21,000. Revenue, 1905, £571,688; expenditure, £569,884; public debt,

1906, £426,048; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxembourg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

Minister of State, P. Eyschen.

British Minister, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (residing at the British Legation at The Hague, Netherlands).

Luzzatti, Signor, is a politician who has long held a prominent position in the Italian Parliament. He was Minister of the Treasury in 1891 in the first Rudini Cabinet, and again in '96, and held the same portfolio from Nov. 2nd, 1903, till March 28th, 1905. In 1906 his great debt conversion scheme was carried. He is an admirer of the English school in economics, and has written largely on economic subjects in the Italian press; while his contributions to the reviews have made his name known far and wide as an authority on financial and economic subjects. He was the founder in '66 of the "People's Bank of Milan," which originated that great movement in Italy (see p. 36). Signor Luzzatti is a member of the Right. See ITALY.

Lyne, Hon. Sir William J., K.C.M.G., was b. in Tasmania 1844, and went to Queensland in '64, becoming Council Clerk at Glamorgan for 10 years. M.L.A. for Hume (N.S.W.) '80-'91, holding office in the Dibbs and Jennings Ministries. Leader of the Opposition '95-'9. Premier and Colonial Treasurer '99-1901, and superintended arrangements for inauguration of the Commonwealth. Member for Hume in Federal House of Representatives since 1901. Minister for Home Affairs 1901-3. Acting Minister for Defence 1902, Trade and Customs 1903-4 and 1905-7, Treasurer 1907. K.C.M.G. 1900. Attended Imperial Conference 1907.

Lyttelton, General the Hon. Sir Neville Gerald, K.C.B., Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council, was b. in 1845, educated at Eton, entered the Rifle Brigade in '65, and served with it in the repulse of the Fenian raid on Canada in '66, in the Jowaki campaign in India, and as A.D.C. to General Sir John Acland in the Egyptian campaign of '82. He was A.D.C. to Lord Spencer in Ireland, '68-73; Military Secretary to Sir J. Acland at Gibraltar, and to Lord Reay at Bombay, '83-90; Assistant Adjutant-Gen., '95-7, and Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office, '97-8. He commanded the 2nd British Brigade in the Sudan campaign of '98, and was promoted to the rank of major-general for his distinguished service. After a short interval at Aldershot, he went out to South Africa, and took a prominent part in the operations in Natal, first as brigadier and subsequently as General commanding a Division. In February and March 1901 he organised the pursuit of De Wet in Cape Colony and the Orange River Colony, and then took over the command of the forces in Natal and South-Eastern Transvaal. When Lord Kitchener left South Africa on the conclusion of peace he was appointed to succeed him, and in Feb. 1904 he was given his present appointment. 12, Manchester Square, W.

M

MacDonald, Sir Claude M., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., British Ambassador to Japan, is the son of Major-Gen. J. O. Macdonald, and was b. in 1852. He was ed. at Uppingham and Sandhurst. Entering the 74th Highlanders in '72, he served through the Egyptian campaign of '82, and in the Soudan of '84, attaining the rank of major. His first active diplomatic work was done at Zanzibar as Agent and Consul-General there in '87. In '88 he was appointed H.M. Commissioner on the West Coast of Africa, and afterwards became Commissioner and Consul-General in the Oil Rivers Protectorate. In Jan. '96 he was appointed H.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking, and in 1900 had to undergo a terrible siege during the Boxer outbreak, after which he was transferred to Japan. The Legation at Tokio was made an Embassy in Nov. 1905.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell Mus.D. St. Andrews, Cambridge and Edinburgh, LL.D. Glasgow, and D.C.L. MacGill Univ. Canada, was b. at Edinburgh 1847. He studied as violinist in Germany from '57 to '62, and then became King's Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music, London. His compositions are numerous. Of his works for the violin perhaps the best known are his "Pibroch," composed for Sarasate, his "Benedictus," a set of Scottish pieces entitled "From the North," and a violin concerto, brought out at the Birmingham festival of '85. Among his other compositions may be mentioned three operas, "Colomba," "The Troubadour," and "His Majesty"; three cantatas, "The Story of Sayid," "Jason," and "The Dream of Jubal"; two oratorios, "The Rose of Sharon," and "Bethlehem"; "Veni, Creator Spiritus," first given at Birmingham in '91; a "Scottish Concerto" for the pianoforte; an opera, "The Cricket on the Heath"; "London Day by Day," an orchestral suite for the Norwich Festival of 1902, and the "Coronation March." Sir A. C. Mackenzie was elected Principal of the Royal Academy of Music in Feb. '88, and in '92 was appointed conductor of the Philharmonic Society's concerts. Knighted '95. Clubs: Athenæum, Garrick, Arts. Address: R.A.M., 4, Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.

Maeterlinck, Maurice, the Belgian author, was b. in 1862. The following is a list of his works, some of which have been translated into English and have attracted considerable attention in this country:—"La Princesse Maleine," published in '92; "Pelléas et Mélisande" (which has been dramatised and represented in London), '94; "Alladine et Palomides," '94; "Aglavaine et Selysette," '97; "Douze Chansons," '96; "Le Trésor des Humbles," '97; "La Mort de Tintagiles"; "L'Intruse," and "La Sagesse et la Destinée" (all '98). M. Maeterlinck has published translations of other authors' works and written prefaces to them. He is also the author of the dramas "Ariane et Barbebleue" and "Sœur Béatrice," published in German in '90, "Monna Vanna" (prohibited in 1902, but the London Maeterlinck Society gave private performances of it), and of "Joyzelle," produced at Paris in 1903.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." No subscription or doctrinal statement is required either of trustees, professors, or students. Exhibitions and free admission to lectures and classes are given to students for the ministry, without restriction as to the sect in which they will minister. The lectures are open to all members of Oxford University without payment of fees. The new buildings at Oxford, which have cost £55,000 in all, were opened by the President, Mr. H. R. Greg, in Oct. '93. Principal, Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.Litt. (Oxon.), D.D. (Tufts).

Marconi, Guglielmo, LL.D., D.Sc., electrical engineer and pioneer of wireless telegraphy, was b. at Griffone, near Bologna, in '74. His father was an Italian, his mother an Irishwoman. He was ed. at Leghorn and Bologna Univ. It was at Bologna that his system of wireless telegraphy first attracted attention. In '96 he visited England, and with his invention sent messages across the Bristol Channel from Penarth, near Cardiff, to Weston-super-Mare. He afterwards set up installations of wireless telegraphy between the South Foreland and the East Goodwin light-vessel, the South Foreland and Wimereux in France, Harwich and Chelmsford. His system was definitely adopted by the Admiralty in 1900. In Dec. 1901 Mr. Marconi succeeded in communicating across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1902 he set up a station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and in Oct. 1907 began a public service of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic. He received the Cross of the Italian Order of the Crown from the King of Italy in Sept. 1902, the thanks of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in Jan. 1903, and the freedom of the City of Rome in the following May. Hon. D.Sc. Oxford and Hon. LL.D. Glasgow. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Marine Engineers, Institute of, 58, Romford Road, Stratford, E. President, James Knott, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sec., James Adamson.

MARRIAGE REGULATIONS AND STATISTICS.

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of

special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar.

All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. All marriages must be registered, if performed by a clergyman or the Church of England, by the clergyman, who transmits a copy to the superintendent registrar; in other cases by the district registrar, or the registering officer of the Friends, or the secretary of the synagogue among the Jews.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, provides (1) as regards marriages of British subjects with foreigners abroad, that a British subject may obtain a certificate that the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, on application, if resident in the United Kingdom, to the registrar, or, if resident abroad, to the marriage officer; (2) as regards marriages of foreigners with British subjects in the United Kingdom—except Jewish marriages—that where arrangements have been made with any foreign country for the issue of such certificates by its proper officers, Orders in Council may be made (a) requiring a foreigner about to marry a British subject to give due notice to the person by or in the presence of whom the marriage is to be solemnised; and (b) forbidding such person to allow the solemnisation until the necessary certificate has been obtained. Knowingly not to comply with these last two regulations is a criminal offence.

For Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act, 1907 (see SESSION, sect. 36).

Statistics United Kingdom, 1890—1904.

Year.	Marriages.		Year.	Marriages.	
	Number Registered.	No. per 1000.		Number Registered.	No. per 1000.
1890	271,487	14·5	1899	317,623	15·6
1892	277,335	14·5	1900	311,254	15·1
1893	267,548	13·9	1901	313,351	15·1
1894	275,655	14·2	1902	316,612	15·1
1895	279,746	14·3	1903	316,415	14·9
1896	296,089	15·0	1904	312,532	14·6
1897	303,086	15·2	1905	314,550	14·6
1898	310,071	15·4	1906	325,414	14·9

The rates vary considerably for the three parts of the Kingdom. In 1906 they were: England, 15·6 per 1000; Scotland, 14·0; Ireland, 10·3.

Master and Servant, Law as to. In the case of domestic servants the hiring is subject to a month's notice (from any date), or the payment of an extra month's wages (not board wages). A governess or tutor is usually entitled to three months' notice. It may generally be taken that if a servant is paid by the day, week, or month, he is entitled to a day's, week's, or month's notice. A servant may, however, be dismissed without notice or compensation for (1) absence without leave, (2) utter incompetency, (3) wilful disobedience to reasonable orders, or (4) gross misconduct. The death of the master puts an end to the hiring. A master is not bound to give a character to a servant, but if given it must be truthful, and if given *bonâ fide* it is privileged, and not actionable. A master is liable for the acts of his servant, as, for instance, where a coachman, through careless driving,

causes damage to other persons or their property, though he would not be liable if the servant were acting without his knowledge or authority. Apart from special arrangement, a servant cannot be compelled to pay for accidental breakages. A master is not liable for any medical attendance unless he actually authorises it. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, makes an employer liable to compensate any person who has entered into a contract of service or apprenticeship, whether by way of manual labour or clerical work or otherwise (unless the remuneration exceeds £250) for injury by "accident arising out of and in the course of the employment," that causes disablement for at least one week; unless it can be proved that the accident was caused by the employé's "serious and wilful misconduct"; and even in that case the employer will still be liable if the injury result in death or in serious and permanent disablement. "Workman" does not include "a person whose employment is of a casual nature"; but, seemingly, this does not definitely exclude such persons as jobbing gardeners and others, if there is a contract made direct with them for a regular period. Therefore the only safe plan for an employer is to insure casual as well as ordinary servants. The Act also applies to industrial diseases due to the nature of the employment. Compensation payable during partial or total incapacity is half the weekly earnings—weekly payments not exceeding £1. If the servant is under 21 when totally incapacitated, and the weekly earnings less than £1, the full amount is payable up to a limit of 10s. weekly. There is no compensation for the first week if the incapacity lasts less than two weeks. In the event of the death of an injured employé leaving "dependants," the sum payable may be as much as £300; and, if the dependants were wholly dependent, it will be at least 3 years' earnings or £150 (whichever is the larger). If there are no dependants at all, the employer would have to pay medical and funeral expenses up to £10. No contracting out of the Act is allowed except under some special scheme certified by the Registrar of Friendly Societies. Independently of the Act, an employé, as an alternative remedy, can claim damages for injury arising from the negligence of his employer or of some person for whom the employer is responsible.

Matsugata, Marquis, Japanese statesman, was b. in 1835, and springs from the Satsuma clan. After the revolution of '68 he was appointed Governor of the province of Tosa, and then became Assistant Minister of Finance. He was appointed as the representative of Japan at the Paris Exhibition of '78, and on his return home took successively the portfolios of Home Affairs and Finance ('81). He at once entered on the arduous task of restoring the currency of the country to a healthy condition. Paper currency to an enormous amount was in circulation at a discount of over 80 per cent. as compared with the silver currency; but his vigorous measures saved the situation, and in three years the paper currency was reduced in quantity and put on a par with silver. He has twice been Prime Minister, and visited England in 1902.

Maxim, Sir Hiram S., director of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, Ltd., was b. at Sangersville, Maine, U.S.A., in 1840, and educated at the ordinary public schools there, but principally

by himself all through his strenuous and successful career. He was early employed in machine works, and became a draughtsman at Boston and New York. His inventions in regard to electric lighting and machinery are numerous, but his fame rests chiefly on the automatic system of firearms which bear his name. He has also largely interested himself in the production of smokeless powder; and some few years back his attempts to solve the problem of aerial navigation attracted much attention. Knighted 1901. Address: Thurlow Park, Norwood Road, West Norwood.

MEDICAL REVIEW, 1907.

The Plague showed a sinister activity in India during 1907. The weekly deaths rose from 9000 to 49,000 in the first quarter, and the total for the period Jan. 1st to March 16th was 254,000 as compared with 316,000 for the whole year 1906. The weekly mortality reached its maximum, 82,900, in May, sinking to 2000 at the beginning of August, and then rising again; being 9500 at the end of September. The epidemic has now lasted eleven years in India, and shows no signs of abatement: so serious has it become that on Aug. 13th, 1907, His Majesty addressed a letter to the Viceroy in which he expressed his heartfelt sympathy with his Indian subjects; and further, the Secretary of State for India, in a dispatch dated July 26th, desired "that no effort should be spared to arrest the spread of the disease by means acceptable to the people." No equally destructive outbreak of plague has been recorded since that of 1348, the notorious Black Death. The mortality in 1896, the first year of the epidemic, was 30,000; in 1904 it was 1,100,000; over a million in 1905; then under half a million in 1906, and for the first four months of 1907 642,000. From the first outbreak down to April 1907, 5,250,000 people died of the disease.

Compared with its ravages in India, the plague was relatively unimportant in other countries during the year. Cases occurred, as for years past, in South Africa, in Queensland, and New South Wales; in Hong Kong and in Mauritius; in the Persian Gulf; at Oran, in Algeria; and at San Francisco, where there was a limited outbreak in the autumn.

The connection of rats with the spread of plague has now been established as a fact for some years, and the careful experimental work of the investigators of the advisory committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India has shown that the fleas infesting rats act as intermediaries between these animals, when infected, and their human victims; they have proved that the rat-fleas do actually bite man—this fact having been previously denied; and they have traced the method by which the infection is conveyed from the rat to man by the flea. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, July 10th, Oct. 19th, 1907.)

At the beginning of the year there appeared in a portion of the press sensational statements as to the efficiency of an animal derivative known as *trypsin* in the cure of cancer. The best comment on this proceeding is supplied by the following quotation from one of the journals concerned in it: "It seems cruelty incarnate to give to thousands a glimpse of hope in the midst of their misery by the untimely announcement of a new 'cure' for this ghastly disease." In an address to the Epidemiological Society, Dr. Bashford, Superintendent of the Imperial

Cancer Research Fund, stated that the number of deaths assigned to cancer increases in European countries from one to another in a manner parallel with the increasing accuracy of their vital statistics. During the last two years 1288 cases of cancer have been reported from hospitals in India, and in more than 90 per cent. the sites of disease were very accessible. The information available is sufficient to prove that the sufferers belong to vegetarian as well as other castes. Finally comparative pathology helps to discredit diet theories, for cancer has been proved to occur in all the classes of vertebrates except reptiles, in mammals tame and wild, in birds tame and wild, in amphibia, in fresh-water fish and in sea-water fish in a state of nature. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Jan. 26th, 1907.)

The second interim report of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, published during the year, is of great importance, as it directly opposes the dictum of Prof. Koch, delivered in 1901, that the bacilli of human and bovine tuberculosis are different in kind. "There can be no doubt," says the report, "that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis; and there also can be no doubt that in the majority at least of these cases the bacillus is introduced through cow's milk. Cow's milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis and of fatal tuberculosis in man"; and again—"A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cow's milk containing tubercle bacilli." The Commissioners recommended greater stringency in dealing with tuberculous cows.

At the meeting of the British Medical Association a resolution was passed that for the efficient and operative inspection of rural milk supplies, it is necessary that such inspection be made by officers not subject to periodical appointment. In connection with tuberculosis, reference may be made to the diagnostic method introduced by Sir A. Wright, which depends upon the presence in the blood of substances which he has named *Oposonins*. These have the property of so acting upon certain bacteria that the latter can be taken up and digested by the white cells of the blood, as originally described by Metchnikoff; the process being named by him *phagocytosis*. The power of the white blood-cells of an individual to destroy the microbes of certain diseases, for example those of tuberculosis, can be tested outside the body, and a measure is thereby afforded of his relative immunity or want of immunity to the disease.

Many cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred during the first half of the year in Scotland, 1600 or more being reported to the Scottish Local Government Board, of which more than 600 were returned from Glasgow. Numerous cases also occurred in Edinburgh and Dundee, and isolated cases in the country at large. In England the number reported was much smaller, but as many as 20 occurred in a single month (May) in London. Dublin and Belfast also suffered, upwards of 400 cases, with nearly 300 deaths, occurring in the latter city up to the end of May.

A conference on sleeping sickness was held

at the Foreign Office on June 17th, which was attended by delegates from Great Britain, Germany, France, Portugal, the Soudan, and the Congo Free State. The purpose was to concert international measures for dealing with this scourge.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Exeter, July 30th—Aug. 2nd. Numerous international congresses were held during the year, among which may be specified that of the International Physiological Society at Heidelberg, Aug. 13th—16th; the International Conference on Tuberculosis at Vienna, Sept. 19th—21st; the International Congress of Hygiene at Berlin, Sept. 23rd—28th. The second International Congress on School Hygiene met in London on Aug. 5th, and was attended by over 2000 members and delegates.

The second International Congress on School Hygiene was held at the University of London in August.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS (LONDON).

Charing Cross, Chandos Street, W.C.: beds 287, in-patients 2500, out-patients 22,142; fees, 115 guineas in one sum, or in sessional payments as follows: Entrance fee, 10 guineas, and 15 guineas each winter session and 10 guineas each summer session until qualified; for dental students 55 guineas, or 61 guineas payable in two instalments. **Dean, F. C. Wallis.**

Guy's, London Bridge, S.E.: beds 600, in-patients 8447, out-patients 147,521; fee, 30 guineas per annum; and an entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. **School Secretary, S. H. Croucher.**

King's College Hospital, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Beds, 220. Students have all the facilities of the laboratories of King's College. Particulars as to scholarships, fees, courses of study, etc., post free on application to the Dean, Peyton T. B. Beale, F.R.C.S. The Preliminary and Intermediate Medical Studies are conducted at King's College, London, in the Faculty of Science, Medical Division. **Secretary, Walter Smith, King's College, Strand, W.C.**

London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.: 914 beds, 14,139 in-patients, 229,408 out-patients; major operations, 3368; fee, 120 guineas for the full curriculum. All resident officers are provided with free board and rooms. **Warden, Munro Scott.**

London School of Clinical Medicine, in connection with the Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

London School of Dental Surgery, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C. The approximate cost of education for the diploma in dental surgery is: 1st year, £52 10s.; 2nd year, £52 10s.; 3rd year, £88 4s.; 4th year, £31 10s.; plus £21 examination fees, £25 for instruments, and £10 for books. Full particulars of the **Dean.**

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.: fees for University of London students: Preliminary Science, £25; Medical course (4 years), £135 in one sum or £145 in four instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum or £150 in four instalments. The practice of the Royal Free Hospital is reserved for the students of the School. **Secretary: Miss Douie, M.B., M.A.**

London School of Tropical Medicine (University of London) is connected with the Seamen's Hospital, Royal Albert Docks, and is under Government auspices. **Secretary**, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

Middlesex Hospital, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.: beds, 340. The composition fee is 135 guineas for students taking the Conjoint diploma, 145 guineas for students taking the London University degree. There are 3 entrance scholarships of £100, £50, and £25, and one of £50 open to students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. **Dean**, J. Murray, F.R.C.S.

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, E.C.: 744 beds, 7615 in-patients, 126,021 out-patients. Fees, for students commencing their medical studies 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instalments. **Dean**, T. W. Shore, M.D.; **Warden**, G. E. Gask, F.R.C.S.

St. George's Hospital: beds 360, also 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon; fees, £31 10s. per annum; entrance fee 10 guineas. Numerous scholarships, prizes, and exhibitions; two registrarships at £200 per annum; curatorships; house office open to qualified students without fee, and awarded according to merit. **Dean**, E. I. Spriggs, M.D.

St. Mary's, Paddington, W.: beds 281, in-patients 4296, out-patients 25,041. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. **Secretary**, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.: beds 603, in-patients 6608, out-patients 22,470; attendances 201,924; annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. **Secretary**: G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon.

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.: beds 300, in-patients 3498, out-patients 66,881, attendances 234,084; fees, 80 guineas; term 3 years. **Dean**: Sidney Martin, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P. **Secretary**, L. R. Thomas.

Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.: over 200 beds; fees for University of London course, 130 guineas, or 140 guineas and 150 guineas by instalments; for that of the Conjoint Examining Board, 120 guineas in one payment, 130 guineas in two instalments, or 144 guineas in six; 50 guineas dental students; term, 5 years. **Dean**: E. Percy Paton, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S. **Secretary**, W. Fryer.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

British Medical Association. The Association numbers more than 20,000 members, and expends upwards of £1500 a year in scientific investigation, scholarships, and committees. There are 38 branches in the United Kingdom, and 31 Colonial branches. Annual subscription, 25s. **Organ**, *British Medical Journal*. **General Sec.**, Guy Elliston. **Offices** (temporary), 6, Catherine Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Dental Association, *British*, 19, Hanover Square, W. **Hon. Sec.**, Norman G. Bennett.

General Medical Council. The Council deals with all matters affecting the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. There are separate Registrars for England—H. E. Allen, B.A., LL.B.; Scotland—

J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; and Ireland—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. **President**, Donald MacAlister, M.D. **Office**, 299, Oxford Street, W.

Medical Education and Registration, General Council of, 299, Oxford Street. **President**, Donald MacAlister, M.D.; **Registrar**, Henry E. Allen, B.A., LL.B.

Medical Officers of Health, Society (Incorporated) of, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C. **Secretary**, William A. Lawton.

Royal College of Surgeons of England. Incorporated 1800. The nucleus of the present Museum (Conservator, Prof. C. Stewart, F.R.S.) was the celebrated Hunterian collection. The Library (**Librarian**, V. G. Plarr), for the use of Fellows and members, contains about 54,000 volumes. The examination for the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. is held conjointly with the Royal College of Physicians at the Examination Hall, on the Victoria Embankment. That for the F.R.C.S. is held by the College of Surgeons in the same building. **Secretary**, S. Forrest Cowell, 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall East. It confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.P. **President**, Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; **Treasurer**, Sir Dyce Duckworth, M.D.; **Registrar**, E. Liveing, M.D.; **Assistant Registrar**, Oswald Browne, M.D.; **Secretary**, W. Fleming.

Royal Society of Medicine, 20, Hanover Square, W. **President**, Sir W. S. Church, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.; **Sec.**, J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.

The Imperial Cancer Research has become the most extensive and important of its kind. The investigations conducted under its auspices have influenced the whole trend of the study of cancer throughout the world. They have led to the discovery that the disease occurs in uncivilised races of men and in the lower vertebrate animals. Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and all reputed remedies are scientifically treated. Three reports on the investigations have been published: viz., "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); and "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Numerous other papers of importance have been published in the Royal Society Proceedings and in home and foreign journals. Dr. E. F. Bashford is General Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Laboratory. The **Secretary** is Mr. F. G. Hallett. **Office**, Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment.

Melba, Madame, operatic vocalist, b. in Australia, May 19th, 1865. At six sang ballads to her own accompaniment at a charitable concert. Studying under Madame Marchesi in Paris, she made her stage début Oct. 15th, '87, in "Rigoletto," at the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Brussels. Next year appeared as Lucia at Covent Garden. In '89 played Ophelia at Paris Grand Opera. For her Bemberg specially wrote "Elaine," produced in London in '92. She has taken a prominent part in recent opera seasons in London and New York.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1907.
 THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING 1906, AND (U. K.) 1907.
 BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.
 THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.
 NUMBER OF BRITISH SEAMEN, 1906.
 THE USE OF TURBINES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels of the world, of 100 tons and upwards, in the Register Book issued July 1st, 1907, was 30,203, of 39,438,917 tons.

The number of steamships in the world was 20,746, having a gross tonnage of 33,969,811.

The number of sailing-vessels of all countries was 9,457, with a net tonnage of 5,469,106.

The World's Steamships and Sailing-Vessels, 1907.

Flag.	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Steamships and Sailing-vessels.		
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.	
British	United Kingdom . .	8,292	15,930,368	1,225	1,069,300	9,517	16,999,668
	*Colonies	1,219	1,070,771	781	250,229	2,000	1,321,000
	Total	9,511	17,001,139	2,006	1,319,529	11,517	18,320,668
American (United States)	Sea	1,029	1,503,059	1,905	1,225,652	2,934	2,728,711
	*Northern Lakes . .	465	1,618,718	47	119,045	512	1,737,763
	Philippine Islands .	83	39,118	29	6,336	112	45,454
	Total	1,577	3,160,895	1,981	1,351,033	3,558	4,511,928
Argentine	169	105,916	74	27,155	243	133,071	
Austro-Hungarian	312	677,221	14	11,398	326	688,619	
Belgian	131	191,597	2	1,118	133	192,715	
Brazilian	283	191,088	78	19,597	361	210,685	
Chilian	87	107,727	63	48,589	150	156,316	
Chinese	50	67,634	—	—	50	67,634	
Cuban	51	60,645	9	1,625	60	62,270	
Danish	501	650,955	358	77,635	859	728,590	
†Dutch	455	776,855	92	36,772	547	813,027	
French	809	1,284,308	674	477,415	1,483	1,761,783	
German	1,713	3,705,700	381	404,862	2,094	4,110,562	
†Greek	255	421,743	156	44,789	411	466,532	
Haytian	6	3,956	—	—	6	3,956	
Honduras	6	13,256	1	148	7	13,404	
Italian	397	823,325	710	396,084	1,107	1,219,409	
†Japanese	829	1,068,747	6	3,129	835	1,071,876	
Mexican	44	27,025	18	4,021	62	31,046	
Montenegrin	—	—	25	6,299	25	6,299	
Norwegian	1,181	1,264,002	980	654,529	2,161	1,918,531	
Peruvian	12	10,723	38	15,519	50	26,242	
Portuguese	65	62,675	133	38,363	198	101,038	
Roumanian	23	28,949	2	419	25	29,368	
†Russian	687	720,198	672	217,713	1,359	937,911	
Sarawak	5	3,717	—	—	5	3,717	
Siamese	6	3,045	—	—	6	3,045	
Spanish	468	673,301	110	35,448	578	708,749	
Swedish	889	686,517	649	191,031	1,538	877,548	
†Turkish	132	106,929	170	58,092	302	165,021	
Uruguayan	33	38,146	28	19,301	61	57,447	
Venezuelan	10	4,091	9	1,282	19	5,373	
Other countries	49	27,726	18	6,211	67	33,937	
Total	20,746	33,969,811	9,457	5,469,106	30,203	39,438,917	

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels of under 300 tons net are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

The World's Shipbuilding, 1906.

The following table shows the number of vessels (of 100 tons and above) launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1906:—

Country.	Merchant Ships.				War Ships.	
	Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		No.	Tons Displacement.
	No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Gross.		
United Kingdom	815	1,809,433	71	18,910	29	108,450
British Colonies	37	21,832	20	4,210	—	—
British Total	852	1,831,265	91	23,120	29	108,450
Austria-Hungary	5	6,908	20	11,682	10	2,760
Denmark	13	21,068	5	3,644	—	—
France	30	32,805	18	2,409	8	23,288
Germany	152	298,167	53	20,063	25	66,384
Holland	63	57,438	26	9,371	7	5,680
Italy	10	27,176	20	3,384	21	4,159
Japan	47	34,364	60	8,125	26	43,317
Norway	65	60,080	4	694	1	100
Russia	3	840	2	416	13	57,804
Spain	4	2,518	4	425	1	5,287
Sweden	16	10,633	7	946	—	—
*United States of America .	186	401,803	56	39,284	6	45,563
Other Countries	11	8,981	13	2,154	1	180
Foreign Total	605	962,781	288	102,597	119	254,522
World's Total	1,457	2,794,046	379	125,717	148	362,972

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., the largest portion (50 vessels of 271,729 tons) was built for service on the Great Lakes.

The World's Totals may be summarised thus:—

	Merchant Vessels.		Warships.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	943	1,854,385	29	108,450	972	1,962,835
Foreign	893	1,065,378	119	254,522	1,012	1,319,900
Total	1,836	2,919,763	148	362,972	1,984	3,282,735

The largest steamers launched during 1906 were the following:—

Tons gross.	Tons gross.
Mauretania . . . 31,937	Empress of Ireland 14,191
Lusitania . . . 31,822	Araguaya . . . 10,537
Adriatic . . . 23,950	Amazon . . . 10,037

Of the total output, 1,446,856 steam tons and 10,406 sailing tons, or 1,457,262 tons in all (over 70½ per cent.) were built for registration in the United Kingdom. In this connection it should be noted that the tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during twelve months is shown by Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns for recent years to average 251,000 tons (199,000 steam, 52,000 sail).

Sales to foreign and colonial owners for the twelve months ended Nov. 1906, according to the Registrar-General's Returns, reached a total of 504,000 tons (421,000 steam, 83,000 sail). On the other hand, 2956 tons (steam) were built abroad for United Kingdom owners, and purchases from foreign and colonial owners during the same period amounted to 58,600 tons (55,500 steam, 3100 sail). The sailing tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have decreased by about 121,000 tons, and the steam tonnage to have increased by 885,000. The net increase of United Kingdom Tonnage during 1906

is therefore the record figure of about 764,000 tons.

In 1906, 20½ per cent. of the total output was built for foreign and colonial shipowners, as compared with 21½ per cent. in 1905, 18½ per cent. in 1904, 18 per cent. in 1903 and 1902, 23 per cent. in 1901 and 1900, 19 per cent. in '99, and 22 per cent. in '98. Germany again provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom—viz. 26 vessels of 104,207 tons (nearly 5½ per cent. of the total output). Norway occupies the second position with 71,464 tons, and South America comes third with 40,099 tons, being followed by the British Colonies (39,237 tons), France (19,674 tons), Denmark (14,988 tons), and Austria-Hungary (13,239 tons).

The total output of the world during 1906 (exclusive of warships) was 2,919,763 tons (2,794,046 steam, 125,717 sail). Lloyd's Register Wreck Returns show that the tonnage of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., in the course of twelve months amounts to about 762,000 tons (459,000 steam, 303,000 sail). The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage during 1906 was thus about 2,158,000 tons. Sailing tonnage was reduced by 177,000 tons, while steam tonnage was increased by 2,335,000 tons.

Compared with the net increase for the world, the net increase of 764,000 tons, as previously stated, for the United Kingdom is equivalent to nearly 35½ per cent. Of the tonnage launched during 1906, the United Kingdom acquired 50 per cent.

Of the total merchant vessels launched in the world during 1906, nearly 62½ per cent. were launched in the United Kingdom; but, if only seagoing steel steamers of 3000 tons gross and upwards be taken into account (thus excluding vessels trading on the North American Lakes), out of the total of 389 such steamers, of 1,788,044 tons, launched in the world, no less than 81·4 per cent. of the tonnage was launched in the United Kingdom.

Of the vessels launched during 1906, 731 of 1,507,285 tons (including 67 vessels of 143,868 tons launched abroad), were built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

Shipbuilding Returns, 1907.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1907, there were 450 vessels, of 1,080,087 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, and 55 war-ships of 264,537 tons displacement. The details were:—

Steam, 419 ships; tonnage, 1,068,422.

Sail, 31 " " 11,665.

War, 55 " " 264,537.

Of the merchant ships, 320 of 739,275 tons were for British owners; of the war-ships, 40 with 200,197 tonnage were British.

Shipping and the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

The tonnage of sailing and steam vessels of different nationalities entered and cleared in the foreign trade at United Kingdom ports, with cargoes and in ballast, was, in the years named:—

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1906.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British Ships . . .	13,914,923	25,072,180	41,348,984	53,973,112	62,710,836	76,465,979
Foreign Ships . . .	10,774,369	11,568,002	17,387,079	20,310,757	35,812,857	44,324,331
German	2,314,255	1,763,433	3,173,835	4,392,955	6,027,208	9,065,654
American	2,981,697	1,265,902	1,006,388	291,933	559,552	1,240,177
Austro-Hungarian . . .	344,117	388,938	329,292	117,831	491,222	993,645
Belgian	132,133	318,952	533,557	873,109	1,601,606	1,891,707
Danish	759,987	753,070	1,384,699	1,854,002	3,494,797	4,700,584
Dutch	567,390	531,837	1,170,463	1,900,891	3,213,767	4,077,951
French	913,336	1,105,951	1,743,042	1,686,974	2,822,375	3,050,008
Italian	303,414	935,043	1,125,270	444,187	1,409,078	980,192
Norwegian	1,456,764	2,774,348	4,051,768	5,000,801	7,661,571	7,504,637
Swedish	449,507	684,729	1,508,821	1,575,812	3,597,198	4,973,460
Russian	282,611	619,255	607,902	551,123	1,179,497	1,457,703
Spanish	142,836	312,446	635,906	1,276,060	2,709,247	2,972,010
Other Countries . . .	126,322	114,098	116,046	345,079	1,045,739	1,416,603
Total British and Foreign	24,689,292	36,640,182	58,736,063	74,283,869	98,523,693	120,790,310
Proportion per cent. of British to Total Tonnage	56·4	68·4	70·4	72·7	63·7	63·3

The similar figures for steam vessels only were:—

British Ships . . .	4,186,620	13,341,058	39,976,037	49,023,775	60,302,653	75,347,224
Foreign Ships . . .	780,853	1,731,273	6,237,905	12,661,234	29,996,788	40,374,078
Total British and Foreign	4,967,473	15,072,331	37,213,942	61,685,009	90,299,441	115,721,302
Proportion per cent. of British to Total Tonnage	84·3	88·5	83·2	79·5	66·8	65·1

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1906.

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1906, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Flag.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.
British { United Kingdom	166	213,364
Colonies	70	30,992
America, United States of	114	73,030
Austro-Hungarian	1	3,093
Danish	19	9,650
Dutch	6	7,433
French	36	24,492
German	35	46,833
Italian	34	36,250
Japanese	21	17,451
Norwegian	93	77,249
Russian	29	20,705
Spanish	8	6,731
Swedish	42	18,376
Other European Countries	29	19,979
Central and South America	12	11,002
Other Countries	—	—
	715	616,630

Of the 715 ships lost, 72 were abandoned at sea; 23 were broken up and condemned; 27 were burnt; 55 foundered; 66 were missing; 71 were lost by collision; and 401 were wrecked. Besides these, 230 vessels of 200,292 tons were broken up, dismantled, etc., in consequence of old age or on account of their not being deemed fit for profitable navigation.

British Shipping and Foreign Trade.

The following figures give for the years named the tonnage of sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared, with cargoes and in ballast, in the foreign trade of the undermentioned countries, and the proportion per cent. to the total of national, British, and other shipping.

	Year.	Total Tonnage.	National. British. Other.		
		Tons.	%	%	%
Russia (European)	1905	21,636,831	8'3	38'6	53'1
Norway	1904	7,944,561	57'8	12'7	29'5
Sweden	1905	18,183,459	48'5	6'7	44'8
Denmark	1906	15,160,263	55'3	7'5	37'2
Germany	1905	38,325,260	48'7	27'1	24'2
Holland	1905	23,457,788	27'0	34'7	37'4
Belgium	1906	25,866,373	10'8	48'2	41'0
France	1905	44,116,004	27'3	35'2	37'5
Portugal	1904	25,320,365	3'3	50'8	45'9
Spain	1905	33,037,622	43'1	26'8	30'1
Italy	1905	39,849,276	26'0	29'7	44'3
United States	1906	54,371,320	14'6	51'9	33'5
Chile	1904	55,093,901	29'5	47'5	23'0
Argentina	1904	19,648,389	31'5	34'4	34'1
Japan	1906	38,134,376	38'5	30'3	31'2
			British and Colonial.		Foreign.
Canada	1906	16,843,429	67'5		32'5
Newfoundland	1906	1,864,299	53'9		46'1
Cape Colony	1906	6,877,324	83'8		16'2
Natal	1906	4,405,379	84'8		15'2
New Zealand	1906	2,481,866	87'6		12'4
Australia	1905	7,444,417	74'5		25'5

* Includes coasting trade and the tonnage of each vessel is taken into account each port of call.

Numbers of Seamen.

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

	1890.	1900.	1903.	1906.
British	186,147	174,532	176,520	188,340
Lascars and Asiatics	22,734	36,023	41,021	44,367
Foreigners	27,227	36,893	40,396	38,084
Total	236,108	247,448	257,937	270,791

The number employed in registered sailing-vessels under 300 tons was in 1890, 42,721; in 1900, 25,056; in 1903, 21,452; and in 1906, 20,002.

The number of British seamen in British ships in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 188,340, in 1906.

The World's Big Merchant Steamers.

The following table, compiled from Lloyd's Register Book, gives a good idea of the great increase which has taken place during recent years in the size of large steamers. The steamers flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising over 57 per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5000 tons and above.

Flag.	20,000 and above.	15,000 to 19,999	10,000 to 14,999	7000 to 9999	5000 to 6999	Grand Total.
British	6	5	48	158	352	569
French	—	—	3	2	63	68
German	2	6	22	31	130	191
American (U.S.)	1	—	10	11	30	52
Other Flags	1	1	7	15	91	115
Total	10	12	90	217	666	995

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers now sailing are as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Flag.
Mauretania	31,937	British
Lusitania	30,822	British
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	24,581	German
Adriatic	24,541	British
Rotterdam	24,200	Dutch
Baltic	23,876	British
Amerika	22,225	German
Cedric	21,035	British
Celtic	20,904	British
Minnesota	20,718	American (U.S.)

In addition to the above vessels there were under construction at the end of Sept. 1907, two other steamers of 20,000 tons and above.

Fast Merchant Steamers.

From the 1907-8 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of

all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears that 50 British and 30 foreign merchant steamers are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 19 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

The following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 4000 tons and above, shows the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers.

COUNTRY.	NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF			Grand Total.
	20 knots and above.	18 knots and under 20.	16 knots and under 18.	
United Kingdom	9	21	56	86
France	3	1	19	23
Germany	4	1	10	15
America (U.S. of)	4	4	14	22
Other Countries	2	2	15	19
Total	22	29	114	165

The following is a list of some of the fastest merchant steamers at present engaged in the passenger service on the North Atlantic:—

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.
<i>Lusitania</i>	British	30,822	25'4
<i>Mauretania</i>	British	31,937	26'04
<i>Kronprinzessin Cecilie</i>	German	19,503	23½—24
<i>Deutschland</i>	German	16,502	23½
<i>Kaiser Wilhelm II.</i>	German	19,361	23½
<i>Kronprinz Wilhelm</i>	German	14,908	23
<i>Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse</i>	German	14,349	22½
<i>Luconia</i>	British	12,952	22
<i>Campania</i>	British	12,950	22
<i>La Provence</i>	French	14,744	22
<i>Oceanic</i>	British	17,274	21
<i>La Savoie</i>	French	11,168	21
<i>La Lorraine</i>	French	11,146	21

Occurrences in 1907.

The two most notable events of the year were the entries, on Sept. 7th and Nov. 16th, of the *Lusitania* and the *Mauretania*, the two giant Cunarders, on the Atlantic service. The *Lusitania* in her speed trials attained a speed of 26'7 knots, and, in a 1200-mile run, a mean speed of 25'4 knots. The *Mauretania* exceeded even this splendid performance, attaining to 27'36 knots, and over the 1200 odd miles course, a mean speed of 26'04 knots. On her maiden voyage the *Lusitania's* time was 5 days 54 min., giving an average speed of 23'01 knots. Afterwards she reduced the time to 4 days 18 hrs. 40 min., giving an average of 24'25 knots.

In June 1907 the White Star line, in order to enable travellers to embark and disembark at either a Continental or British port, transferred its Wednesday Royal United States mail service from Liverpool to Southampton. The mail steamers leave Southampton each Wednesday morning, call at Cherbourg the same afternoon, and then proceed to Queenstown to take the mails on board. On the home journey the mails are left at Plymouth; the ship then proceeds to Cherbourg, and ends the voyage at

Southampton. The White Star passenger steamers to New York from Liverpool now sail each Thursday, and Boston steamers on Wednesdays.

The Allan Line added the *Corsican*, 11,436 tons, 15½ knots, and the *Grampian*, 9597 tons, 15 knots, to their fleet; and the *Hesperian*, a sister ship to the *Grampian*, was under construction during the year.

The Norddeutscher-Lloyd added the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, 20,000 tons, 45,000 I.H.P., length 706½ ft., breadth 72 ft., depth 52½ ft., speed 23½-24 knots, to the Company's fleet; and the *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, 24,000 tons, was to be launched in December.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. launched the *Avon*, nearly 12,000 tons, for the South American mail service, and the *Asturias*, over 13,000 tons, for the Australian mail service; both being most sumptuously fitted and provided with electric passenger lifts. In Aug. 1907 the Government entered into fresh agreements with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. for the West Indian mail service: viz, (1) The carriage of inter-Colonial mails under a subsidy; (2) The carriage of trans-Atlantic mails on the basis of a poundage payment. The South American mail service maintains a weekly service from England to Brazil and the River Plate, calling at Spain, Portugal, and the Canaries. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. in 1907 acquired an interest in the Shire Line running to the East. The vessels which form part of this service start from London, and run *via* Port Said and Penang to Hong Kong, Shanghai, and other Eastern ports.

The *Heliopolis*, built for the Egyptian Mail Steamship Co., 1200 tons and 18,000 h.p., was launched in May.

The P. & O. Co. entered into a new contract with the Government for the carriage of the mails weekly to and from India, and fortnightly to and from China and Australia. The mails to Bombay must be carried in 13½ days, to Shanghai in 30½ days, and to Adelaide in 28½ days. The contract payment was reduced to £305,000 per annum. Orders were placed for 3 additional mail and passenger steamers of 11,000 tons—the *Medina*, *Mantua*, and *Morea*—and the *Salsette*, 6000 tons, to run between Aden and Bombay. These additions will bring the tonnage of the P. & O. fleet to 426,000 tons.

Marine Steam Turbines.

At the end of October 1907 there were 61 merchant steamers and yachts fitted with turbine engines, representing a gross tonnage of about 270,000 tons, and over 50 per cent. of these vessels are capable of a speed of 20 knots and upwards. The *Lusitania* and *Mauretania* are both fitted with turbines. The following were launched during the first 10 months of 1907, viz:—

	Gross tons.		Gross tons.
Cairo	11,300	Tamura Maru	1,480
Heliopolis	11,300	Hirafu Maru	1,480
Victoria	1,689	Maori	3,450
Empress	1,695		

There were also 4 turbine steamers launched during the year in foreign countries, the largest of which was the s.s. *Tenyo Maru*, 13,600 tons, launched at Nagasaki.

Societies.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of

the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2500 members, merchants, ship-owners and brokers. **Chairman**, Mr. W. Bridges Webb; **Secretary**, Mr. J. A. Findlay; **Offices**, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom consists of 30 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an **executive council**, to which each affiliated association elects one member. **President**, Sir J. R. Ellerman, Bart., London; **Vice-President**, Mr. Jenneson Taylor, Sunderland; **Secretary**, Mr. W. H. Cooke, B.A., Barrister-at-law. **Offices**, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Meredith, George, poet and novelist, is a native of Hampshire, and was b. 1828. After studying for some time in Germany he commenced his literary career with the publication of a volume of poems in '51. This was followed by the "Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment" ('55), "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" ('57), "The Ordeal of Richard Feveril" ('59), "Modern Love: Poems and Ballads" ('62), "Emilia in England" ('64), "Rhoda Fleming" ('65), "Vittoria" ('66), "The Adventures of Harry Richmond" ('71), "The Egoist" ('79), "The Tragic Comedians" ('81), "Poems and Lyrics of the Joy of Earth" ('83), "Diana of the Crossways" ('85), "One of our Conquerors" ('91), "Lord Ormont and his Aminta" ('94), "The Amazing Marriage" and a volume of short stories ('95). A selection from his poems was published in '97, and "Odes in Commemoration of the History of France" ('98). In later years his genius has received more of the appreciation which it deserves. Appointed to the Order of Merit 1905. Address: Boxhill, Surrey.

Merry del Val, Raphael, Pontifical Secretary of State, was born in London of Spanish parents on Oct. 10th, 1865, and educated in England, where he has resided for some length of time at different periods in his career. He was at first attached to the diocese of Westminster, acted for many years as Cameriere Partecipante of Pope Leo XIII., and was appointed President of the Accademia Pontificia in '99, and Italian Archbishop of Nicosia in 1900. He visited England as Papal Envoy on the occasions of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and King Edward's Coronation, and was sent to Canada on an educational mission. In July 1903, on the death of Leo XIII., he was nominated Consistorial Secretary, and in October succeeded Cardinal Rampolla as Secretary of State, being afterwards created a Cardinal.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—**Director**, Mr. W. N. Shaw, LL.D., S.C.D., F.R.S.; **Rear-Admiral** A. M. Field, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy; **Capt.** A. J. G. Chalmers, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; **Mr. T. H. Middleton**, M.A., M.Sc., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; **Mr. G. L. Barstow**, of the Treasury, and **Sir G. H. Darwin**, K.C.B., F.R.S., and **Prof. A. Schuster**, F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Com-

mittee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches.

Daily Weather Reports, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. **Information by telegraph** as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 3.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. The **Storm Warnings** are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports**, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; and other publications.

The report for the year ended March 31st, 1907, showed that 61 per cent. of the daily forecasts during the year were a complete success, 30 per cent. a partial success, 7 per cent. a partial failure, and only 2 per cent. a complete failure.

The **Office** is at 63, Victoria Street, London, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

Metric System, The. The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. The **Weights and Measures Act, '97**, declares that, "notwithstanding anything in the Weights and Measures Act, '78, the use in trade of a weight or measure of the metric system shall be lawful, and nothing in sect. 19 of that Act shall make void any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing, by reason only of its being made or had according to weights or measures of the metric system; and a person using or having in his possession a weight or measure of the metric system shall not by reason thereof be liable to any fine." A **Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill** was passed by the House of Lords, May 17th, 1904. **Secretary of the Decimal Association**, Mr. Edward Johnson. **Offices**, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.—The **British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. **Secre-**

tary, Mr. Geo. Moores, F.S.S. Offices, 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. This body is charged with the control of various asylums for imbeciles, fever and small-pox hospitals, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, and land and river ambulance services, etc. Clerk to the Board, T. Duncombe Mann. Office, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Metropolitan Prisoners' Aid Society, 10, Freegrove Road, Caledonian Road, N. Sec., C. H. Chadwick.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association. The acquisition and laying-out of open spaces, disused burial grounds, churchyards, squares, and other vacant sites, the provision of seats and the planting of trees both in gardens and thoroughfares, the formation of public gymnasia and children's playgrounds, opposing threatened encroachments upon commons, open spaces, etc., are part of the work of this society. Income in 1906, £2285; expenditure £2007. **Chairman** and **Hon. Treasurer**, The Earl of Meath; **Secretary**, Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

MEXICO.

President.

General D. Porfirio Diaz was b. in 1828, and has governed the country ever since '75, when he assumed office as a military dictator. Since '76 he has been the legally elected President, except for the period '80-84. The original constitution of '57 laid it down that the President should be elected for only four years, so during that period a nominee of his was President; but he was elected again in '84, and in '87 an amendment *ad hoc* provided that the President might be elected for consecutive terms. His sixth term of office expired Nov. 30th, 1904, but he was again elected. In 1906 he was appointed an Hon. G.C.B. His powers of organisation are shown by the wonderful advance made by the country under his rule, although that rule is decidedly autocratic. He has been greatly aided by the financial ability of Señor Limantour, who is spoken of as his probable successor.

Government and Army.

Mexico is a country forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a Senate of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid \$3000 per annum. Each state has its own popularly elected governor and legislature, and manages its own local affairs. There is a small fleet, which is being strengthened.

An increase of the military establishment is being made. The army at present consists, in peace, of 3500 officers and 31,000 men, but under the reorganisation now in progress it is intended to create a force capable of easy mobilisation of about 7000 officers and 186,000

men. In case of need this total can be increased to 250,000. On a peace footing the infantry consists of 28 battalions, the cavalry of 14 regiments, and the artillery of 8 field batteries, 4 mountain batteries, 4 batteries of horse artillery, 1 machine-gun company, and 1 squadron of 16 quick-firing guns of small calibre. The engineers consist of 6 companies, the transport squadron of 2 companies, and a medical service of 1 company. The army is recruited by voluntary enlistments, though general service exists in principle, the maximum term being five years, with extra inducements to those who re-enlist for an additional period of four years.

Industries, etc.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, but the country has been very backward in this respect, though progress is now being made. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), agriculture, cotton factories, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. The other chief products are copper, gold, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are now cultivated to some extent. There were in 1906 13,515 miles of railway. The Tehuantepec Railway, which runs from Salina Cruz on the Pacific to Coatzacoalcas on the Gulf of Mexico, was inaugurated Jan. 23rd, 1907. It will actively compete with the Panama Railway.

Diplomatic and Statistics.

Area, 767,060 sq. m.; **pop.** (1901) 13,605,919, of whom about 38 per cent. are Indians and about 43 per cent. of mixed race, only 19 per cent. being white. There are about 2,000,000 educated whites. **Capital, Mexico**, pop. 400,000. **Revenue**, 1901-2, £6,614,700; 1902-3, £7,602,341; 1903-4, £8,647,380; 1904-5, £9,266,645; 1905-6, £10,275,278; **expenditure**, 1901-2, £6,308,150; 1902-3, £6,822,252; 1903-4, £7,638,164; 1904-5, £7,915,281; 1905-6, £7,946,691. **Imports**, 1903-4, £15,661,688; 1904-5, £17,820,496; 1905-6, £22,065,107; **exports**, 1903-4, £19,669,051; 1904-5, £20,852,045; 1905-6, £27,113,881. **Public debt**, 1906, £31,352,654 (gold debt), £13,237,342 (internal silver debt), £86,049 (floating debt).

Vice-President, Don Ramon Corral.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio Mariscal.—**Interior**, Don Ramon Corral.—**Justice**, Don Justino Fernandez.—**Finance**, Don José Ives Limantour.—**Communications**, General Leandro Fernandez.—**Army and Navy**, General Gonzalez Cosio.—**Public Works**, Blas Escontria.—**Public Instruction and Fine Arts**, Justo Sierra.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, General Gallardo, 87, Cromwell Road, S.W.—**First Secretary**, Señor D. Miguel de Beistegui.

Consul in London, Don Adolfo Bülle, Broad Street House, E.C.

Financial Agency: Agent, Don Luis Camacho.—**Secretary**, Don E. Camacho-Guisasola, 9, New Broad Street.

British Minister at Mexico, R. T. Tower, C.V.O.

British Consul-General: C. E. W. Stringer (Mexico).

Midwives Association for Promoting the Training and Supply of, Sec., Miss Gill. Office, Dacre House, Dean Farrar Street, Westminster.

MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD AND THEIR PRODUCE.

I. PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINING, ETC.

The number of persons employed at mines, quarries, and other mineral workings throughout the world was returned as 4,699,495 in 1902, 4,867,996 in 1903, 4,961,585 in 1904, and 5,035,861 in 1905. Some of the chief figures are given below:—

	1902.	1903.	1905.
United Kingdom .	952,711	970,044	982,343
British Colonies, India, etc. . .	645,280	708,283	843,736
German Empire .	761,922	783,646	†825,773
United States .	557,497	*592,294	650,393
Russia . . .	344,245	334,003	334,000
France . . .	315,281	321,883	320,730
Austria-Hungary .	231,035	225,104	226,870
Belgium . . .	172,218	177,652	174,086
Japan . . .	155,379	163,530	159,716

The totals given above are undoubtedly considerably below the real totals, owing to the absence of full returns from some countries, and of any returns at all from others. More than half of the total number were employed in coal mining.

The figures for 1906 are available in the case of the United Kingdom, as follows:—

There were 882,345 employed at 3,278 coal mines—

Males under ground	709,545
„ above „	167,339
Females „ „	5,461

There were 30,231 employed at 715 metal-liferous mines—

Males under ground	17,818
„ above „	12,187
Females „ „	226

Total at coal and metal mines, 912,576.

There were 91,516 employed at quarries, viz.—

Inside workers	58,385
Outside „	33,131

II. STATISTICS OF MINERALS AND METALS RAISED.

Output of Minerals other than Coal.

In the "Colonial and Foreign Statistics of Mines and Quarries for 1905," latest returns, the quantities of certain minerals and metals raised in the world are stated.

Copper.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world amounted to 738,202 metric tons, which includes 70,947 tons from the British Empire and 667,255 tons from foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire :	Metric tons.
United Kingdom	727
Australia†	35,280
Canada	21,590
Cape Colony†	10,397
Newfoundland†	2,859

* Coal miners and only ore miners of Michigan (Marquette Co.), Montana, and Tennessee.

† Including quarry employes.

‡ Estimated.

Foreign Countries:

	Metric tons.
United States	409,103
Mexico*	69,500
Spain*	53,120
Japan	33,715
Chile	29,605
German Empire*	24,480
Peru	12,213

Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world was 580,087 kilos (or 18,650,217 oz., the value being put at over £79,000,000), of which 342,005 were raised in the British Empire and 238,082 in foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire :	Kilos.
Great Britain and Ireland	169
Australia	113,941
Canada	21,796
India*	17,672
New Zealand	15,333
Transvaal	152,704
Rhodesia*	10,863
British Guiana	2,447
Gold Coast*	4,787

Foreign Countries:

United States	132,680
Russia (1904)	43,000
Mexico*	23,279
China (1904)	6,772
Colombia (1904)	2,971
Brazil*	3,076
Korea	3,892
Austria-Hungary	3,869
French Guiana*	2,822
Japan	2,989

Iron.

The output for the world of metric tons of iron was 52,565,638, of which 5,349,247 tons were raised in the British Empire and 47,216,391 in foreign countries. The quantities are those which are considered obtainable from the ores raised in the various countries, and must not be taken as a measure of their metallurgical industries. See also IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire :	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	4,836,577
Newfoundland*	350,521
Canada*	116,976
Foreign Countries :	
United States	23,361,576
German Empire*	6,065,357
Spain	4,479,064
Russia	3,025,790
Sweden*	2,706,900
Luxemburg*	2,374,510
France*	2,401,607
Austria-Hungary	1,520,633

Lead.

The output of lead in the world amounted to 874,697 tons, of which 228,682 tons were raised in the British Empire and 646,015 in foreign countries.

The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire :	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	20,977
Australia*	181,742
Canada	25,384

* Estimated.

Foreign Countries :	Metric tons.
United States	273,973
Spain*	157,252
German Empire*	83,855
Mexico*	47,920
Italy	23,035
Austria-Hungary	13,201
Greece	13,700
Tunis*	10,030

Petroleum.

Of the 27,096,409 tons of petroleum raised in the world the British Empire produced 668,249 tons and foreign countries 26,428,160.

British Empire :	Metric tons.
India	581,519
Canada*	86,730
Foreign Countries :	
United States*	17,106,994
Russia	6,552,000
Austria-Hungary	794,862
Roumania	611,356
Dutch East Indies	1,062,224

Salt.

Of the salt produced in the world, which was 14,251,142 tons, the main supplies were as follows:—

British Empire.	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	1,920,239
India	1,212,618
Aden	101,327
Australia	88,251
Canada	41,159
Ceylon	30,583
Turks and Caicos Islands	29,597
Foreign Countries.	
United States	3,297,884
Russia (1903).	1,658,937
German Empire	1,777,557
France	1,120,088
Japan (1904)	701,965
Austria-Hungary	538,786
Italy	437,699
Spain	493,451

Silver.

The quantity of fine silver obtained in the world was 5,547,818 kilos, of which the British Empire produced 670,394 kilos, and foreign countries 4,877,424 kilos. The main sources of supply were:—

British Empire.	Kilos.
Australia*	423,072
Canada	185,839
New Zealand	36,694
Transvaal	16,800
Foreign Countries.	
Mexico	2,348,531
United States	1,744,956
Peru	191,476
German Empire	180,977
Bolivia	176,537
Japan	82,981

Tin.

The tin raised in the world amounted to 95,168 metric tons, of which 63,899 was produced in the British Empire and 31,269 in foreign countries. The following figures indicate the main quantities produced in each place, viz. :—

British Empire.	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	4,540
Federated Malay States	51,809
Australia*	1,473

* Estimated.

Foreign Countries.	Metric tons.
Dutch East Indies	13,319
Bolivia	8,950
Siam (1904)	5,200
China*	3,660

Zinc.

The tonnage of zinc produced in the world was 638,590 metric tons, of which 40,920 were produced in the British Empire and 597,670 in foreign countries.

British Empire.	Metric tons.
Great Britain and Ireland	9,023
Australia*	31,681
Foreign Countries.	
German Empire*	185,660
United States	184,931
Italy	64,077
Spain*	58,348
France	26,100
Sweden*	19,605
Algeria*	18,300
Tunis*	13,000

Mineral Produce of United Kingdom.

The mineral produce of the United Kingdom and of the Isle of Man both as regards quantity and value in 1906 was as follows:—

Description of Mineral.	Quantity.	Value at the Mines and Quarries.
	Tons.	£
Alum Shale	9,454	1,978
Arsenic	640	952
Arsenical Pyrites	1,599	22,313
Barytes	35,745	35,282
Bauxite	6,654	2,728
Bog Ore	5,425	1,356
Chalk	4,749,310	203,224
Chert and Flint	68,209	14,803
Clay and Shale	15,291,352	1,768,023
Coal	251,067,628	91,529,266
Copper Ore	7,478	26,466
Copper Precipitate	280	12,800
Fluor Spar	41,849	20,023
Gold Ore	17,384	5,343
Gravel and Sand	2,366,985	177,996
Gypsum	225,027	74,563
Igneous Rocks	6,165,750	1,223,611
Iron Ore	15,500,406†	4,085,428
Iron Pyrites	11,140	4,953
Lead Ore	30,795	341,405
Limestone (other than Chalk).	12,758,588	1,368,375
Manganese Ore	22,762	22,983
Mica	11,384	4,530
Ochre, Umber, etc.	14,210	14,641
Oil Shale	2,546,522	657,928
Phosphate of Lime	10	15
Salt	1,965,151	595,984
Sandstone	5,261,150	1,504,889
Silver Ore	(cwts.) 12	42
Slate	492,663	1,232,321
Sulphate of Strontia	14,112	13,758
Tin Ore (dressed).	7,153	713,184
Uranium Ore	11	—
Wolfram	271	19,775
Zinc Ore	22,824	142,054
Total Value	—	105,842,992

* Estimated.

† Exclusive of 436 tons of micaceous iron ore used for paint.

From the ores in the above table there were obtained by smelting the following metals:—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Copper	749 tons	69,385
Gold	1871 oz.	6,560
Iron	5,040,360 tons	17,623,966
Lead	22,335 „	392,445
Silver	148,341 oz.	19,083
Tin	4,522 tons	819,377
Zinc	8,539 „	235,819
Total Value	—	19,166,644

III. COAL STATISTICS.

M. Ed. Loze, author of "Les Charbons Britanniques et leur Epuisement," estimates the coal areas of the world as follows:—

	sq. miles.
China	over 250,000
United States	200,000
Canada (East of Rocky Mountains)	65,000
British India	35,488
New South Wales	24,000
European Russia	20,000
United Kingdom	12,352
Spain	5,498
Japan	4,718
France	2,079
Austria-Hungary	1,789
Germany	1,769
Belgium	509

No mention is here made of the coalfields of New Zealand, Victoria, South Africa, or Tasmania, but it is estimated that the colonies could supply us with coal for many hundreds of years.

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1905 were:—

	Metric tons.
United States	356,454,088
United Kingdom	239,918,239
Germany	173,810,669
Austria-Hungary	42,454,004
France	35,927,704
Belgium	21,775,280
Russia	19,628,008
Japan	11,542,041

The total annual production of coal in the world in 1905 was estimated at about 941,015,007 tons. The value was estimated at more than £305,000,000.

Coal Resources of Great Britain.

The Royal Commission on Coal Supplies of the United Kingdom, appointed in Dec. 1901, reported in 1905. The Commissioners estimated, after making the necessary deductions, the available quantity of coal in the proved coalfields of the United Kingdom to be 100,914,668,167 tons. The 1871 Commission's estimate was 90,207,285,398 tons. The statistics show that, though between Jan. 1st, 1870, and Dec. 31st, 1903, 5,694,928,507 tons of coal have been raised, the present estimates of available coal are nevertheless 10,707,382,769 tons in excess of those of the '71 Commission. This excess is accounted for partly by the difference in the areas regarded as productive by the two Commissions, and partly by discoveries due to recent borings, sinkings, and workings, and more accurate knowledge of the coal

seams. In addition, the Commission estimated that there were 5,239,433,980 tons of coal in the proved coalfields lying at greater depths than 4000 ft. below the surface. From the concealed and unproved coalfields the Geological Committee appointed by the Commission estimated there might be expected 39,483,000,000 tons at depths less than 4000 ft. and over 1,000,000,000 tons beyond high-water mark in the Cumberland coalfield, and in St. Bride's and Carmarthen Bays. The Commissioners held that it was highly improbable, owing to physical considerations, that the average increase in the output for the last 30 years (viz. 2½ per cent. per annum) would continue. They said: "In view of this opinion and of the exhaustion of the shallower collieries, we look forward to a time, not far distant, when the rate of increase of output will be slower, to be followed by a period of stationary output, and then a gradual decline."

Coal Production of the United Kingdom, 1904-6.

The output and value of coal in Great Britain and Ireland were:—

	Tons.	£
1904	232,428,272	83,851,784
1905	236,128,936	82,038,553
1906	251,067,628	91,529,266

The average price of coal fell from 7s. 2½d. per ton in 1904 to 6s. 11¾d. in 1905, but rose in 1906 to 7s. 3¼d.

Imports and Exports of Coal.

The quantity of coal exported (exclusive of coke and patent fuel, and of coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in foreign trade) was 55,599,771 tons, an increase of more than 8,000,000 tons on the exports for 1905. France received nearly 9,500,000 tons, Germany and Italy each received over 7,500,000 tons, Sweden over 3,500,000 tons, and Russia, Spain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Egypt, and the Argentine each over 2,000,000 tons. Adding the 2,598,194 tons exported in the form of coke and patent fuel, and the 18,590,213 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, the total quantity of coal which left the country was 75,788,178 tons.

The amount of coal remaining for home consumption was 174,279,450 tons, or 3'992 tons per head of the population; 20,694,641 tons were used in blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron, as against 19,255,555 tons in the previous year.

Royal Commission, etc.

A Royal Commission was appointed in May 1906 to inquire into and report on certain questions relating to the health and safety of miners and the administration of the Mines Acts. The Commission was constituted as follows: Lord Monkswell (Chairman), Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., Mr. H. H. Cunynghame, C.B., Mr. F. L. Davis (Chairman of the South Wales Conciliation Board), Mr. E. Edwards, M.P., Mr. T. Ratcliffe Ellis (Sec. Mining Association of Great Britain), Mr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., Mr. Robert Smillie (Pres. Lanarkshire Miners' Union), and Sir Lindsay Wood, Bart.; Sec., Mr. G. W. Harris, Home Office. The terms of reference included the advisability of watering roads in dry and dusty mines, the form of the safety lamp, the prevention of accidents,

ventilation in mines, the prevention of ankylostomiasis, the system of special rules, the administration of the Mines Acts, and the advisability of examining managers as to competency.

The Home Secretary in July 1906 appointed a Committee to inquire into the probable economic effect of a limit of eight hours to the working day of coal miners. The Committee were authorised to extend their inquiry to metaliferous mines if they should think it necessary. The Committee consists of Mr. W. Russell Rea, M.P. (Chairman), Sir Andrew Agnew, Mr. S. H. Cox, Professor of Mining, Royal College of Science, Mr. J. W. Crombie, M.P., Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., F.R.S., Lord Glantawe, and Mr. R. A. S. Redmayne, Professor of Mining, Birmingham University. Sec., Mr. John J. Wills, Commercial Labour and Statistical Department, Board of Trade.

The Report was issued (Cd. 3505) in May 1907. The Committee found that the average time from bank to bank of the coal miner in Great Britain on a day of full work was 9 hrs. 3 min.; but hours varied greatly in different districts. Making allowances for customary weekly or fortnightly total stop days and short days, the average theoretical full week's work was 49 hrs. 53 min.; but the hours actually worked by the men were 13'36 per cent. less than the theoretical full time—i.e. they were 42 hrs. 13 min., or an average of 74 hrs. per day. The institution of a legal 8-hours day would reduce the theoretical full time by 10'27 per cent., and the production by 25,783,000 tons per annum. But some amount of the time now lost would be utilised under a legally restricted day, and other causes would operate to prevent loss of time and production. In certain cases of the Forest of Dean and South Staffordshire the difficulty of adapting the work to the reduced hours might render it necessary to make special regulations for such cases. The health and physique of coal miners compared favourably with that of any other class of workpeople, and though the same standard was not maintained in the districts where the longest hours were worked, a legal limitation to 8 hours a day could not be expected to produce any marked change. The permanent result on wages and employment could not be foreseen, though an immediate advance of prices, wages and demand for labour would appear to be the inevitable consequence of such a limitation of hours as involved an immediate reduction of output. A reduction in production would not curtail to a corresponding extent the export trade alone. Foreign buyers would still be effective competitors for a reduced supply of British coal, even at a greatly advanced price. The Commission also reported that hours of labour underground in mines were shorter in both Germany and America than in Great Britain, but longer than they would be under an 8-hours law.

Miniature Painters. The years 1896 and '97 witnessed an important revival of the art of miniature painting, and the foundation of two societies devoted to the Art. The Royal Society of Miniature Painters is composed wholly of artists, Sir William B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., being its Hon. President, Mr. Alyn Williams, R.B.A., A.R.C.A., its Acting President, Mr. Quinnell, R.B.A., its Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Edward Freeman its Secretary. An exhibition is held annually at the Modern Gallery, 61, New Bond

Street, W. The Society of Miniaturists has its offices at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Piccadilly, and holds its exhibitions concurrently with that body throughout the spring and summer. Its President is Mr. Alfred Praga, and its Secretary Mr. Edgar Blackmore. It differs from its sister society in possessing on its council certain experts, collectors, and art critics who have given special attention to miniatures. It also occasionally unites with its exhibitions a show of old miniatures, and aims at training the modern worker by a study of the work of the old masters.

Mint, The Royal. The existence of a mint in this country is of very ancient date, regulations concerning it having been made as early as 928, by Athelstan. The present building was erected between 1806 and 1810, at a cost of over £250,000. It was somewhat injured by fire in '15, but repaired. By an Act passed April 4th, '70, the mastership of the Mint was absorbed in the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the duties were devolved upon the Deputy Master of the Mint. There are branches of the Royal Mint at Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth. The last report shows that the gold issued in 1906 amounted to £12,165,000, the silver to £1,705,070, and the bronze to £184,520. In 1906 the nominal value of the light gold coin withdrawn was £2,700,000, and of light silver £666,340. The total number of pieces struck in 1906 was 112,884,817, of which the Colonies took 12,298,843. The Medal Department produced 28,950 medals. The present Deputy Master is the Rt. Hon. W. Ellison Macartney.

Mitchell, Sir Thomas, was b. in Belfast in 1844, and was ed. professionally at Chatham Dockyard, where he was appointed draughtsman '71. After three years' service at the Admiralty he went to Portsmouth Dockyard to build the *Trafalgar*; Admiralty overseer at Palmer's Shipyard, Jarrow, '89; Constructor Hong Kong, '91; Senior Constructor at Devonport '95, Bermuda '99, Sheerness 1902, Chatham 1903. He then went to Portsmouth to build the *Dreadnought* and the *Bellerophon*. Knighted Aug. 1907.

Moltke, General Ludwig von, chief of the General Staff of the German army. A nephew of the great Moltke. B. at Gerstoff in 1848, he entered the army in '69, took part as lieutenant in the Franco-Prussian war, and received the Iron Cross of the second class. From '76-9 he was attached to the War Academy. In '81 he was promoted captain and placed on the General Staff, in '82 he became aide-de-camp to his uncle, in '88 he was promoted major, and subsequently nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor; lieutenant-colonel '93, colonel '96, brigadier-general '99, general of division 1902, quartermaster-general 1904, and chief of the General Staff 1906. For many years General von Moltke has enjoyed the special confidence of the Emperor.

MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; pop. 15,180. Consists mainly of the towns of Monte Carlo, pop. 3794; Monaco, 3292; and Condamine, 6218. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b.

Nov. 13th, 1848, succeeded Sept. 10th, '89. He has a son by his first wife (marriage annulled '80), Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. The Prince married as his second wife, Alice, Dowager Duchess de Richelieu. There is a Governor-General and a Council of State. The Roman Catholic is the only Church allowed in the Principality. The first stone of the Casino at Monte Carlo was laid in '58. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000.

Consul-General in London, Mr. T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a principality, lying between Northern Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of H.R.H. Prince Nicholas I. (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. After an educational course at Trieste and Paris, he succeeded his uncle, who had been assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Voyvod Peter Voucotich, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, b. June 29th, '71, who married the Duchess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '99. A daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The executive vests in the Prince, and the legislative authority in a Council of State (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishop, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the Prince), and a Skupschina created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 74 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 12 being ex-officio members, the religious and official heads of the State. The members are elected for 4 years. The country is divided into 5 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 56 "capitanats," which are again divided into communes. All the inhabitants are trained as soldiers, and the effective fighting strength is put at about 36,000. For 400 years the principality maintained its independence against Turkey, and in '78 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro are by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast. Russian financial help is given in regard to military and educational matters. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the principality is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown.

The Army is raised on the principle of universal service. There are 11 infantry brigade commands (56 battalions) and 1 artillery brigade command. The first line of the field army numbers about 30,000, and the second line 20,000.

Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 3630 sq.m.; pop. 225,000. Capital, Cetinje (pop. 4300). Other towns are Podgoritz, pop. 10,000; Dulcigno, pop. 5000; and Antivari, pop. 2514. Revenue and expenditure, 1905, about £124,000; public debt, 1905, £70,000. Imports, 1905, £104,000; exports, £71,000.

Council of State: Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice, M. Tomanovitch.

British Chargé d'Affaires, C. des Graz, Esq.

Moor, The Hon. F. R., Premier of Natal, was b. 1853. Formerly a diamond digger, he became a farmer and was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Natal, '86; Minister of Native Affairs, '93-7; became Premier Nov. 1906; visited England for the Imperial Conference 1907, and sworn of the Privy Council.

Morant, Sir Robert L., K.C.B., Secretary to the Board of Education, is the only son of the late Robert Morant, and was born April 7th, 1863, and ed. at Winchester College and New College, Oxon. For some years he did various kinds of educational work in England and in Siam. He entered the Education Department, Whitehall, in '95, in the Office of Special Inquiries, becoming in '99 Senior Examiner at South Kensington. He was Private Secretary to Sir John Gorst, M.P., and to the Duke of Devonshire, and during the progress of the Education Bill, 1902, assisted Mr. Balfour while the Bill was passing through the House of Commons. He received his C.B. as a Coronation honour and his K.C.B. in 1907. Mr. Morant was appointed Acting Secretary to the Board of Education on Nov. 1st, 1902, and Permanent Secretary on April 1st, 1903, Address: 39, Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge.

Moreno, Francisco P., was b. at Buenos Ayres 1852, and early made a reputation as a scientific geographer; founder and director La Plata Museum since '84. He has devoted himself specially to explorations in Patagonia and the southern Andes, and has published accounts of his work there. He was High Commissioner for the Argentine in the boundary delimitation between Argentina and Chile. Awarded Founders' Medal Royal Geographical Society April 1907. Resides at Buenos Ayres.

Moret, Sigismundo, Spanish statesman, was b. at Cadiz, June 2nd, 1838. The son of a tradesman who suffered reverses, his indomitable energy alone enabled him to persist from '53 to '58 in following the lectures at Madrid University. In '59 he obtained a post as assistant teacher, and afterwards, by competitive examination, the Chair of Political Economy and Finance. In '63 he was elected Deputy for Almaden as a Liberal and Free Trader, and in '69 he became Under-Secretary of State for the Interior under Rivero. Prim gave him the portfolio of the Colonies, in which position he was instrumental in passing a measure for the abolition of slavery, and in making Free Trade modifications in the tariffs of the Philippines, Porto Rico, etc. King Amadeus gave him the portfolio of Finance, and at a later stage he represented his country in London. On the abdication of King Amadeus he retired from public life, but returned with Alfonso XII. as Minister of the Interior. In that position he ably seconded the regency of Queen Maria Christina, and held various portfolios in various Ministries. He was Prime Minister for a short term in 1906. See SPAIN.

Morgan, J. Pierpont, was b. at Hartford, Conn., on April 17th, 1837; ed. at the English High School, Boston, and at Göttingen University. His father was a banker in New York and London, and Mr. Morgan is a member of the great banking firms of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, T. P. Morgan & Co., New York (which he established in '95), and other firms. His financial genius has brought and kept his name before the public of both continents for years past, particularly since the formation of the great Steel Trust and the Atlantic Shipping Combine. He is interested in American railroads, and is said to control lines representing more than £600,000,000 of share capital, in banks and other financial corporations representing about £40,000,000 more, and in all kinds of industrial enterprises in this country and in America. He is a yachtsman, and an art connoisseur with a magnificent collection of great paintings, books, etc. His benefactions have been generous. Address in London: 13, Prince's Gate, S.W.; in New York, Madison Avenue.

MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Taflet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 140,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 56,000). Chief ports are Mogador, Dar-al-beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Saffi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marteen). Tangier has a pop. of about 40,000. Taflet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is ruled by a Sultan, **Mulai Abdul Aziz**. He was b. Feb. 24th, '78, and succeeded his father, **Mulai Hassan**, on June 7th, '94, a rising in favour of his elder brother, **Mulai Mohammed**, being suppressed. A son, **Prince Hassan**, was b. in July '99. He is absolute, but the tribes beyond the mountains scarcely acknowledge his authority, which over a large part of his dominions is that of a titular chief rather than that of a ruler. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mahomedans) as well as of the state. He has six ministers, from whom he receives advice, and through whom he carries on the government. The Sultan's forces comprise about 30,000 men of all arms. The mounted troops are the most valuable. There are said to be 17 batteries, of which 10 are provided with modern guns. The infantry arm is the Martini.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement**, April 8th, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1902, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to

undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made **binding for 30 years**, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. Spain concluded a **similar Agreement** with France in Oct. 1904. In March 1905 it became known that the German Government had informed the Sultan that Germany was not a party to these agreements. The Sultan soon afterwards, in May 1905, rejected the French proposals for internal reforms, and proposed that the Powers should hold a Conference on the Morocco question, a proposal that had been previously made by Germany. After an exchange of views between France and Germany the two Powers agreed (July 8th, 1905), to take part in the Conference, and Algeiras in Spain was arranged as the place of meeting. The International Conference met at Algeiras (Jan. 16th, 1906), and the Agreement was signed (April 7th).

It included—(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2000 to 2500, which is to be recruited by the Maghzen from among Moorish Mussulmans, commanded by Kaidas, and distributed among the eight ports; Spanish and French instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers are to assist the Sultan in the organisation for five years, subject to the control of an Inspector-General selected from the Swiss Army by the Swiss Federal Government. The instructors and officers are to be Spanish at Tetuan and Larache, mixed at Tangier and Casablanca, and French at Rabat and the other ports. (2) A declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Riff country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31st, 1906.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), but is much hampered by the political situation. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the barbarous form of government prevents the development of the country's resources. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population now estimated at about 8,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There were 1017 British, 784 French, 169 Germans, and 6813 Spanish subjects in the country in 1906. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Imports, 1902, £2,140,626; 1903, £2,844,752; 1904, £2,670,787; 1905, £2,741,574; 1906, £2,976,900; exports, 1902, £1,559,823; 1903, £1,972,441; 1904,

£1,722,570; 1905, £1,690,323; 1906, £1,756,109. Great Britain sent 55·3% of the imports in 1901, 57·7% in 1902, 51% in 1903, 50·8% in 1904, 36·4% in 1905, and 40·4% in 1906. The share of France was 43·7% in 1905, and 40·4% in 1906, and of Germany was 7·1% in 1905, and 7·2% in 1906.

Ministry: *Grand Vizier*, Sid Fadhoul Gharnit; *Foreign Affairs*, Ben Sliman; *War*, Sid Mohammed Guebbas; *Finance*, Sheikh Tazee.

British Minister at Tangier, and Consul-General for Morocco, Sir Gerard A. Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B.

British Consuls, H. E. White, C.M.G. (Tangier), A. M. Madden (Dar-al-Baida), J. MacLeod (Fez).

French Minister to Morocco, M. E. Regnault.

History, 1907.

At the beginning of Dec. 1906 the tyranny of Raisuli in the neighbourhood of Tangier—flogging natives, blackmailing Europeans, destroying property—led the European representatives to address a Note to the Maghzen demanding his removal; and as a French and a Spanish squadron were in the bay at the time the Maghzen gave heed to the demand. A force of about 3000 troops was sent to Tangier (23rd) and Raisuli's deposition as Governor of the districts round the town was formally proclaimed. An attack on his stronghold at Zinat followed (Jan. 5th), and the next day the village was found to be deserted. For some time nothing was heard of him, but by a characteristic stroke he captured Kaid Sir H. Maclean, who had been sent by the Sultan to negotiate with him (July 3rd). Various efforts to obtain the Kaid's release failed, and he eventually passed into the custody of the leaders of the Khmas tribe.

At the end of January nothing had been done by the Maghzen to carry out the reforms decided upon by the Algeiras Conference, and on Feb. 24th the European representatives at Tangier sent a Collective Note to the Maghzen on the subject. On March 14th Colonel Müller, who had been appointed to command the Franco-Spanish police force, arrived at Tangier to take control of the work of organisation. The European control of the Custom-houses began on July 9th.

Great surprise and some indignation were caused by the announcement that the Maghzen had signed a contract with a German firm for public works at Tangier, including a boulevard on the sea-shore and a new system of drainage (April 16th). The contract was stated to be in direct contravention not only of the spirit but of the letter of the Algeiras Convention, and the Diplomatic Corps at Tangier so decided (June 11th), and informed the Maghzen that no such contract should be signed.

The disturbed state of the country was made abundantly evident during the rest of the year. A French subject, Dr. Mauchamp, was murdered at Marakesh, and to enforce reparation for this outrage and other outstanding claims France sent warships to Tangier and occupied Ujda, on the road to Fez, by a force which advanced from the Algerian frontier (March 25th). The Maghzen then notified its readiness to comply with the French demands. A hint of further trouble was given at Casablanca (April 9th), when France demanded the deposition of the Moorish Governor owing to his inability to maintain order there. Opposition to the new administra-

tion of the Customs, and to the new harbour works there, led to an anti-European rising (July 30th), and several Europeans were murdered. French and Spanish warships were at once ordered to the spot, and landed a small force (August 5th) despite a heavy fire from the Moorish troops. Fierce attacks on the Consulates were made by the tribesmen, but were beaten off, and an expeditionary force under General Druce occupied the town (7th). After considerable fighting the Moorish headquarters at Teddert were taken and burned (Sept. 11th). The Arab camp at Sid Ibrahim, 10 miles from Casablanca, was taken and destroyed (20th), and the chief tribes then made submission and undertook to surrender the persons guilty of attacking the Europeans on July 30th. The Sultan received the French Minister, M. Regnault, at Rabat (Oct. 7th), and said that he reciprocated the French Government's desire for friendly relations, and realised the necessity for the assistance of France.

Mulai Hafid, the Sultan's brother and Viceroy of Southern Morocco, was proclaimed Sultan at Marakesh (August 16th), the southern tribes refusing any longer to give allegiance to Mulai Abdul Aziz. They took possession of the city after the withdrawal of the Maghzen's troops. The Consuls and other Europeans at Fez were requested by the Maghzen to leave the city for fear of disturbances. Mulai Hafid was acclaimed as Sultan at Mazagan (26th), and at Mogador (Sept. 24th), practically the whole of South Morocco submitting to him. His troops, however, sustained a severe defeat near Mogador (Nov. 15th), and Mazagan was afterwards re-occupied by the Sultan's troops.

MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC., 1907.

The automobile movement, which made such great progress in 1906, continued in 1907 to increase in importance and to find fields for extension in many directions. While the pleasure or touring car remains in almost exclusive possession of the roads, as compared with industrial motor vehicles, an outstanding feature in 1907 was the rapid increase in the adoption of power vehicles for industrial and business purposes. The touring or private carriage is itself affected by the demand for commercial vehicles and the experiments of many leading manufacturers in the latter field, the new models tending towards greater utility nowadays, rather than increased speed and luxury. This is good, since it brings the use of motor cars within the means of a greater number of people; indeed, the man who has been waiting for a cheap and reliable power carriage need now have very little hesitation in adopting the modern means of conveyance. Prices were on the whole well maintained, in spite of rumoured over-production in some quarters. The new models for 1908, however, showed a general tendency to simplicity of design, and, in the case of the higher-powered cars, at any rate, a substantial diminution in price, consequent upon larger production and increased facilities of manufacture. The six-cylinder engine has now become quite usual on high-powered cars, while the four-cylinder is used upon the majority of cars of medium price, power, and seating capacity. There is much discussion as to whether the six-cylinder type of engine has come to stay or is merely a passing fad or fashion. A sound four-cylinder touring car of from 16 to 20 horse-power may

now be procured at prices averaging about £450, with an open body to seat five. In the cheaper models of cars but little changes in price have been effected, although many makes have been considerably improved. A very serviceable light "runabout" to seat four can be obtained between £200 and £300, while below the £200 limit there are to be found several smart little *voiturettes* to seat two. *Landaulette*, *limousine*, and covered cars of all kinds are more popular than ever, and the improvement in lamps, special road tools, tyres, and the like is very marked. Some novelties in the way of "two-cycle" engines, improved methods of gear-changing (for cars with petrol engines), and the like were brought out, but have yet to be proved efficient under ordinary conditions of service on the road in the hands of amateurs. The performances of the *Brennan single-track gyroscopically balanced car*, a model of which was tested during the summer and run successfully before many experts, opens an interesting field for discussion as to its adaptability to road cars. The electrically powered carriage still maintains its position as the town vehicle *de luxe*. It still remains a type with a limited radius of travel, owing to the weight and small capacity of the accumulators employed to store the electric energy required by its motors. It is admitted that, with accumulators of lighter weight for a given capacity, and with charging facilities in outlying districts, the electric carriage will at once come into greater prominence. In this connection the *Edison Accumulator* seems to promise an early solution of some of the difficulties that have militated against the successful employment of stored electricity for the propulsion of motor cars. The great advantage in the employment of electric motors lies in the fact that the primary motion of such motors is rotary and not reciprocal, as in the case of all explosion motors and steam engines (as adapted to road vehicles). They are thus practically vibrationless and quite silent. Steam cars make very little headway against their different competitors. Enthusiasts for this class of power claim that they embody many features of silence and flexibility that the makers of petrol vehicles still only attain in a limited degree. Steam cars hold the world's record for speed over a short course, and have been successful in hill-climbing competitions, owing to their capacity of generating a large increase of power (above the normal) for short distances. Many engineers are working upon the problems of weight reduction and simplification, which must be solved before this type of car can hope to come into general use.

The use of motor cycles did not make such progress in 1907 as in previous years, in spite of the fact that a sound 3 h.p. machine can now be obtained at the same figure as was commanded by the highest-class "safety" bicycle ten years ago—viz. £30. Several long-distance reliability contests and hill-climbing competitions again demonstrated the progress attained in their manufacture and their utility as a cheap and effective means of transport for men of moderate means.

There was a very significant and rapid development during the year in the adoption of motor omnibuses and motor cabs by the leading companies who cater for the public requirements in the matter of passenger vehicles. The objections to this modern means of fast conveyance have been, in the case of the

omnibus, based primarily upon the noise and vibration caused by these cars in London. These objections were greatly overcome by the drastic action of the police, who caused some hundreds of vehicles to be taken off the streets and so repaired or altered as to render them more silent. This proved a heavy charge upon the various exploiting companies, whose losses, owing to this cause alone, have been very great. The great omnibus companies of the Metropolis also had to face the increasing competition of tube electric railways and trams, and their profits were very considerably reduced in consequence. It is believed that, with the advance in the construction and greater experience in the maintenance of their motor rolling stock, these firms will regain to a certain extent their prosperity. It is gratifying to note that British manufacturers are now able to supply omnibus chassis that are equal to, or better than, the best foreign makes.

The motor cab has in the short space of one year become a familiar object in the streets of the Metropolis. Several hundreds of these vehicles, which seat three persons inside, or two persons with comfort, were put on the streets by the General Motor Cab Co., but other firms have placed large contracts for the supply of similar vehicles. The more conservative and older-established companies are taking the lesson of the motor bus failures to heart, and making exhaustive experiments before embarking upon motor-powered cabs. The motor cabs now on the streets claim to be making a large revenue for their owners. Their success is largely attributed to the use of the *taximeter*, or fare register and distance recorder, by means of which the passenger knows at a glance the exact fare chargeable, thus avoiding all possibility of disputes.

The success of motor vans and lorries was the feature of the year. The use of motor vans and heavy transport cars increased by over 52 per cent. during the 12 months ending June 24th, 1907. In September the Royal Automobile Club held a series of *Trials for Commercial Vehicles*, when some 56 cars took part. The trials were conducted over a course of about 1000 miles, so arranged that the vehicles should pass through a number of provincial centres. They were a great success, and fully demonstrated the utility and reliability of motor vans and tractors. A large number of awards was made, including two diplomas by the Army Council.

The report of the Royal Commission on motor cars in 1906 showed that a majority of the Commissioners recommended the abolition of the 20 miles per hour speed limit. Other recommendations were: a Central Department to administer a national fund (derived from taxes on motor cars) to be used in roads improvements, etc.; a relaxation of laws relating to drivers' licence endorsements; provision of larger identification plates for cars; the requirement that the police should give notice of intention to prosecute motorists, within 21 days of alleged offences; a proposed charge of £1 upon first registration of cars and 5s. per annum for re-registration. The *Motor Car Act of 1903* remains in force until 1908 under the *Expiring Laws Continuation Act*. Replying to questions in the House of Lords (July 16th, '07) upon the intentions of the Government with regard to motor car legislation in 1908, Lord Allendale said that their lordships would probably agree with

him that the most important points in connection with motor cars dealt with by the Royal Commission were: (1) The codification of the law with regard to all mechanically-propelled vehicles on highways; (2) the allocation of the proceeds of taxation for the purposes of improving highways; (3) the question of speed limit, which some people might consider the most important of all. As to what the Chancellor of the Exchequer might have in view he had no notion, and they would have to wait another year before they knew what his proposals were. The question of the speed limit was no doubt the *crux* on which legislation would turn. The delay in legislation is not altogether to be regretted; the postponement gives a great chance of a lasting and satisfactory settlement in the light of further experience.

Experiments continue to be conducted with a view to solving the problems of dust raising or dust laying that have been brought so prominently forward through the increasing use of the roads for fast vehicular traffic. Great improvements have been made in dust-laying and waterproof materials or compounds for road surfaces, and in machines for the economical application of the same to the roads.

An important event of the year was the opening of the Brooklands Racing Track at Weybridge. The track is oval in form, and is banked at the turns so that a high rate of speed may be maintained. The first event open to the public provided a sensation, when Mr. S. F. Edge set out to accomplish a distance of 1440 miles in 24 hours, or maintain an average speed of 60 miles per hour for one day. He not only succeeded in his task, but attained an average hourly speed of 65 miles 1594 yards during the 24 hours, covering a total distance of no less than 1581 miles 1310 yards. This constitutes a world's record for speed and distance travelled in one day. The Brooklands track was the scene of many races, handicaps, matches and tests, and has been of service in assisting the development of speed automobiles in this country; it has, however, been patronised chiefly by the trade for advertising purposes. There is an increasing tendency to give up the construction of racing automobiles; and since the abandonment of the race for the Gordon-Bennett Cup and the substitution of the French Grand Prix as the principal racing fixture of the year, interest in this sport has flagged considerably. The Grand Prix was held on July 2nd over a course in the neighbourhood of Dieppe. The winner was Nazarro, who drove an Italian F.I.A.T. car. His time for the 480 miles was 6 hrs. 45 min. The race for the Kaiser Preis was run in Germany, when the same make of car finished first—300 miles in 333 minutes. The Circuit des Ardennes was won on a Minerva car. The most important fixtures of the year held in this country were the race for the International Tourist Trophy and the International Heavy Touring Car Race. They were held on May 30th in the Isle of Man. The former was won by a "Rover" car and the latter by a "Humber." There were many competitors who drove cars of foreign manufacture. The results of these competitions, therefore, emphasise the great advances made by British manufacturers of motor cars. The speed records made in Florida in Jan. 1906 still stand unbeaten, when a Darracq petrol car was driven 2 miles in 58½ secs. and a Stanley steam car 1 mile in 28½ secs., both attaining a

speed of over 120 miles per hour, the latter being at the rate of 127 miles per hour. The Scottish Reliability trials were repeated this year over a difficult Scottish course; the contest was well patronised, and the results go to prove that progress continues to be made in the construction of reliable and serviceable motor cars.

The year 1907 placed British manufacturers in a stronger position than ever with respect to foreign competition. The exports of British manufactures are rapidly improving, and in most countries which import automobiles, British-made goods are earning their usual reputation for sound quality and value compared with those of other nations. At the same time the imports of foreign cars and chassis into this country remain at a high figure. The Board of Trade returns for the 9 months ended Sept. 30th, 1907, show that 3838 motor cars valued at £1,675,224, and 1547 motor cycles valued at £44,155 were imported, with parts of cars and cycles valued at £1,959,316. Out of these, 359 cars, 40 cycles, and parts, to the total value of £270,237, were re-exported to foreign countries and the Colonies. The exports during the 9 months under review were 1578 cars, valued at £575,509; 542 cycles, valued at £18,941; and parts of cars and cycles to the value of £380,820. Comparing the totals (for 9 months only) with those over a similar period in previous years, we find:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Imports . .	2,760,525	3,597,527	3,678,695
Re-exports . .	242,018	282,756	270,237
Exports . .	321,114	548,981	975,270

The number of cars and motor cycles registered in the United Kingdom on June 30th, 1904, 1905, 1906, and 1907 were as follows:

	Touring.	Commercial & Cars.	Motor Cycles.	Driving Licences.
1907 . .	61,617	4,124	53,877	205,606
1906 . .	45,700	2,699	45,645	167,565
1905 . .	31,129	863	34,706	107,426
1904 . .	13,340	—	21,521	—
Increase 1907 over 1906	15,917	1,423	8,232	38,041
Percentage of increase	34'82	52'76	18'03	22'70

There has been a marked improvement in the construction of motor engines for marine purposes, especially for industrial purposes, such as smacks, barges, and the like. Motor yachts and dinghies enjoy increasing popularity. The Government are studying the possibilities of petrol motor power for light high-speed craft, and purchased the fast launch *Jarrow-Napier* for experimental purposes. The British International Trophy was raced for in the Solent, and the American motor-boat *Dixie* proved the winner.

Clubs and Societies.

Auto-Cycle Club, 18, Down Street, Piccadilly (F. Straight, Secretary), is an offshoot of the Royal Automobile Club, and in it are vested such powers of government over motor-cycle contests as were held by the Royal Automobile

Club under an agreement with the National Cyclists' Union. Subscription, £1 rs.

Automobile Association (Offices, Prince's Buildings, Coventry Street, W.). Its main object is the enforcement of the various clauses of the Highways Act, more particularly with reference to unattended horses, obstruction, and similar matters. It also has a system of patrols by means of which motorists are warned when they are exceeding the legal limit. The membership nearly 5000. Subscription, £2 2s.

Commercial Motor Users' Association, formerly the **Motor Van, Wagon, and Omnibus Users' Association** (1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.; Sec., Rees Jeffreys) is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 rs.

Institution of Automobile Engineers, 1, Albemarle Street, W. Subscription, £3 3s.

Motor Cycling Club. There are 250 members. Subscription, £1 rs per annum. Hon. Sec., A. Candler, 1, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland (1, Albemarle St., Piccadilly, London, W.) gives legal information and advice free of charge in connection with the use of motor vehicles, and financial support in cases of general interest. Members of the Automobile Club and affiliated clubs are *ipso facto* members of the Union. Subscription, £1 rs.

Royal Automobile Club (119, Piccadilly, London). Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to automobilism; gives its support in the protection and defence of their rights. Affiliated clubs number 106. Subscription, £8 8s.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Offices: Maxwell House, Arundel St., Strand), a trade society representing all branches of the motor industry; organises the principal Motor Shows held annually. The Society's sixth **International Motor Exhibition** was opened at Olympia on Nov. 11th, 1907.

Muromtseff, Professor, President of the first Russian Duma, was b. 1850. After a university training he became Professor of Roman Law at Moscow University, but was deprived of his chair in '84 by virtue of a Government order. He thereupon qualified for the bar, and founded a law paper, which was suppressed in 1902. Both by pen and speech he gained a great reputation, as a consequence of which he played a prominent part in the Constitutional movement of 1904-5. When the first Duma was elected, Professor Muromtseff was returned for Moscow at the head of the poll. He belongs to the "Cadet," or Constitutional Democrat party.

MUSIC, 1907.

There was great musical activity in England during 1907. This country, indeed, seems to be becoming the musical centre of Europe, judging from the number of concerts given in London and the principal provincial cities during the year by distinguished foreign soloists. Several native-born composers won increased popularity by their new works—notably Hubert Parry and Granville Bantock—but no really great composition was brought out during the twelve months under review.

Provincial Festivals.

Three important provincial festivals were held, the first being the 184th meeting of the

Cathedral choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, which took place at Gloucester. The programme was mainly made up of familiar works—"Elijah," "The Apostles," "The Kingdom," "Messiah," Verdi's "Requiem," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," and Hubert Parry's "The Love that casteth out Fear;" the only noteworthy novelty was Granville Bantock's cantata "Christ in the Wilderness," the solos in which were rendered by Agnes Nicholls and Ffrangcon Davies. The principal conductor was Herbert Brewer, whose effective composition "Emmaus" was revived during the week.

No fewer than eight novelties were produced at the Cardiff Festival, the most prominent being Hubert Parry's symphonic poem "A Vision of Life," a work which materially adds to his reputation. This inspiring cantata was splendidly interpreted by the choir and the soloists, Agnes Nicholls and Ivor Foster, and the difficult instrumental passages were well played by the London Symphony Orchestra. Arthur Hervey's tone-poem "Summer," Hamilton Harty's setting of Keats's Ode to a Nightingale, and Frederic Cowen's delicate version of Elizabeth Browning's poem "He giveth His Beloved sleep," were also successfully brought forward. The other novelties were Herbert Brewer's cantata, "Sir Patrick Spens," two orchestral "Norfolk Rhapsodies" by R. Vaughan Williams, David Evans's cantata "The Coming of Arthur," and the second part of Granville Bantock's version of "Omar Khayyam." Familiar works performed during the festival, which was a great artistic success, were "The Kingdom," "The Golden Legend," Bach's "Phœbus and Pan," Schubert's Mass in E flat, Cæsar Franck's 150th Psalm, and Haydn's "Spring."

Six new works were included in the festival programme at Leeds, all by British composers. That which aroused the greatest interest was Charles Stanford's impressive "Stabat Mater," the solos in which were sung by Gladys Honey (a R.C.M. student who deputised for Agnes Nicholls), Kirkby Lunn, Gervase Elwes, and Plunket Greene. There were many commendable points in R. Vaughan Williams's setting of Walt Whitman's "Toward the Unknown Region" and in Granville Bantock's "Sea Wanderers," a work in which a fog-horn is employed in the orchestra. Herbert Brewer, Arthur Somervell and Rutland Boughton were the other composers honoured with commissions. The standard compositions which attracted large audiences were "The Kingdom," Mozart's "Requiem," Bach's Mass in B minor, Beethoven's "Choral" Symphony, and a selection from "Israel in Egypt," in all of which the Leeds choir won well-merited commendation.

Opera in London.

There were three opera seasons at Covent Garden. The first, opened on Jan. 14th, was under the direction of Ernest van Dyck, and was devoted to German works. Notably attractive were the representations of "Die Meistersinger," with Fritz Feinhals as Hans Sachs, Allen Hinkley as Pogner, and Hans Bussard as David. In "Tristan und Isolde" the principal parts were effectively sustained by van Dyck and Felia Litvinne, Marie Brema being the Brangäne. Interesting revivals of Weber's "Der Freischütz," of Smetana's "Die verkaufte Braut," of Nicolai's "Die lustigen

Weiber von Windsor," and of Beethoven's "Fidelio," marked the season. The operas revived were as follows, the number of performances being stated in brackets: "Lohengrin" (6), "Die Meistersinger" (5), "Der Fliegende Holländer" (4), "Die Walküre" (4), "Tristan" (3), "Fidelio" (3), "Der Freischütz" (3), "Die verkaufte Braut" (3), "Die lustigen Weiber" (2), and "Tannhäuser" (2). The conductors were Eugene Ysaye, Franz Schalk, Leopold Reichwein, and Arthur Nikisch.

The "grand" season started on April 30th with "Das Rheingold," the first of a series of "Ring" cycles. In "Die Walküre," Ernst Kraus and Fliescher-Edel were the lovers, and Ellen Gulbranson the Brunnhilde. The performances of "Siegfried" were notable for the fine singing of Ernst Kraus in the part of the young hero, of Clarence Whitehill as the Wanderer, of Hans Bechstein as the Mime, and of Ellen Gulbranson as the Brunnhilde. Anton van Rooy made his reappearance as Hans Sachs in "Die Meistersinger," supported by Carl Jörn as Walther, Frieda Hempel as Eva, Paul Knupfer as Pogner, Hans Bechstein as David, and Joseph Geis as Beckmesser—a brilliant cast. Heinrich Knotte distinguished himself as Tannhäuser, and in "Lohengrin" Peter Cornelius sustained the title rôle, Fleischer-Edel was the Elsa, and Kirkby Lunn the Ortruda. There were excellent performances of "Der Fliegende Holländer," with van Rooy and Emmy Destinn in the leading parts. In "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor" Frieda Hempel and Cilla Tolli were the "merry wives," Erna Fiebiger the Anne Page, and Paul Knupfer the Falstaff. On June 20th Ponchielli's "La Gioconda" was revived, with Emmy Destinn in the title rôle. Catalani's "Die Loreley" was the only novelty given during the season, being produced on July 12th. Melba and Caruso sang several times in "La Bohème," and the Australian prima donna also appeared in a popular revival of "Lucia di Lammermoor," supported by Antonio Scotti as Ashton and Alessandro Bonci as Edgardo. Pauline Donalda sang in the single representation of Gounod's "Faust," with Fernando Carpi as the hero, and Emmy Destinn delighted crowded audiences by her admirable impersonation of the unhappy geisha in "Madama Butterfly." The season's repertoire consisted of the following operas: "La Bohème" (9), "Madama Butterfly" (7), "La Traviata" (5), "Cavalleria Rusticana" (5), "Pagliacci" (4), "Rigoletto" (4), "La Tosca" (4), "Aida" (3), "Bastien und Bastienne" (3), "Der Fliegende Holländer" (3), "La Gioconda" (3), "Hansel und Gretel" (3), "Lucia" (3), "Die Meistersinger" (3), "Tannhäuser" (3), "Die Walküre" (3), "Götterdämmerung" (2), "Siegfried" (2), "Das Rheingold" (2), "Die lustigen Weiber" (2), "Loreley" (2), "Lohengrin" (2), "Fedora" (2), "Carmen" (2), "Un Ballo in Maschera" (2), "Andrea Chenier" (2), "Faust" (1). The conductors were Hans Richter, Cleofonte Campanini, Ettore Panizza, and Percy Pitt.

On Oct. 3rd another season was started, the opening performance being a fine interpretation of "Madama Butterfly," with Rina Giachetti in the title rôle. Francesca Vignas made his reappearance the following night as Turiddu in "Cavalleria Rusticana"; the second part of the programme consisted of "Pagliacci." Great enthusiasm was aroused by the re-

appearance of Maria Gay in "Carmen," an opera which was frequently given during the season. In "Faust," Julia Lindsay distinguished herself as Marguerite. Felia Litvinne and Jeanne Paquet represented the principal women in "Aida," and in "Rigoletto," the Australian prima donna, Lalla Miranda, reappeared as Gilda, after a long absence from England. The revival of "La Tosca" served for the début of Edith de Liss, an accomplished dramatic vocalist, and another interesting first appearance was that of the Irish tenor John McCormack, on Oct. 15th, as Turiddu. Amid considerable enthusiasm Luisa Tetrazzini, who had worthily been described as the "new Patti," made her début on Nov. 2nd in "Traviata," this memorable performance being conducted by Ettore Panizza. This Italian prima donna electrified crowded audiences by her wonderful singing in "Lucia di Lammermoor" and in "Rigoletto." The only new work produced during the season was Alberto Franchetti's spectacular opera "Germania," Nov. 13th, which was favourably received. There were attractive revivals of "La Gioconda," "La Bohème," and "Don Giovanni."

The Moody-Manners Company had a successful season of opera in English at the Lyric, commencing July 15th. One novelty was produced, a one-act work by Hermann Löhr entitled "Sarena," which achieved a fair success. On July 26th John Coates made his first appearance in England as Lohengrin. The operas performed were: "Faust" (11), "Tannhäuser" (10), "Lohengrin" (10), "Madama Butterfly" (9), "La Bohème" (5), "Cavalleria Rusticana" (5), "Pagliacci" (5), "Il Trovatore" (4), "Aida" (4), "Figaro" (3), "Tristan" (2), "Merry Wives of Windsor" (2), "Greysteel" (1), and "Sarena" (1).

In April Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann" was successfully revived at the Adelphi by a Berlin company under the direction of Hans Gregor. The prima donna was Hedwig Franzillo-Kauffmann, and Jean Nadolovitch impersonated Hoffmann. The Komische Oper Orchestra, directed by Fritz Cassirer, was engaged. Of this beautiful work 45 consecutive performances were given.

Prominent Societies.

Interesting programmes were submitted at the various concerts given by the Philharmonic Society. The first, on Feb. 6th, was conducted by Edouard Colonne. On March 13th Christian Sinding, the Norwegian composer, directed a performance of his violin concerto in A, the soloist being Johannes Wolff. Among the other artists who appeared during the season were Sophie Menter, Teresa Carreno, Vladimir de Pachmann, Johanne Stockmarr, Marie Brema, Clara Butt, Amy Castles, Felix Senius, Kennerley Rumford, Mischa Elman, and Lady Halle.

Several new works were brought forward by the London Choral Society at Queen's Hall. On Feb. 4th Enrico Bossi's "Paradise Lost" was given for the first time in England, but failed to arouse the enthusiasm with which it had been received in Italy. Dalhousie Young's setting of "The Blessed Damozel" proved more attractive. The general public, however, preferred familiar works such as Saint-Saens's "Samson and Delilah" and Elgar's "The Dream of Gerontius," the latter being performed at the complimentary concert on

June 22nd to this Society's enthusiastic conductor Arthur Fagge.

The Royal Choral Society, directed by Frederick Bridge, the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, conducted by Ernest Ford, the Handel Society, the Bach Choir, the Mozart Society, and the Oriana Madrigal Society, provided attractive concerts during the year.

Various conductors appeared at the concerts given by the London Symphony Orchestra. Hans Richter directed several, and, by way of commemorating his 30 years' association with music in this country, a special programme, devoted to the works of Beethoven, was performed in his honour on June 3rd. Wassili Safonoff conducted two concerts in May, and introduced new works at each. A new violin suite in E, Op. 68, by Alexander Mackenzie, was the feature of another concert, and was brilliantly performed under the composer's direction, the soloist being Mischa Elman. The Leeds Philharmonic Chorus and the Sheffield Choir visited London to take part in two programmes arranged by the directors of this enterprising organisation.

Noteworthy Concerts.

The thirteenth season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall commenced on Aug 17th, and lasted for ten weeks. Nearly every evening there was a crowded audience to listen to the attractive programmes arranged by Henry Wood. The performance of Beethoven's symphonies and piano concertos in chronological order proved of great value to earnest musicians, who also welcomed the inclusion in the repertoire of less familiar works, such as Mozart's concerto for three pianos and Beethoven's trio for two oboes and cor anglais. Eighteen novelties by British composers were produced, five being by musicians who were comparatively unknown—Frederic Austin's orchestral rhapsody "Spring," F. C. Barker's violin concerto, Havergal Brain's "English" suite and the overture "For Valour," and Felix White's "Shylock" overture. Of the other British novelties the most important was the piano concerto of Frederic Delius, if only because of the peculiar position of this composer, whose music has attained a great reputation in Germany while at home it is practically unknown. The list also included the fourth of Edward Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" marches, Roger Quilter's "Serenade," Hamilton Harty's "Comedy" overture, Frank Bridge's symphonic poem "Isabella," and Walford Davies's "Holiday Tunes." No fewer than 105 soloists took part in the concerts, the pianists including Fanny Davies, Mathilde Verne, Irene Scharrer, Edwin York-Bowen, Percy Grainger, and Edward Isaacs, who introduced his own concerto in C sharp minor.

The Queen's Hall Orchestra's symphony concerts attracted large audiences, and among the novelties introduced was a concertstück by Ernst von Dohnanyi, which was brought forward on Feb. 2nd, the soloist being Hugo Becker. Fritz Kreisler, Teresa Carreno, Richard Buhlig and Raoul Pugno also played at these concerts.

Charles Santley's jubilee as a professional singer was commemorated by a festival concert at the Royal Albert Hall on May 1st. A cheque for £2160 was subsequently presented

to him, and on the King's birthday he received the honour of knighthood.

The Upsala Students' Choir gave three concerts at Queen's Hall directed by J. E. Hedenblad.

Joseph Holbrooke continued his modern English Chamber Concerts at the Salle Erard, and introduced several new works by native-born composers. Thomas Dunhill also arranged a series of British concerts on similar lines.

The Blackpool Glee and Madrigal Society, conducted by Herbert Whittaker, gave a concert on March 5th at Queen's Hall, when a promising young soprano, Clara Butterworth, a student at the Royal Academy, made her début.

On June 15th there was a festival performance of "Elijah" at the Crystal Palace, conducted by Frederic Cowen, the solo-quartet consisting of Agnes Nicholls, Ada Crossley, Ben Davies, and Charles Santley. A fortnight later in the same building the Tonic Sol-Fa Association held its jubilee festival.

The Joachim Quartet had arranged to give seven concerts devoted to the works of Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, at Bechstein Hall in April, but owing to the illness, which eventually proved fatal, of the famous violinist, they were postponed until June. Carl Halir then took the first violin parts, Karl Klingler being the second violinist, Emanuel Wirth playing the viola, and Robert Hausmann the 'cello. Among the assistants at some of the concerts were Fanny Davies, Alfred Gibson, Frank Bridge, Manuel Gomez, Wilfred James, and Adolf Borsdorf.

Attractive concerts were also provided by the Walenn, the Wessely and the Hambourg Quartets. The Brodsky Quartet played at Queen's Hall at one of the Grieg Memorial Concerts.

An orchestra of 1000 juvenile violinists selected from the elementary schools of London played at the Alexandra Palace on June 22nd, conducted by Allen Gill.

Distinguished Visitors.

In addition to the names mentioned above many other distinguished foreign musicians visited England during 1907. The vocalists included Rodolfa Lhombino, Julia Culp, Lylli Zachner, Ida Kopetschni, Theodora Salicath, Tilly Koenen, Suzanne Morival, Elena Gerhardt (who made her début on April 11th with Arthur Nikisch as her accompanist), Helène Staegemann, Sven Scholander, and Carlos Ronzevalle. Among the violinists were Audrey Richardson, Haidee Voorzanger, Adolf Rebner, Joska Szigeti, Aldo Antonietti, Franz von Vecsey, Floris Ondricek, Oskar Back, Plotenj Worth, Kubelik, Francis Macmillan, and Johann Kruse. The best of the pianists were Paderewski (who gave his only recital on June 18th at Queen's Hall), Alice Ripper, Mania Seguel, Marie Bender, Cecile Chaminade, Elise Gipser, Gottfried Galston, Julian Pascal, Ludovic Breitner, Basil Sapellnikoff, Bruno Mugellini, Leopold Godowsky, Emil Sauer, and Jacques Pintel. Among other notable musicians, whose visit is worthy of record, are Max Fiedler (conductor, début June 25th), Alexander Birnbaum (conductor, début June 27th), Reynaldo Hahn, Sergei Kussewitzky (double-bass soloist), Jean Gerardy, Emil Mylnarski (conductor, début Oct. 19th), Emil Sjögren (Scandinavian composer and pianist), and Charles Harriss (the

Canadian conductor), who directed an Empire concert at Queen's Hall on May 24th.

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19, Berners Street, W. Gen. Sec., Hugo Chadfield.

Musurus Pasha, Stephen, Ottoman Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, was b. in 1841, and is the son of the late Musurus Pasha, who represented Turkey in London from '51-85. He entered the diplomatic service in '61 and

came to England, serving successively as Second Secretary, First Secretary, Councillor, and *Chargé d'Affaires*. In '81 he became Ambassador at Rome; from '96-1900 he was Governor-Prince of Samos; he then became member of the Political Section of the Council of State, Vizier, and Ambassador to London. He married a daughter of the late Sir John Antoniadis.

N

National Blind Relief Society. Established 1843 to provide monthly pensions for needy blind of good character over 18 years of age in the United Kingdom, irrespective of religious qualification. Scale of relief, 5s. to £1 per month. Pensions granted on application with recommendation of new annual subscriber of £2 2s. Pensioners number 780. Income, 1905-6, £5695. Hon. Sec., Rev. J. Pulein Thompson, Christ Church Vicarage, Tite St., Chelsea, S.W.

National Canine Defence League. Sec., John Hughes; Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, F. E. Pirkes, Esq., R.N. Office, 27, Regent Street, S.W.

National Cyclists' Union. The Union devotes itself to the interests of all classes of cyclists. It has fought considerably over 1000 cases in the interests of cyclists, secured the erection of warning boards on dangerous hills, made the roads safer, and obtained concessions from the railway and steamship companies. Touring members can take their cycles into foreign countries free of Customs' duties. Annual subscription, 5s. General Secretary, S. R. Noble, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

National Defence Association. Formed in 1907 to assist in the maintenance and co-ordination of the land forces adequate to the needs of the Empire; to support such expenditure upon the land forces as the security of the Empire necessitates; to promote continuity in our military policy, and to assist in removing military questions from the arena of party politics. Hon. Sec., Robert A. Johnson, 38, South Street, Mayfair.

National Free Labour Association. Founded by W. Collison, May 1893, "for the purpose of aiding in the liberation of labour from injurious restrictions, and for securing to the industrious the full, fair, and free exercise of the right to work." There are District Offices at Manchester, Glasgow, Gateshead - on - Tyne, Leeds, and Cardiff. General President, J. Chandler; General Sec. and Manager, W. Collison. Offices, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C. Telephone, Post Office Central, 1981.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '88 and later editions.) The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6d. on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons from April to October inclusive. Much information, compiled independently of the National Gallery authorities, may be found in Mr. E. T. Cook's "Guide to the National Gallery," while official details appear in an *Annual Report* issued by the Director. Director, Sir Charles Holroyd; Keeper

and Secretary, Mr. Hawes Turner; Chief Clerk, Mr. George E. Ambrose.

National Gallery of British Art, The, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The Keeper is Mr. D. S. MacColl.

National Health Society, 53, Berners Street, W. Sec., Miss Lankester.

National Home-Reading Union. This Society was founded 1889. President, H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll. Chairman of Council, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hereford; Chairman of Executive Committee, Dr. Hill, Master of Downing College, Cambridge; Hon. Sec., Rev. Dr. Paton, of Nottingham. Secretary, Miss A. M. Read; Office, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Opened 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £6000 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £2000 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also receives the proceeds of the Gassiot Endowment, amounting to £450 a year, and has an income of £6000 derived from standardising fees. The Laboratory is now organised under four Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory."

(1) The **Observatory Department** at Richmond, Surrey, previously known as **Kew Observatory**, possesses a valuable collection of verifying apparatus and standard instruments, and carries on observational work in magnetism, electricity and meteorology. It is the central station of the Meteorological Office for self-recording observations; and serves as a school where intending observers can be practically trained. A large number of thermometers, barometers, magnetic instruments, sextants, watches, chronometers, telescopes, and a variety of other forms of apparatus, are tested annually, suitable fees being charged to defray the cost of the examination.

Superintendent, Charles Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S.

(2) The **Physics Department** is located at Bushy House, Teddington; the Electro-technical

Division is housed in a separate building, erected in 1906, and a new building for Metrology has been recently completed. The Physics Department comprises Divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics. Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology). Tide predictions are also undertaken.

Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, B.A., B.C.E.

(3) The Engineering Department is in a building adjacent to Bushy House; the building has been recently extended by the addition of two bays. Mechanical and other tests are here undertaken in addition to the research work which is in progress.

Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, D.Sc.

(4) The Metallurgical Department includes a division for Metallurgical Research in the main building, while a new building for Metallurgical Chemistry is now occupied.

Director, R. T. Glazebrook, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.

Address: National Physical Laboratory, Bushy House, Teddington.

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The collection now comprises over 1400 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; and on Sundays free, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. (April to October). Director, Keeper, and Secretary, Mr. Lionel Cust, M.V.O., F.S.A.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children. Founded 1843; incorporated 1904; supported by voluntary contributions. In the two training-ships *Arethusa* and *Chichester*, lying off Greenhithe, Kent, boys, of good character only, are trained for the Navy, Merchant Service, or Army Marines; it also wholly maintains ten Homes on shore for boys and girls. In these Homes and ships there is accommodation for 1000 children. Applicants for admission are seen every morning, except Sunday, at 11 o'clock, at the London Home and Offices. The age for admission to the Homes is from 10 to 12, but boys for the ships must be between 14 and 16, and physically fit. As many as 15,300 boys and 2850 girls have been received and sent out into the world since the establishment of the Society. Receipts in 1907 amounted to £26,700. Joint Secretaries, H. Bristow Wallen and Henry G. Copeland. Head Offices, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to give permanence to Volunteer Corps and to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground. It should be noted that the Rifle Clubs consisting of not less than twenty members can be formed in affiliation with this Association. Rifles and ammunition are issued to such affiliated clubs at special rates. Application should be made for full information to the Secretary N.R.A.

The following are the chief results of the 1907 meeting at Bisley:—

Humphry Cup (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Oxford University, 760; Cambridge, 717.

Ashburton Shield (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Rugby, 497.

Spencer Cup (7 shots at 500 yards): Lance-Sergt. G. de C. E. Findlay, Harrow, 34.

Chancellor's Challenge Plate (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Oxford University, 719; Cambridge University, 718.

Mackinnon Challenge Cup (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): England, 1513; Scotland, 1505; Australia, 1467; Canada, 1450.

Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Mother Country, 778; Australia, 778; Canada, 767; Guernsey, 740; India, 728; African Protectorates, 718; Rhodesia, 679.

Elcho Shield (15 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards): Ireland, 1634; Scotland, 1621; England, 1595.

National Challenge Trophy (Volunteers) (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): England, 1904; Scotland, 1893; Ireland, 1820.

King's Prize: 1st stage (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards), Capt. A. S. Bates, 1st London, V.R.C., 103—bronze medal; 2nd stage (20 shots at 600 yards), Pte. E. Buckley, 4th V.B. Manchester Regt., 199—silver medal; 3rd stage (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1000 yards), Lieut. W. C. Addison, Australia, 318—gold medal and £250; Pte. T. P. Hope, 1st London V.R.C., 318—N.R.A. badge and £80; Armourer-Sergt. A. Lawrance (G.M.) 1st Dumbarton V.R.C., 316—N.R.A. badge and £40.

St. George's Challenge Vase (7 shots at 500 and 600 yards and 15 at 900 yards): Pte. R. T. Gibson, 2nd V.B. Scottish Rifles, 138.

Prince of Wales' (7 shots at 300 and 10 at 600 yards): Corp. W. Cutler, Australia, 81.

Alexandra (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Pte. J. Urquhart, Queen's Edinburgh, 69.

Donnegall Challenge Cup (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Mr. S. H. Grist, Woodchester R.C., 81.

Albert (10 shots at 800 and 900 yards and 15 at 1000 yards), Col. J. Hopton, C.I.S.A., 170.

Bass (10 shots at 900 and 1000 yards), Lieut. C. A. Mander, Staffordshire I.Y., 97.

Edge (15 shots at 1000 and 1100 yards), Mr. G. Crombie, Ulster R.A., 140.

Halford Memorial (15 shots at 900 and 1000 yards), Mr. G. Crombie, Ulster R.A., 143.

Waldegrave (10 shots at 800 yards): Major Donaldson, 2nd Lanark R.E.V., 50.

Hopton Aggregate: Col. G. C. Gibbs, 2nd Gloucestershire R.E.V., 706.

Grand Aggregate: Armourer-Sergt. W. G. Padgett, 1st V.B. E. Yorks. Regt., 336.

Championship Aggregate: Sergt. W. Tatlow, 2nd Warwick, 553.

United Services Challenge Cup: Volunteers, 781; Royal Navy, 757; Royal Marines, 756; Army, 748.

National Service League. The object of the League is to promote the legislative adoption of compulsory naval and military training for National Defence. It is independent of party politics. President, Lord Roberts, V.C., K.G.; Secretary, George F. Shee, M.A. Offices, 72, Victoria Street, S.W.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The (Incorporated by Royal Charter), has for its object that no child in the United Kingdom shall live an unendurable life. This object is sought by (1)

warnings; (2) enforcement of laws; (3) promotion of any new law that may be necessary. Patrons, The King and Queen. Director, Robert J. Parr. Organ, *The Child's Guardian*. The League of Pity is the Children's Section of the Society. Its object is to interest happy children in the welfare of the unhappy. Central Office, Leicester Square, London.

National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). Secretary, Mr. Nigel Bond, B.A. Office, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

National Vigilance Association, for the suppression of the "white slave traffic" and the repression of criminal vice and public immorality. National committees co-operate in every country in Europe, in the Argentine, Egypt, and South Africa. Secretary, W. A. Coote. Office, St. Mary's Chambers, 161A, Strand, W.C.

Naturalisation Laws. Naturalisation by certificate of the Secretary of State was introduced by the Act of 1844 (7 & 8 Vict. c. 66) and amended by the 1870 Act, by which residence for five years in the United Kingdom, or service under the Crown for that period, is required as a condition of naturalisation, with intention so to continue to reside or serve. The certificate

costs £5 (plus £1 for stamps and £1 or more solicitors' charges). A deputation waited on the Prime Minister on July 30th, 1907, to urge that the cost of naturalisation should be reduced, since it prevented many poor men from becoming British citizens. It was stated in Nov. 1907 that the fee would probably be reduced to £2-15s. Careful inquiries are made as to the character of the applicant before the certificate is granted. Application should be made to the Home Office. The naturalisation of aliens in the Colonies is now effected under authority of the Naturalisation Acts of 1870, which empower the Legislature of every colony to confer on aliens by law all or any of the privileges of Naturalisation within such colony. See ed. 1902 for the report of an Inter-Departmental Committee upon the amendments found to be desirable in the Naturalisation Laws of the Empire. The numbers of persons whose oaths of allegiance taken on the grant of certificates of naturalisation in the United Kingdom have been registered from '94-1904 are as follows:—'94-5, 910; '96, 736; '97, 606; '98, 634; '99, 608; 1900, 581; 1901, 542; 1902, 788; 1903, 890; 1904, 974; 1905, 684; 1906, 841.

NAVY, BRITISH.

(See also **MERCANTILE MARINE**, British and Foreign, pp. 281-6.)

I. RELATIVE STRENGTH AND COST OF PRINCIPAL NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

1. *Matée!*

A Parliamentary Return, dated June 10th, 1907 [184], was issued in July 1907, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and Japan. This return is here brought up to the date Nov. 1907. All vessels of each Navy, which still retain their armaments and are not for sale, are shown in this Return.

Built.

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
Battleships	62	34	10	34	17	23	15
Coast defence ships, armoured	—	8	2	11	—	11	1
Cruisers, armoured	34	20	4	8	6	13	10
" protected, 1st class	21	7	7	—	—	3	2
" " 2nd class	45	12	2	20	4	16	11
" " 3rd class	16	16	1	12	13	2	8
" unprotected	—	1	2	15	—	5	5
Scouts	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo vessels	20	14	—	1	9	2	1
Torpedo-boat destroyers	148	34	85	50	17	20	56
Torpedo boats	94	281	162	84	108	32	79
Submarines	38	40	20	1	4	10	7
	486	467	295	236	178	137	195

Building.

Battleships	6	7	4	6	2	7	2
Cruisers, armoured	4	3	3	2	4	2	3
" protected, 1st class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " 2nd class	—	—	—	4	—	—	1
" " 3rd class	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Scouts	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Torpedo-boat destroyers	3	31	12	11	—	5	—
Torpedo boats	24	18	—	—	5	—	—
Submarines	20	59	8	1	2	9	4
	58	118	27	24	14	26	12

Vessels merely projected or authorised but not yet laid down in Nov. 1907 are not included, but mention is made of them under the Navies of each Power.

2. Cost.

A Parliamentary Return, dated Aug. 1906 [310], was issued in March 1907, showing the naval expenditure of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, and the United States in each of the last ten years, under three headings—total estimated naval expenditure, the expenditure in each of the years named on new construction, and the amount of new construction expressed in tonnage. Details as to the Japanese expenditure were not included, the official figures not being available.

It was pointed out in the Return, that to effect a comparison between the naval expenditure of this country and of the other naval Powers, it is necessary to eliminate from the total naval expenditure of Great Britain the expenditure relating to pensions, etc., as there are no votes for these services in foreign naval estimates, excepting France and Italy. This expenditure amounted in 1896-7 to £2,855,443. On the other hand, certain expenditure provided for in the French, Russian, German, and Italian estimates has no equivalent in the British Navy estimates, the amounts being, for the last year shown, as follows: France, £596,148; Russia, £143,132; Germany, £172,715; and Italy, £403,974.

Subject to these deductions the following are the comparative tables:—

Total Naval Expenditure.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	£	£	£	£		£	£
1896-7 . . .	22,271,902	4,312,995	3,973,452	6,180,130	1896. . .	10,687,101	5,953,129
1897-8 . . .	20,848,863	5,876,275	4,238,545	6,625,545	1897. . .	10,610,090	5,990,217
1898-9 . . .	23,880,876	6,083,874	4,652,146	22,705,901*	1898. . .	11,478,278	6,728,926
1899-00 . . .	25,731,220	6,672,788	4,617,034	9,840,912	1899. . .	12,144,020	8,306,500
1900-1 . . .	29,998,529	7,648,781	4,903,129†	13,385,574	1900. . .	12,511,053	8,662,801
1901-2 . . .	30,981,315	9,530,333	4,912,661†	16,012,438	1901. . .	13,107,701	9,359,766
1902-3 . . .	31,003,977	10,044,031	4,840,000	16,203,916	1902. . .	12,271,948	10,446,392
1903-4 . . .	35,709,477	10,401,174	4,840,000	16,824,058	1903. . .	12,538,861	12,349,567
1904-5 . . .	38,859,681	10,102,740	5,000,000	20,180,310	1904. . .	12,513,143	11,949,906
1905-6 (estimated)	33,389,600	11,301,370	5,040,000	24,444,948	1905. . .	12,747,963	12,392,684

* United States: this was the year of war with Spain.

† Italy: an additional £640,000 was divided between these two years.

Amounts Voted for New Construction and Armaments.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	£	£	£	£		£	£
1896-7 . . .	8,369,874	1,252,340	1,310,460	2,295,811	1896 . . .	3,400,951	2,072,375
1897-8 . . .	8,193,043	2,454,400	1,212,922	2,811,756	1897 . . .	3,537,800	2,530,084
1898-9 . . .	9,169,697	2,565,600	1,334,922	4,245,255	1898 . . .	4,568,676	2,035,735
1899-00 . . .	10,270,481	2,832,750	1,156,921	2,078,480	1899 . . .	4,713,516	3,519,804
1900-1 . . .	9,788,146	3,401,907	1,156,921	4,344,127	1900 . . .	4,718,566	3,149,014
1901-2 . . .	10,420,256	4,921,036	1,088,921	5,219,357	1901 . . .	4,999,987	3,068,139
1902-3 . . .	10,436,520	5,039,725	1,254,787	4,701,121	1902 . . .	5,389,383	2,904,096
1903-4 . . .	11,473,030	4,929,110	1,183,338	5,327,367	1903 . . .	5,722,760	2,638,755
1904-5 . . .	13,508,176	4,644,862	1,121,753	6,539,990	1904 . . .	5,636,732	4,480,188
1905-6 . . .	11,291,002	4,968,738	1,714,556	11,374,876	1905 . . .	5,739,230	4,576,370

New Construction in Tonnage.

Year.	Great Britain.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Year.	France.	Russia.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
1896-7 . . .	115,260	16,544	16,045	7,378	1896 . . .	56,556	31,448
1897-8 . . .	65,760	45,244	9,645	35,330	1897 . . .	15,947	1,200
1898-9 . . .	144,910	4,987	10,318	32,611	1898 . . .	25,934	29,993
1899-00 . . .	92,620	40,574	10,450	1,800*	1899 . . .	53,906	39,919
1900-1 . . .	137,785	35,840	14,470	30,576	1900 . . .	39,976	62,862
1901-2 . . .	139,940	62,640	21,080	38,574	1901 . . .	42,487	52,854
1902-3 . . .	89,405	30,119	650	37,445	1902 . . .	45,956	52,265
1903-4 . . .	155,225	64,340	12,425	84,206	1903 . . .	31,142	45,010
1904-5 . . .	85,880	44,072	13,373	161,150	1904 . . .	45,138	5,138
1905-6 . . .	105,360	33,936	14,555	74,000	1905 . . .	31,381	20,416

* United States: are torpedo craft.

II. BRITISH NAVY.

1. ADMINISTRATION. (a) Admiralty Departments. (b) Naval. (c) Marines.
2. FINANCE.
3. PERSONNEL.
4. MATÉRIEL.
5. DOCKYARDS.
6. ADMIRALTY POLICY.
7. PROGRESS. Under this head are given changes in *personnel* of High Commands—Launches of the year—Principal incidents and events.

1. Administration.

(a) The Admiralty Departments.

First Lord, Lord Tweedmouth.

First Naval Lord, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher.

Second Naval Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir W. H. May.

Third Naval Lord and Comptroller, Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson.

Junior Naval Lord, Rear-Admiral Alfred L. Winsloe.

Civil Lord, George Lambert, Esq., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, E. Robertson, Esq., M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir C. Inigo Thomas.

Hydrographer, Rear-Admiral A. M. Field.

Director of Naval Intelligence, Capt. E. J. W. Slade.

President of War College, Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry.

Director of Naval Construction, Sir Philip Watts.
Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Eng. Vice-Admiral H. J. Oram.

Director of Dockyards, J. B. Marshall, Esq.

Director of Stores, J. Forsey, Esq.

Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Capt. R. H. S. Bacon.

Inspector of Target Practice, Rear-Admiral F. Hamilton.

Accountant-General of the Navy, Alfred Eyles, Esq.

Director of Victualling, O. A. R. Murray, Esq.

Director of Transports, Vice-Admiral R. L. Groome.

Director-General Medical Department, Inspector-General Sir H. M. Ellis.

Director of Works, Colonel Sir E. Raban, R.E.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Major Sir Henry Pilkington.

Director of Contracts, F. W. Black, Esq.

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh S. Wood.

Director of Naval Education, Prof. J. A. Ewing, LL.D., F.R.S.

Admiral Commanding Coastguard and Reserves, Vice-Admiral Sir R. F. H. Henderson.

Deputy Adjutant-General of Marines, Major-Gen. W. T. Adair.

(b) Naval.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was

filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board." The First Lord is the Minister immediately responsible for the general efficiency of the Navy. Under the First Lord the direction of affairs rests in the hands of four Naval Lords, a Civil Parliamentary Lord, and the Financial or Parliamentary Secretary. The Senior Naval Lord, who is always an Admiral of high rank and general experience, practically fills the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. He is the chief naval adviser of the First Lord, and is especially responsible for the organisation and distribution of the Fleet for war. The Second Naval Lord is responsible for matters appertaining to the *personnel* of the Fleet.

The Comptroller of the Navy is the Naval Lord charged with the supervision of the whole of the *matériel* of the Navy, including the construction, repair, armament, general equipment and upkeep of every ship in the service. He is also responsible for the administration of the dockyards, and for the construction of ships and machinery by contractors. The Junior Naval Lord deals with transport, coaling, matters relating to pay, pensions and medals, naval prisons, and collisions. More detailed information on this subject will be found in a Parliamentary paper published in March 1905.

Under the Naval Lords and other members of the Board the several branches of administration are conducted by permanent officers, who, under the title of *Directors*, deal with naval construction, engineering, ordnance, hydrography, dockyards, stores, victualling works, hygiene, and contracts. Formerly the Navy was dependent upon the War Department for armaments and ammunition, but the responsibility for this provision has now been transferred to the Admiralty.

The Director of Transports, on the other hand, is an Admiralty officer, but the responsibility for the expenditure rests with the War Office.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by officers of the Royal Engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord.

The Department of Naval Intelligence was first organised in 1887: in connection with it a War College was established at Portsmouth in 1906, and a Rear-Admiral was made Director in 1907 in succession to Capt. Slade, who was transferred to the Admiralty as Director of Naval Intelligence.

The Department of the Inspector of Target Practice was added in 1905.

The headquarters of the Marine forces are at the Admiralty, where its affairs are administered by the Deputy Adjutant-General.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. At one time the departments of the Admiralty were scattered in many buildings. The new Admiralty, at Whitehall, has now afforded accommodation for many of the outlying departments, and when the other

wing is completed, all will be concentrated under one roof.

(c) Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in naval Votes. Their motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of their duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Wakefield, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, and Taunton. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

2. Finance.

The Naval Estimates for 1907-8 totalled £31,419,500, being a decrease of £450,000 on the previous year's total. This is the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The liability for new construction was £8,100,000, as against £9,235,000 for 1906-7; of this sum, £7,340,618 was allotted to construction of vessels already in hand, and £759,382 in beginning new ships. At the same time the amount allocated for repairs and maintenance of ships already completed was considerably increased.

The Estimates.

The following is an abstract showing the provision made under each separate vote:—

Votes.	1907-8
	Total Numbers.
I. Numbers.	
A total number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	128,000
II. Effective Services.	£
1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	6,869,700
2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	1,996,400
3. Medical Establishments and Services	268,700
4. Martial Law	14,200
5. Educational Services	172,500
6. Scientific Services	65,100
7. Royal Naval Reserves	418,300

Votes.	1907-8
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—	
Sect. I.— <i>Personnel</i>	2,549,900
Sect. II.— <i>Matériel</i>	3,035,200
Sect. III.—Contract Work	7,646,000
9. Naval Armaments	2,348,700
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad	2,758,400
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	401,000
12. Admiralty Office	34,600
Total Effective Services	£28,908,700
III. Non-Effective Services.	
13. Half-Pay, Reserved and Retired Pay	837,900
14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,302,000
15. Civil Pensions and Gratuities	370,900
Total Non-Effective Services	£2,510,800
Grand Total	£31,419,500

3. Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, and boys provided for the Sea Service in 1907-8 amounted to 99,679, the Coastguard to 3903, and the Marines to 18,371. The number of officers, men, and boys under training or employed on particular service was 6047; the number of officers on salary or half-pay 330. The officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (efficient) numbered 32,136, the Royal Fleet Reserve 20,700, and the pensioners (seamen and Marines) 6,401. The grand total estimated for in 1907-8 was therefore 187,697, an increase of 169 on the figures of the previous year.

The various classes of Reserves mentioned were established, the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1859, from seamen of the Mercantile Marine, fishermen, and the like; the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1901, from men who, after a short service afloat, accept employment in this Reserve under certain conditions regarding training, etc.; and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1902, from landsmen and others with a liking for a sea life. In regard to all these classes, whenever called out by the Admiralty, they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, and anywhere that there may be need of their services, with the understanding that in the case of the Volunteer Reserve those services shall as much as practicable be confined to home waters and the Mediterranean.

4. Matériel.

The number of vessels of the British Navy completing, on the stocks or projected on Nov. 30th, were:—

	Under Trial.	Completing.	On the stocks.	Projected.
Battleships	2	3	3	—
Armoured cruisers	2	4	—	—
Protected cruisers	—	—	1	—
Destroyers	5	—	3	5
Torpedo boats	—	—	24	—
Submarines	—	7	13	—

The battleships undergoing their trials (see table) were the *Agamemnon* and *Lord Nelson*, the former launched on June 23rd, 1906, and the latter on Sept. 4th, 1906. These two vessels had their captains appointed to them in August 1907, and were then nearly complete. The battleships completing were the *Bellerophon*, launched at Portsmouth on July 27th, 1907; the *Temeraire*, launched at Devonport on August 24th; and the *Superb*, launched at Elswick on Nov. 7th. The three battleships on the stocks were those of the 1907-8 programme. Orders were received at Portsmouth and Devonport Dockyards for the commencement of two ships, to be known as the *St. Vincent* and *Collingwood*, and contracts for the third were invited.

Of the armoured cruisers, the six vessels completing were the *Minotaur*, launched on June 6th, 1906, at Devonport, the *Shannon*, launched Sept. 20th, at Chatham, the *Defence*, launched April 27th, 1907, at Pembroke, the *Indomitable*, launched March 16th, 1907, at Govan, the *Invincible*, launched April 13th, 1907, at Elswick, and the *Inflexible*, launched June 26th, 1907, at Clydebank. The two first named began their trials in Nov. 1907. No armoured cruisers were included in the estimates for 1907-8, but on July 31st Mr. Robertson, in Committee of Supply, said: "He could not anticipate too far next year's estimates, but there were two types which bulked largely in their present conceptions. One was represented by the *Boadicea*, which had a displacement of about 3500 tons, and he was told she might be designated as a third-class cruiser. She would be superior in coal endurance, armament, and speed to the *Scout* class, and would supply the necessities of the country in respect of what were called parent ships to destroyers. She would be most suitable for service on foreign stations. Another type was destined to take the place of the *Edgar* class of vessel, which were becoming worn out, and which no longer satisfied the later requirements as to speed and armaments." It was understood that the new *Edgars* will be armoured cruisers, and will carry 9'2 in. guns in turrets.

The unarmoured cruiser (see table) was the *Boadicea*, building at Pembroke.

The destroyers under trial were five: The *Afridi*, launched May 8th, 1907, on the Tyne; *Cossack*, launched Feb. 16th, 1907, at Birkenhead; *Ghurka*, launched April 29th, 1907, at Elswick; *Mohawk*, launched March 15th, 1907, at Cowes; and the *Tartar*, launched June 28th, 1907, at Southampton. The three destroyers building were the *Swift*, at Birkenhead, the *Amazon*, at Southampton, and the *Saracen*, at Cowes. Five other destroyers were in the 1907-8 programme.

The vessels formerly called "coastal destroyers," and referred to in the 1907 ANNUAL under the names of *Gnat*, *Grasshopper*, *Greenfly*, *Mayfly*, *Sandfly*, *Spider*, and *Moth*, are now classed as torpedo boats. All these vessels have been commissioned, but there were 24 boats of the 1906-7 and 1907-8 programmes under construction. These are divided as follows: Eight building by Messrs. J. S. White & Co., Cowes; four each by Messrs. Denny Bros., Dumbarton, Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., Southampton; three by Messrs. Palmer, Jarrow; and one by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Poplar.

The shipbuilding programme for 1907-8 was 3 armoured battleships, 1 protected cruiser, 5 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. There were also 12 submarines in the estimates of 1907-8, making the total number of British submarines, built, building, and projected, 60, since No. 1 was launched in 1901.

5. Dockyards.

The public dockyards in Great Britain are situated as follows:—

Portsmouth.—Six docks take large ships; one takes armoured cruisers, 10,000 tons and smaller; one slip for building battleships up to 750 ft. in length; three large basins; ten small docks.

Devonport.—One dock takes battleships of 425 ft. in length; five smaller; two large slips.

Keyham.—Six docks take large battleships; three smaller; three large basins.

Chatham.—One large dock takes battleships 800 ft. in length; four smaller.

Sheerness.—Five small docks.

Pembroke.—One dock takes small battleships.

Haulbowline.—Two docks take any ship.

The Civil Lord of the Admiralty made the following statement in the House of Commons on April 25th, 1907:—

"We had at home five Government docks capable of taking the *Dreadnought*; abroad eight. Of the docks at home, four were at Keyham and one was at Portsmouth. Of docks belonging to the Government capable of taking the *Invincible* type, there were eight at home and three abroad. There were private docks at home capable of taking the *Dreadnought* to the number of ten; abroad three. There was a grand total of 26 docks in British territory capable of taking the *Dreadnought*."

Admiralty Policy.

Summaries of the four important Memoranda issued by Lords Selborne, Cawdor, and Tweedmouth on Dec. 25th, 1902 (Entry and Training), Dec. 6th, 1904 (Distribution and Mobilisation of the Fleet), Nov. 30th, 1905 (Statement of Admiralty Policy), and Oct. 23rd, 1906 (Constitution of the Home Fleet), were given in the 1905, 1906, and 1907 editions of the ANNUAL.

In accordance with the last-named circular a redistribution of the fleets in home waters and the Mediterranean took place in Feb. 1907, four fleets being constituted as follows:

Channel Fleet: Battleships—*King Edward VII.* (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), *New Zealand*, *Hindustan*, *Commonwealth*, *Hibernia* (flagship of Second-in-Command), *Britannia*, *Africa*, *Dominion*, *Illustrious* (flagship of Rear-Admiral), *Jupiter*, *Vengeance*, *Ocean*, *Swiftsure*, and *Triumph*. Attached Cruisers—*Talbot*, *Juno*, and *Topaze*. First Cruiser Squadron—*Good Hope* (flagship), *Argyll*, *Hampshire*, and *Roxburgh*.

Atlantic Fleet: Battleships—*Exmouth* (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), *Cornwallis*, *Duncan*, *Russell*, *Albemarle* (flagship of Second-in-Command), and *Albion*. Attached Cruisers—*Arrogant*, *Amethyst*, and *Diamond*. Second Cruiser Squadron—*Drake* (flagship), *Black Prince*, *Antrim*, and *Devonshire*.

Mediterranean Fleet: Battleships—*Queen* (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), *Prince of Wales*, *Venerable* (flagship of Second-in-Command), *Formidable*, *Implacable*, and *Irresistible*. Attached Cruisers—*Diana*, *Minerva*,

Venus, and *Barham*. Third Cruiser Squadron—*Bacchante* (flagship), *Aboukir*, *Lancaster*, and *Suffolk*.

Home Fleet: Battleships—Nore Division, *Dreadnought* (flagship of Commander-in-Chief), *Bulwark* (flagship of Rear-Admiral), *London*, *Majestic*, *Magnificent*, and *Victorious*. Attached Cruisers—*Dido*, *Charybdis*, and *Vindictive*. Fifth Cruiser Squadron—*Leviathan* (flagship), *Cochrane*, *Duke of Edinburgh*, *Achilles*, *Natal*, and *Warrior*. The Portsmouth and Devonport Divisions of the Home Fleet, each consisting of several battleships and cruisers, with nucleus crews of three-fifths full complement. Four flotillas of torpedo craft, each consisting of twelve boats, with an attendant vessel, a rear-admiral commanding all destroyer and submarine craft in home waters, being under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet.

With regard to this further distribution of naval strength, Lord Tweedmouth, in his **Statement Explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1907-8**, stated that it would provide a considerable increase in all nucleus crews of ships in the first fighting line, and the complete manning of squadrons of six battleships and six armoured cruisers which will not leave home waters. These twelve ships, together with their flotillas of destroyers, some small cruisers, and the requisite auxiliaries, are concentrated at the Nore, do their practices and sea services in the North Sea, and are constantly ready for any emergency. At the same time, the nucleus crews of battleships and cruisers were raised from two-fifths to three-fifths, and of destroyers up to four-fifths. Thus the term "In Reserve" is no longer applicable, for all sea-going fighting vessels in the home ports can complete to full crew at a few hours' notice. This was actually carried out in July 1907. The fleets at home were still to be combined for war under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, and the three fleets to carry out periodical peace exercises together. Such exercises were carried out off Lagos in Feb. 1907, under the direction of Fleet-Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, who, in March, was succeeded by Lord Charles Beresford. Immediately after the fleets had thus been reconstituted, the First Cruiser Squadron was sent across the Atlantic to participate in the opening of the Exposition at Jamestown, U.S.A., by the President of the United States of America, and in its place the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, with a detachment of the destroyer flotillas, was attached to the Channel Fleet. In the subsequent exercises which took place during the cruise of the Channel Fleet a reconstitution was shown to be necessary, and in August certain changes were ordered to be carried out in the first week of September. The *Black Prince* and the *Duke of Edinburgh* were attached to the First Cruiser Squadron, bringing the strength of that squadron up to six ships. To the Second Cruiser Squadron the *Carnarvon* was attached as a substitute for the *Black Prince*, the place of the *Duke of Edinburgh* in the Fifth Cruiser Squadron being taken by a cruiser of the "County" class, pending the completion of the armoured cruiser *Minotaur*. At the same time, the 24 destroyers of the first and third flotillas, with the flagship and the attendant vessels, were transferred from the Home Fleet to the Channel Fleet. The force under the command

of Lord Chareles Beresford was thus brought up to 14 battleships, 9 cruisers, 24 destroyers, and 6 auxiliaries—altogether 53 pennants. It was further announced that in place of the four *Majestics* and two *Swiftsures* six ships of the *Bulwark* class would join the Channel Fleet, these six *Bulwarks* being obtained by the withdrawal of the *Formidable*, *Implacable*, *Irresistible*, and *Venerable* from the Mediterranean, where they will be replaced by four battleships of the *Canopus* type, and the *Bulwark* and *London* from the Nore Division of the Home Fleet, where their places will be taken by the *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*.

Lord Tweedmouth, in the **Statement**, and again in the House of Lords, stated that the Home Fleet was still in process of development, and that it would be some time before it reached its full strength. "The Admiralty retains its complete freedom to modify the constitution of this fleet, and particularly the Nore Division, the intention being to maintain this particular part of the fleet at a strength consistent with the strategical needs of the moment." The Home Fleet was mobilised in July, reviewed by the King on August 3rd, and afterwards carried out strategical exercises in the Channel, the King putting to sea in the *Dreadnought* for the purpose of witnessing target practice. In October the combined Channel, Atlantic, and Home Fleets carried out exercises in the North Sea under the command of Lord Charles Beresford.

The Navy Estimates were introduced on March 5th, and on April 17th an interesting discussion upon the building programme was initiated in the House of Lords, where Lord Tweedmouth made the following important statement: So far as the Hague Conference is concerned H.M. Government have distinctly said that, whilst they are ready to enter into an arrangement of that sort (reduction of armaments) with other Powers, if other Powers are ready to discuss it, or to be bound by the decision of the **Hague Conference**, yet, if the other Powers refuse to do so, we go into the Conference absolutely unpledged, or pledged only to this—that if foreign countries do extend their programmes, we, in our turn, will also extend our programme in order to keep our relative position amongst naval Powers. (Upon the result of the Conference becoming known, tenders were invited for the construction of a third battleship.)

On June 11th Mr. Robertson explained the new messing arrangements on the consideration of the **Virtualing Vote in Committee of Supply**. The recommendations of the Committee were published (Cd. 3703), and accepted by the Admiralty. The more important of the changes which it was decided to make are: A standard ration, together with a messing allowance of fourpence per day, to be substituted for the former scale of virtualing and savings, grog money being paid, in addition to this messing allowance, as under the previous regulations. In the case of the officers, they are to be credited on the ledger with an allowance in lieu of victuals in kind at the rate of tenpence per day, including the grog money. Warrant officers are to have the option of being dealt with under either system. The officers' domestics may be allowed to form a separate mess. Officers and men alike are to be permitted to take up the Government provisions, on repayment at cost prices. There is to be an extension of the system of

extra issues, and an arrangement made by which men on detached service will be able to purchase provisions at Government expense. In regard to the canteens, the following are the more important changes:—A list of firms considered capable of satisfactorily carrying out canteen contracts in his Majesty's ships is drawn up by the Admiralty, and all contracts for canteen tenancies must be entered into with firms whose names are on the Admiralty list. Every firm on this list must deposit quarterly with the Admiralty a price list of standard articles sold in the canteens, and contracts are made on the basis of this price list, the selection of the tenant resting with the commanding officer personally, or, failing him, the Admiralty; but the agreement must be made between the commanding officer and the contracting firm on a form of contract approved by the authorities. No discounts on mess bills are allowed, and the rent paid by the canteen tenant takes the form of a capitation payment, fixed according to a sliding scale depending upon the number of the ship's complement. The administration of the canteen funds and the general supervision of the working of the canteen is entrusted in each ship to a committee composed of certain officers, together with representatives of the ship's company. An officer was specially appointed to afford information and assistance to commanding officers, and generally to facilitate the introduction of the new system, which is officially known as the "Revised Tenant System." The new scheme was to be in full working by January 1st, 1908.

On July 4th Lord Tweedmouth, in the House of Lords, dealt with the subject of "manufactured scares" in reference to certain alarmist statements which had been published in certain papers, and showed that the Navy was at that time well above the strength of the two-Power standard, his figures being accepted by the leaders of the Opposition, who expressed their general approval of the Admiralty policy.

The First Sea Lord, Sir John Fisher, speaking at the Mansion House banquet on Nov. 9th, said, in reference to Admiralty policy: "Our object has been the fighting efficiency of the Fleet and its instant readiness for war; and we have got it. And I say it because no one can have a fuller knowledge than myself about it, and I speak with the fullest sense of responsibility. So I turn to all of you and I turn to my countrymen and I say, 'Sleep quiet in your beds, and do not be disturbed by these bogeys—invasion and otherwise—which are being periodically resuscitated by all sorts of leagues.'"

A further promise, made in the First Lord's Statement in connection with the question of rating, advancement, and conditions of service of seamen and petty officers, was fulfilled in August by the publication of a circular revising these matters, and having for its principal object the improvement in the position and responsibility of the petty officers. The changes in regard to the advancement of the seamen to higher ratings, and to the qualifications for, and pay of, substantive and non-substantive ratings began to come into operation on October 1st, 1907. Two points must be borne clearly in mind to enable the object and intentions of the Admiralty to be properly appreciated. The most important of these is that in no case should any man suffer pecuniary loss. The other is that it was found necessary to secure

an improved standard of general efficiency in the higher substantive seaman and signal ratings, and for the position of those ratings to be enhanced in its relation to their subordinates. The changes should have an effect in the direction of really capable men being constrained to qualify for the superior posts, owing to the increase of substantive pay of the petty officers. A man qualifying as a petty officer in future will know that he can count upon receiving this pay irrespective of his capacity for maintaining specialist qualifications, a requirement upon which formerly depended the retention of what is now considered to be too large a proportion of total emoluments. The new tables of pay, nevertheless, show that the best paid appointments needing specialist qualification, that is, the non-substantive ratings, will not be permitted to be held by men who have not shown themselves fit for advancement in substantive positions. Re-engaged pay has been abolished, as the issue of separate pay of this description was not necessary for the encouragement of suitable men to remain in the Service after their first term of thirteen years had elapsed. As an incentive to men to endeavour to rise above the lower grades, the number of **Chief Petty Officers** is to be increased.

In March a series of circular letters was issued by the Admiralty authorising certain changes in connection with the **seamen's kit**, the aim being towards simplification, and to the advantage of the men generally, it having been estimated that as a whole they will be saved something like £40,000 per year by this reform. Serge frocks, drill frocks, and cloth trousers, with certain other redundant articles of clothing, were abolished, the value of the regulation kit being reduced from £9 5s. to £6 15s., a reduction of about 27 per cent. in the cost of the clothing which a man must compulsorily maintain. He has thus less to pay both for provision and upkeep. For the purpose of ensuring uniformity in the clothing, the men are divided into three classes, Class I. being formed of chief petty officers, Class II. of petty officers and men dressed as seamen, and Class III. of petty officers and men not dressed as seamen.

7. Progress.

Changes in Commands.

Among commands the following changes took place in 1907:—

Channel Fleet. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Commander-in-Chief, assumed command on April 15th; Vice-Admiral Sir R. N. Custance, second in command, on Feb. 28th; and Rear-Admiral R. S. Lowry, Rear-Admiral in the Fleet, on April 5th. Rear-Admiral F. J. Foley succeeded Rear-Admiral Lowry on Oct. 1st.

Atlantic Fleet. Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, Commander-in-Chief, assumed command on Feb. 23rd; and Rear-Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe, second in command, on Aug. 26th.

Mediterranean Fleet. Admiral Sir C. C. Drury, Commander-in-Chief, assumed command on March 27th; and Vice-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, second in command, on Feb. 24th.

Malta Dockyard. Rear-Admiral F. W. Fisher assumed command on Feb. 13th.

First Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Admiral Sir Percy Scott assumed command on July 26th.

Second Cruiser Squadron. Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair assumed command on Feb. 24th.

Third Cruiser Squadron. No change took place in 1907.

Fourth Cruiser (Training) Squadron. Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglefield assumed command on Feb. 8th.

Home Fleet. Vice-Admiral Sir Francis B. Bridgeman, Commander-in-Chief, assumed command on March 5th. Portsmouth Division: Rear-Admiral A. M. Farquhar assumed command on Nov. 15th. Devonport Division: Rear-Admiral H. S. F. Niblett assumed command on Jan. 3rd. (Rear-Admiral John Denison announced to succeed, Nov. 1907.) Nore Division: Rear-Admiral Frank Finniss assumed command on Jan. 3rd. (Rear-Admiral the Hon. Stanley C. J. Colville announced to succeed, Nov. 1907.) Fifth Cruiser Squadron (Home Fleet): Rear-Admiral G. A. Callaghan assumed command on April 5th. Torpedo and Submarine Craft: Rear-Admiral R. A. J. Montgomerie assumed command on Jan. 1st. Destroyers in Commission with Full Crews: Commodore Lewis Bayly assumed command March 5th.

Portsmouth. Admiral Sir D. H. Bosanquet, Commander-in-Chief, assumed command on Feb. 9th.

Devonport. R. N. Barracks: Commodore F. E. Brock assumed command on Jan. 8th.

The Nore. Admiral Sir G. H. U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief, assumed command on Jan. 1st. Chatham Dockyard: Rear-Admiral G. A. Giffard assumed command on Feb. 7th, in succession to the late Rear-Admiral A. C. Corry. R. N. Barracks: Commodore F. E. Bradford assumed command on May 10th.

Eastern Fleet. Hong-Kong: Commodore R. H. S. Stokes assumed command on April 20th. East Indies: Commodore Sir G. J. S. Warrender, Bart., assumed command on March 24th. Cape of Good Hope: Vice-Admiral Sir E. S. Poë assumed command on April 20th.

Principal Events, 1907.

The following ships were launched in 1907:

Battleships: *Bellerophon*, at Portsmouth, July 27th; *Temeraire*, at Devonport, Aug. 24th; *Superb*, at Elswick, Nov. 7th.

Armoured Cruisers: *Indomitable*, at Govan, March 16th; *Invincible*, at Elswick, April 13th; *Inflexible*, at Clydebank, June 26th; *Defence*, at Pembroke, April 27th.

Torpedo-boat Destroyers: *Cossack*, at Birkenhead, Feb. 16th; *Mohawk*, at Cowes, March 15th; *Ghurka*, at Hebburn-on-Tyne, April 29th; *Afridi*, at Elswick, May 8th; *Tartar*, at Southampton, June 27th.

1st Class Torpedo Boats (late "Coastal Destroyers"): No. 9, at Chiswick, March 20th; No. 10, at Chiswick, Feb. 13th.

Submarines: Eight boats were launched and completed.

In January the *Dreadnought* made her first cruise, leaving Portsmouth on the 5th and arriving in Trinidad on February 5th. The ship covered the distance from Gibraltar to Trinidad—about 3430 miles—in less than ten days. She maintained a speed of over 17 knots.

On February 21st the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess, performed the ceremony at the opening of the new docks at Keyham. These docks have been 11 years in progress, and have cost £3,500,000. Connected with the Devonport Dockyard by a

subway, the extension works, which cover 120 acres, contain a closed basin 35 acres in extent, a tidal basin with an area of 10 acres, and 3 dry docks, each capable of containing the largest vessel afloat, as well as a lock communicating between the two basins.

The annual **Fleet Exercises** and tactical manœuvres took place off Lagos, when 30 battleships, 16 armoured cruisers, 11 protected cruisers, and 3 scouts of the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets assembled under the flag of Sir Arthur Wilson and 8 other flag officers. The proceedings were confidential, and no correspondents were present.

In June the **cruise of the Channel Fleet** round the British coasts began, concluding in August. The following places were visited: Yarmouth, the Humber, Queensferry, Aberdeen, Inverness, Cromarty, Douglas, Liverpool, and Lamlash. The **Atlantic Fleet** made a similar cruise to various Irish ports. The **Second Cruiser Squadron** also cruised in Irish waters, visiting Bangor, Loch Foyle, and Galway. The **Nore Division** of the Home Fleet cruised in northern waters, visiting Bergen, Trondhjem, and other places. The **Fourth Cruiser Squadron** also cruised in the same waters. The **Devonport and Portsmouth Divisions** of the Home Fleet, and the four destroyer flotillas, also made cruises in June; and a flotilla of submarine boats, with the parent ship *Thames*, made a cruise in the North Sea, visiting a number of ports.

In July new instructions were issued for a redistribution of responsibility for the machinery and electrical and mechanical appliances in warships. The changes introduced were based on three general principles: (1) That those who use the machinery should be held responsible for its working and maintenance; (2) that the engineering staff should carry out large repairs to all machines; (3) that the torpedo officer should be the electrical expert of the ship, and his staff should carry out electrical repairs. The engineer officer, as the mechanical expert, has charge of, and is responsible for, all machinery, however driven, in the engine-room and boiler-rooms, and all steam, oil, or gas-driven machinery, wherever situated. Similarly, the gunnery lieutenant is responsible for all guns, gun-mountings, and machinery in connection with them. The torpedo lieutenant is responsible for all torpedoes, torpedo tubes, and gear in connection with them, outside the point where the engineer officer's charge ends, the electrical efficiency of the ship depending upon the torpedo lieutenant. New rules for service in submarines were issued. Any one entering this service must now remain in it for five years. He will then revert to the general service, after which he may return to the submarine service, but the total time to be engaged in this service is not to exceed eight years, the object being to obtain a young, highly trained, and specialised personnel.

In August the King reviewed the Home Fleet at Cowes, and afterwards took a cruise on board the *Dreadnought* for the purpose of witnessing target practice. There were present at the review 181 men-of-war, consisting of—battleships, 11; armoured cruisers, 11; protected cruisers, 13; scouts, 7; torpedo gunboats, 10; torpedo-boat destroyers, 97; torpedo boats, 12; submarines, 11; and auxiliary vessels, 9. The target used for the practice was 16 by 20 ft., with an inner bull's-eye 14 ft. square. The

range was 2640 yards, the speed of the ship 12 knots. Twelve rounds were fired in less than three minutes, all but one hitting the target, and nine hitting the bull's-eye. The twelfth shot, which missed the target, tore away the rope by which it was fastened to its framework. The Admiralty announced the adoption of plans for building at Portsmouth a lock capable of docking a man-of-war twice the dimensions of the *Dreadnought*.

In October confidential fleet exercises were carried out by the Channel, Atlantic, and Home Fleets, under the supreme command of Lord Charles Beresford. The total number of vessels taking part was: Battleships, 26; armoured cruisers, 15; protected cruisers, 9; scouts, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 48; repair ship, 1; despatch vessel, 1. On the 10th it was announced that the Admiralty had decided to appoint Lieut. G. C. C. Damant, *Inspector of Diving*, with headquarters in the Portsmouth gunnery school.

Naval Architects, Institution of, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. Sec., R. W. Dana, M.A.

Naval Fund, Royal. Established 1893. For the relief of widows, orphans, etc., of seamen and marines dying in the service of the Crown since Jan. 1st, 1893. Sec., J. F. Phillips, c/o Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.

Navy League, The, was founded in 1895, and is a strictly non-party organisation formed to urge upon Government and the electorate the paramount importance of an adequate navy as the best guarantee of peace. The League, which has branches throughout the world, carries on its work by the distribution of literature, public meetings, the delivery of lectures, and by educational propaganda in public and other schools. *The Navy League Journal*, the official organ of the League, is published monthly. President, R. A. Yerburgh, Esq.; Secretary, Commander W. C. Crutchley, R.N.R. Offices, 13, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Navy Records Society. Sec., Prof. Sir J. Knox Laughton, King's College, London.

NETHERLANDS, THE.

Ruler.

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, '80. She is the daughter of William III., of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Her marriage to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Duke Henry is a son of the late Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war, and was born in '76. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

Government.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the States-General, the latter sitting in two chambers: the **First**, consisting of 50 members,

elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the **Second**, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the upper house having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16s. 8d. a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. A State Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

Army and Navy.

The principle of obligatory military service has been adopted; but, owing to financial reasons, a great many are excused from service, and the contingent to be embodied is fixed yearly. In the cavalry and artillery of the standing army the service is of 18 months, and in the infantry much less.

The **Landwehr**, which replaced the old *Schütterij*, was instituted under the old law of 1902, and the country has been divided into 48 Landwehr districts. The corresponding battalions cannot be completely formed before 1909. The Landwehr and Landstorm to which men are to be transferred will have a peace strength of about 20,000, and a volunteer establishment in time of war, the Militia to be increased to 12,300, to be permanently embodied, with 5200 more to be called up for short periods; and the reorganisation is being proceeded with. The total peace strength is estimated at 60,000, and the war strength at 108,000. The old and new systems have been working together, with a contingent of about 11,000, and volunteers numbering about 22,000.

The **Army of the Dutch East Indies** numbers about 40,000 officers and men, recruited voluntarily, of whom about 1400 officers and 16,000 men are Europeans. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops, and there is a territorial militia of small value. A plan of mobilisation for war has recently been adopted.

The 1907 Naval Estimates amounted to £1,769,197, an increase of about £50,000 over 1906. The total of officers and men enlisted for the Navy reaches 11,000, but this figure includes the marine infantry.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Oct. 31st, 1907, was:—

	Build.	Building.	Projected.
Coast-defence battleships	3	1	—
Unprotected cruisers	8	—	—
Torpedo boats	22	4	2

The list of torpedo boats only includes boats launched in or after 1890. There are several older boats of very slow speed launched before that date. The coast-defence vessel *Heemskerck*, launched in 1906, is still completing.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Helder: two docks take cruisers. Hellevoetsluis: one dock, takes small battle-ships. Amsterdam: two floating docks take cruisers. Rotterdam: three floating docks take small cruisers.

It was reported in August that the Minister of Marine proposed to ask the Chamber to vote the necessary credits for the establishment of a permanent station for a torpedo division at Delfzyl, where work has been carried out in the direction of sounding the entrance to the port.

In March the tercentenary of the birth of Admiral de Ruyter was celebrated.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. The majority belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 1817 miles. Length of canals about 3000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3000 miles. The chief newspapers are the *Liberal Algemeen Handelsblad*, the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, and the *Standaard*.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam (pop. 557,614), Rotterdam (379,017), and The Hague (242,054).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 sq. m.; pop. 5,591,701. Revenue, 1904, £14,213,064; 1905, £14,579,416; expenditure, 1904, £14,586,480; 1905, £14,518,333; debt, 1907, £94,973,302. Imports, 1904, £201,627,078; 1905, £215,293,588; exports, 1904, £165,465,556; 1905, £166,147,032.

Ministry. Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Th. H. de Meester.—Interior, P. Rink.—Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer D. A. W. van Tets van Goudriaan.—Justice, E. E. van Raalte.—Marine, J. Wentholt.—War, General Ridder van Rappard.—Public Works, J. Kraus.—Colonies, D. Fock.—Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, J. D. Veegens.

Minister in London, Baron Gericke van Herwijnen, 8, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—Secretary of Legation, J. H. van Royen.—Consul-General, H. S. J. Maas, K.N.L., 12, Blomfield Street, E.C.

British Minister at The Hague, Sir Henry Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.

British Consuls. Rotterdam, H. Turing; Amsterdam, W. A. Churchill.

Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, area 50,554 sq. m., population about 29,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated area of about 686,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 7,500,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 14,500 Europeans and 23,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2950 miles of railroad (2460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc. Revenue, 1904, £12,572,013; expenditure, £13,865,465; average imports, £15,000,000; average exports, £17,000,000.

Governor-General, Lieut.-General J. B. van Heutsz (appointed 1905).

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, Batavia, pop. 149,006. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 89,286) and Sourabaya (pop. 146,944). Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. Most of the coffee plantations are directly under Government management, the natives cultivating coffee instead of paying taxes. This system still obtains in part, but a poll tax of one florin was in '32 substituted for the performance of enforced services.

British Consul at Batavia, J. W. Stewart.

Borneo. Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti.

Celebes has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. Besides the towns of Menado, Port Rotterdam, and Vlaardingen or Macassar, there are a number of native states, which, however, recognise the authority of the Dutch.

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. It is administered by a Resident at Ternate, Molucca Islands.

Dutch West Indies.

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands or

Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustache, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the population (1906) 53,466. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Imports 1905, £319,330; exports, £80,056.

British Consul at Curaçao, J. Jesurun.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is Paramaribo, pop. 33,821. The chief products are sugar, cocoa, fruits, coffee, rice, etc. Some gold mining is carried on also. The Lawa Railway is being built, and 65 miles were open in 1906. Area 46,060 sq. miles; pop. 80,024. Imports, 1904, £616,625; 1905, £546,443; 1906, £522,765; exports, 1904, £307,688; 1905, £369,131; 1906, £395,797.

British Consul at Paramaribo, J. R. W. Pigott.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia the largest island in the world. It is about 1490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The British territory comprises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See BRITISH EMPIRE, p. 82. The German territory is known as Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and lies to the north of the British territory. See GERMANY (Colonies), p. 189.—Dutch New Guinea lies to the west of the British territory. See above.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. At the end of 1905 there were 225 British and 417 French settlers. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. By the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8th, 1904, the two Governments agreed to draw up in concert an arrangement to put an end to various difficulties as to titles to land, the importation of arms, alcohol, etc. On Oct. 20th, 1906, Sir E. Grey and M. Cambon signed a Convention, by which it was declared that the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, forms a region of joint influence, in which the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the two High Commissioners decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Govern-

ments, and each is assisted by a Resident Commissioner. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. Vila, in the island of Efate, is the seat of government. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a Joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land suits, land grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden. See p. 84 for High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Newspaper Press Fund. Sec., J. P. C. Coast. Office, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* for 1906 there are now published in the United Kingdom 2440 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 430, Provinces, 1438; Wales, 113; Scotland, 253; Ireland, 189; Isles, 17. Of these there are—162 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 17 in Scotland, 18 in Ireland, and 4 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 551 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies.

Daily Chronicle (E. Lloyd, Ltd.), ½d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., Robert Donald; 31, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily Express (C. A. Pearson), ½d., Independent and Fiscal Reform. St. Bride Street, E.C.

Daily Graphic (Graphic Co.), 1d., Conservative. 190, Strand, W.C.

Daily Mail (Associated Newspapers, Ltd.), ½d., Independent Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.

Daily Mirror (Pictorial Newspaper Co.), ½d., Illustrated and Independent. Ed., Alex. Kenaley; Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily News (Co., of which Mr. George Cadbury is largest shareholder and Mr. H. T. Cadbury managing director), ½d., Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 19, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Daily Telegraph (Lord Burnham and family), 1d., Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

Financial News (Financial News, Ltd.), 1d. Ed., H. H. Marks, M.P.; 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

Financial Times (Financial Times, Ltd.), 1d. 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

Morning Advertiser, 1d., Unionist. Ed., G. W. Talbot; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

Morning Leader (Star Newspaper Co.), ½d., Liberal. Managing Ed., Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

Morning Post (Lord Glenesk), 1d., Conservative. Ed., Fabian Ware; 346, Strand, W.C.

Sporting Life (Mr. McFarlane), 1d. 148, Fleet Street, E.C.

Sportsman (Ashley & Smith, Ltd.), 1d. 139-40, Fleet Street, E.C.

Standard (Standard Co.), 1d., Conservative Imperial and Tariff Reform. Ed., H. A. Gwynne; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Times (Mr. A. F. Walter and family), 3d., Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Ed., G. E. Buckle; Manager, Mr. Moberly Bell; Printing House Square, E.C.

Tribune (The Tribune, Ltd.), *1d.*, Liberal. Managing Ed., S. J. Pryor; Bouverie St., E.C.

London Evening Papers.

Evening News (Evening News Co.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Conservative. Carmelite Street, E.C.

Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette (Standard Co.), *1d.*, Unionist and Tariff Reform; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Globe, *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., Lieut. George Armstrong, R.N.; 367, Strand, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette (Mr. W. W. Astor), *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., Sir Douglas Straight; Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.

Star (Star Newspaper Co.), $\frac{1}{2}d.$, Liberal. Managing Ed., Ernest Parke; Stonecutter Street, E.C.

Westminster Gazette (Sir George Newnes, Bart.), *1d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Assistant Ed., Sir F. Carruthers Gould; Tudor Street, E.C.

Principal London Weekly Papers.

Academy (George Newnes, Ltd.), *3d.* Ed., Lord Alfred Douglas; 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Army and Navy Gazette, *6d.* weekly; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

Athenæum (Sir Charles Dilke, M.P.), *3d.*; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Baptist, *1d.* weekly; Ed., T. H. Stockwell, 6 and 7, Creed Lane, E.C.

Baptist Times (Baptist Union), *1d.* weekly. Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A.

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, *2d.*; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

Black and White (Co.), *6d.*; 63, Fleet Street, E.C.

British Congregationalist (incorporating the Examiner, the Christian News, and the Independent), *1d.* Ed., Rev. W. B. Selbie, M.A.; 13, Memorial Hall, E.C.

British Medical Journal, *6d.*; Temporary Address, 6, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

British Weekly (Hodder & Stoughton), *1d.* Ed., Dr. Robertson Nicoll; Paternoster Row, E.C.

Broad Arrow, *6d.*; Temple House, E.C.

Bystander (Proprietors of Graphic), *6d.* Ed., Mr. Comyns Beaumont; Tallis Street, E.C.

Christian World (James Clarke & Co.), *1d.* Ed., Mr. Herbert Clarke, 13, Fleet Street, E.C.

Clarion (Clarion News Co., Ltd.), *1d.*; 44, Worship Street, E.C.

Country Life (George Newnes, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., P. Anderson Graham; 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Education, *3d.*; 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Electrician, *6d.*; 1, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Engineering, *6d.*; 36, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Era, *6d.*; Tavistock Street, W.C.

Field (Cox and family), *6d.* Ed., Mr. William Senior; Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Gentleman's Magazine (The World, Ltd.), *1s.*; 1, York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Gentlewoman (The), Ltd., *6d.* Ed., Mr. J. S. Wood; 70, Long Acre, W.C.

Graphic (Co.), *6d.* Ed., Mr. A. B. Tucker; Tallis Street, E.C.

Guardian (Private Proprietary), *3d.*; 5, Burleigh Street, Strand.

Illustrated London News (Co.), *6d.* Ed., Mr. Bruce S. Ingram; 198, Strand.

Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (The

Ladies' Pictorial and Sporting and Dramatic Publishing Co., Ltd.), *6d.*; 172, Strand.

Labour Leader, *1d.*; 23, Bride Lane, E.C., and 5, Durnford Court, Manchester.

Ladies' Field (George Newnes, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., Lady Colin Campbell.

Lady's Pictorial, *6d.* Ed., Arthur Goddard; 172, Strand.

Lancet, *7d.*; 423, Strand, W.C.

Lloyd's Weekly News (Lloyd & Co.), *1d.* Ed., Mr. Robert Donald; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.

Madame, *3d.* Ed., Mr. Ramsay Colles; 7, Essex Street, W.C.

M.A.P. (C. A. Pearson, Ltd.), *1d.*; Henrietta Street, W.C.

Methodist Recorder (Co.), *1d.*; 161, Fleet St.

Methodist Times (Methodist Times Co.), *1d.* Ed., Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A.; 125, Fleet St.

Motoring Illustrated (Wednesday), *1d.*; 11, Arundel Street, Strand.

Nation (Saturday), *6d.* Ed., H. W. Massingham; 14, Henrietta Street, W.C.

Nature, *6d.*; St. Martin's Street, W.C.

News of the World, *1d.*; 6, 8, 30 and 31, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Observer, *1d.*; 125, Strand.

Onlooker, *3d.*; 16, Bedford Street, W.C.

Outlook, *6d.*; 167, Strand.

People (Sir George Armstrong and Mr. W. T. Mudge), *1d.*; Milford Lane, Strand.

Public Opinion, *2d.* Ed., Percy L. Parker, 30 and 31, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.

Punch (Bradbury & Agnew), *3d.* Ed., Owen Seaman; 10, Bouverie Street.

Queen (Cox and family), *6d.*; Bream's Buildings.

Reader, *1d.* (E. Lloyd, Ltd.)

Record, *1d.* Ed., Rev. A. R. Buckland; 1, Red Lion Court, E.C.

Referee, *1d.*; Victoria House, Tudor Street.

Reynolds's (John Dicks Press, Ltd.), *1d.* Ed., Mr. W. M. Thompson; Arundel Street, Strand.

Saturday Review, *6d.*; Southampton Street, Strand.

Sketch (Illustrated London News, Ltd.), *6d.*; 198, Strand.

Spectator, *6d.* Editor and Proprietor, Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.

Sphere (1900 Publishing Co.), *6d.* Ed., Mr. Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.

Sporting Times (Mr. John Corlett), *2d.* Ed., Mr. John Corlett; 52, Fleet Street.

Tablet, *5d.*; 19, Henrietta Street.

Tatler, The (The Sphere and Tatler, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., Mr. Arthur Croxton.

Times Weekly Edition (Proprietors Times), *2d.* Ed., Howard A. Kennedy.

T.P.'s Weekly (T. P. O'Connor, M.P.) and P.T.O., *1d.* Ed. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; 5, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Truth (Mr. Labouchere), *6d.* Ed., Mr. Labouchere; 10, Bolt Court, E.C.

Vanity Fair (Vanity Fair, Ltd.), *6d.* Ed., Frank Harris; 7, Essex Street, W.C.

Weekly Dispatch, *1d.*; 2, Carmelite St., E.C.

Weekly Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co.), *1d.*; 180, Fleet Street, E.C.

World (The World, Ltd.), *6d.*; 1, York St., Covent Garden.

Provincial Morning Dailies.

Aberdeen Free Press (Alex. Marr), *1d.*, Liberal.

Belfast News Letter, estab. 1737 (Henderson & Co.), *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., W. G. Anderson.

Birmingham Gazette. Founded 1741; $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative and Tariff Reform. Ed., J. Vollam Morton.

Birmingham Post (John Feeney & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., Mr. G. W. Hubbard.

Bristol Times and Mirror (B. T. and M., Ltd.), 1d., Unionist.

Courier (The), Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd., proprietors).

Daily Dispatch (Manchester) (E. Hulton & Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.

Daily Record and Mail (Daily Record, Glasgow, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.

Dundee Advertiser (Sir John Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., T. Carlaw Martin, LL.D., J.P.

East Anglian Daily Times (F. W. Wilson & Co.), 1d., Independent Liberal. Ed., Sir Frederick Wilson.

Eastern Daily Press (Norfolk News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. A. Cozens-Hardy.

Eastern Morning News (Eastern Morning News Co.), 1d., Liberal.

Freeman's Journal (Freeman's Journal, Ltd.), 1d., Irish National, Ed., Mr. Brayden.

Glasgow Herald (George Outram & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., William Wallace, LL.D.

Irish Times (Arnott family principally), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John E. Healy.

Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (G. Toulmin & Sons), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.

Liverpool Courier (C. Tinling & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.

Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury (Co., of which Mr. A. G. Jeans is managing director), 1d., Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell.

Manchester Courier (Manchester Courier, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., J. Nicol Dunn.

Manchester Guardian (Manchester Guardian, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Editor and Governing Director, C. P. Scott.

Newcastle Daily Chronicle (Cowen family), 1d., Independent. Ed., R. Ruddock.

Nottingham Daily Express (Express Co., Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Managing Ed., Alfred Goodere.

Nottingham Guardian (Thos. Forman & Sons), 1d., Conservative.

Scotsman (Ritchie & Co.), 1d., Unionist. Ed., John P. Croall.

Sheffield Daily Independent (Sheffield Independent Press, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., J. Derry.

Sheffield Daily Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.

South Wales Daily News (Duncan & Sons), 1d., Liberal.

Western Daily Mercury (Western Newspaper Co., Ltd.), 1d., Liberal. Ed., R. A. J. Walling; Plymouth; London Office, 88, Fleet Street, E.C.

Western Daily Press (Walter Reid), 1d., Independent Liberal; Bristol.

Western Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d., Unionist; Cardiff.

Western Morning News (Western Morning News Co., Ltd.), 1d., Independent. Ed., T. Canning Baily; Plymouth.

Yorkshire Daily Observer (Wm. Byles & Sons, Ltd.), 1d., Liberal.

Yorkshire Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), 1d., Conservative. Ed., J. S. R. Phillips.

Provincial Evening Dailies.

Birmingham Daily Mail (John Feeney & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Unionist and Protectionist. Ed., J. Vollam Morton.

Bolton Evening News (Tillotson & Son, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.

Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (Ritchie & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Unionist.

Edinburgh Evening News (Evening News Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent. Ed., Hector Macpherson.

Evening Telegraph and Post. Dundee.

Evening Express (Western Mail, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent. Cardiff.

Glasgow News (J. M. Smith, Ltd.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.

Manchester Evening News (Evans & Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.

North-Eastern Daily Gazette (Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid principally), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. W. Robertson.

Northern Daily Telegraph (Mr. T. P. Ritzema, principally), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal. Ed., Mr. R. S. Mackie.

Nottingham Evening Post (Thos. Forman & Sons), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Neutral.

Staffordshire Sentinel, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Independent.

Yorkshire Evening Post (Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative.

Yorkshire Telegraph and Star (W. C. Leng & Co., Sheffield), $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Provincial Weeklies.

Banffshire Journal (Alex. Ramsay), Tuesday, 2d.

Birmingham Weekly Post (John Feeney & Co.).

Bristol Observer (Walter Reid), 1d., est. 1859.

Derbyshire Times (Wilfred Edmunds, Ltd.), twice a week.

Hereford Times (Anthony Bros., Ltd.), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Liberal.

Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury (Mrs. Todd-Newcomb), 1d.

Nottinghamshire Guardian (Thos. Forman & Sons), 1d., Conservative.

People's Journal, Dundee and London (John Leng & Co., Ltd.), 1d.

Preston Guardian (G. Toulmin & Sons), 1d., Liberal.

Sheffield Weekly News (W. C. Leng & Co.), 1d.

Sheffield Weekly Telegraph (W. C. Leng & Co.), 1d.

Southport Visiter (Robt. Johnson & Co., Ltd.), 1d., Conservative.

The Week (W. C. Leng & Co., Sheffield), 1d.

Ed., N. L. Cooper.

Weekly Mail (Western Mail, Ltd.), 1d.

Family, Cardiff.

Weekly News, Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.), 1d.

Weekly Welcome, London, Glasgow, and Dundee (D. C. Thomson & Co., Ltd.).

Western News (Taunton: Woodley & Co.), 1d., Independent.

Western Gazette (Yeovil: Western Gazette Co.), 1d., Independent.

Western Weekly Mercury (Plymouth: Western Newspaper Co.), 1d., Independent.

West Sussex Gazette and South of England Advertiser (Mitchell & Co.), Neutral, 1d.

Worcester Journal, Berrow's (Journal Co.), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Conservative.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The Constitution of '94 and '95, amended in '96, vests the executive in a President elected for 6 years, and the legislative in a Congress of one House, containing 36 members elected by universal suffrage for 6 years. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. Army about 4000, but in time of

war 40,000; military service is obligatory between 17 and 55 years of age. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. The most important industry is cattle-raising. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. There are 171 miles of railways, and a line is being built from San Miguelito, on the coast of the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point Bay, on the Atlantic coast. **Imports:** cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. **Exports:** coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle. See SALVADOR for History, 1907.

Area, 49,500 sq. m.; **pop.** 500,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is **Managua** (pop. 25,000). **Leon** has a population of 45,000, and **Granada** of 35,000. **Revenue,** 1905, \$11,579,933; **expenditure** \$10,680,709; **imports,** 1903, £492,184; **exports,** £730,458. **Foreign debt,** 1906, £248,300; a foreign 6 per cent. loan of \$1,000,000 effected in the United States in 1904. **Internal debt,** 1904, \$12,378,808).

President, Señor Don José Santos Zelaya.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel Carden.

British Consul: at Greytown, Herbert F. Bingham.

Minister to Great Britain, Señor Don Crisanto Medina, 3, Rue Boccador, Paris.

Nicoll, W. Robertson, M.A., LL.D., was b. Oct. 10th, 1851, at the Free Church manse, Auchindoir, Aberdeenshire, ed. at Aberdeen Univ. (M.A. '70, LL.D. '90) and the Free Church College, Aberdeen. Minister of the Free Church, Dufftown, '74-'77, Free Church, Kelso, '77-'85. Editor of the *Expositor* '84. In Nov. '86 he started the *British Weekly*, which he has made such a great success, and he has since launched the *Bookman* ('91) and the *Woman at Home* ('93). Dr. Nicoll is the author of a "Life of James Macdonnell, of the *Times*" ('89), a "Memoir of Professor Elmslie" ('90); projected and edited "The Expositor's Greek Testament," "The Expositor's Bible," "The Theological Educator," "The Clerical Library," "The Household Library of Exposition," etc.; was joint editor of "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century" ('95), joint author of the "Bookman Illustrated History of English Literature" (1905), and edited an edition of Charlotte Brontë's works (1902). Married, in '97, Miss Catherine Pollard. Address: Bay Tree Lodge, Hampstead.

NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer and chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1866, and left part of his great fortune to constitute a fund, the interest of which he directed to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year. There are five prizes, each worth about £8000, to be awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace. No consideration is paid

to the nationality of the candidates, but it is essential that every candidate shall be proposed in writing by some qualified representative of science, literature, etc., in the chief countries of the civilised world, such proposals to reach the Committee before the 1st of February in each year, the awards being made on the following 10th of December. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a **Board of Control** at Stockholm, consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. To carry out scientific investigations as to the value of the discoveries and improvements, and to promote the other objects of the Foundation, Nobel Institutes are established for Physical Chemistry and for the departments of Literature and Peace.

The 1906 prizes were awarded thus:—

Peace—President Roosevelt. **Medicine**—Prof. Golgi, of Pavia, and Prof. Ramon y Cajal, of Madrid. **Chemistry**—Prof. Moissan, Paris. **Physics**—Prof. Thomson, Cambridge. **Literature**—Prof. Carducci, Bologna.

All information can be obtained from Nobel-stiftelsen, Stockholm.

Nonconformist Choir Union. The objects of the Union are the "developing and improving the music of Nonconformist Church Services," and the "mutual co-operation of Nonconformist Church Choirs." **President:** Mr. E. Minshall. **Secretary:** Mr. Arthur Berridge, 24, Wallingford Avenue, N. Kensington, W.

Nordau, Max Simon, was b. July 29th, '49, at Buda-Pesth, but is a Prussian subject and a citizen of the German Empire. He received his university education at Buda-Pesth, Berlin, and Paris, obtained the degree of M.D., travelled all over Europe, and has been settled in Paris since '80. He was co-founder and for many years Vice-President of the Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale, Paris; a member of the Hellenic National Academy, Athens; and first vice-president of the Zionist (see JEWS) Congresses at Bâle, '97, '98, '99, 1901, 1903, and London 1900. His first book on Paris appeared in '78; others, more especially two in English translation, "Conventional Lies of the Children of Culture," '83, and "Degeneration," '93, were much criticised and led to considerable discussions. They were followed by "The Drones must die," '99. He has also published in Italian and French.

NORWAY.

Sovereign.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, and therefore a nephew of Queen Alexandra. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18th, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25th, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storting on the 27th, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22nd, 1906. The King and Queen visited King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Windsor in Nov. 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandra, daughter of King Edward VII., on July 22nd, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a K.G.

(Nov. 9th, 1906), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet.

Government.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storting on June 7th, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24th, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a plébiscite it was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 123 members (41 from urban and 82 from rural districts), who are elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. For business purposes it is divided into the Odelsting, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagthing, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13s. 4d. a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and subsequently elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councillors.

A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—i.e. the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14th, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000.

On Nov. 2nd, 1907, a declaration was signed by M. Lövdal, Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the French Minister, and the British Chargé d'Affaires, dissolving the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France; and a new treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Norway was signed by the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the French Minister, the British Chargé d'Affaires, and the German and Russian Ministers.

Army and Navy.

The Army is established on a skeleton or cadre basis, with about 1700 officers, 2700 non-commissioned officers, and a permanent staff of 18,000 men. The numbers are completed by volunteers and men who serve compulsorily for periods varying between 126 days yearly for the artillery and 72 days for the infantry. The military force available for service beyond the frontier, with officers and men, is estimated at 30,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. There is, however, the defect that there is no reserve of the line to fill up the gaps which might arise during a war, without taking men from the Militia (Landvaern). This force was to be available in case the troops of the line

were taken over by Sweden, but the severance of the two kingdoms makes them now independent of one another in army matters.

The Navy numbers about 2400, of whom 1500 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. The executive officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 4 captains, 14 commanders, 45 lieutenant-commanders, 51 lieutenants, 20 sub-lieutenants. The strength in ships built, building, and projected on Nov. 30th was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected.
Coast defence vessels.	4	—	—
Gunboats	8	—	—
Destroyers	1	1	1
Torpedo boats . . .	31	3	—

The principal dockyards of Norway are at Horten, Christiansand, and Bergen.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into the towns of Christiania and Bergen and 18 counties, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 22 per cent. or 26,330 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3 per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1347 miles of State railways and 237 miles worked by companies. There are important and growing industries in the country, including dairying, the timber and pulp trade, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, animal produce, skins, and tallow are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and Sweden. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and Russia.

Area, 124,495 sq. m.; pop. in 1900, 2,240,032. The pop. of Christiania was 223,373 (Dec. 31st, 1904), and of Bergen 72,251. Revenue, 1904, £5,426,367, 1905, £5,149,670; expenditure, 1904, £5,490,375, 1905, £5,326,977; debt, 1905, £16,940,170; imports, 1902, £15,963,750, 1903, £16,105,941; 1904, £16,230,411; 1905, £16,061,122; exports, 1902, £9,377,010; 1903, £9,550,275; 1904, £9,695,689; 1905, £10,273,350.

Ministry: Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Lövdal.—Finance, M. Haloorsen.—Justice, M. Bredal.—Public Worship, M. Berge.—Defence, Capt. Dawes.—Agriculture, M. Aarrestad.—Public Works, M. Brunehorst.

Minister in London, M. Fridtjof Nansen, G.C.V.O., 36, Victoria Street, S.W.—Secretary, M. Johannes Irgens, C.V.O.—Consul-General, P. Ottesen, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Minister at Christiania, Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O.—Secretary, W. G. Max Muller, Esq.—Consul, F. E. Drummond Hay (Christiania).

Nurses, Royal British Association, is a professional organisation of trained nurses, with a membership of nearly 3000. Its objects are to improve the status of the nursing profession, to establish a Register of Trained Nurses, and to carry out benevolent schemes for the advantage of members. Secretary, Annie J. Hobbs. Club Rooms, Library, and Offices: 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

OBITUARY, 1907.

Wherever it has been possible to obtain them, the date or decease has been given in parentheses at the end of each paragraph, and the age in italic figures.

ROYALTY AND RULERS.

- Baden**, Frederick William Louis, Grand Duke of (Sept. 28), 81
Baden, Prince Karl of (Dec. 3, 1906), 74
Clémentine, Princess Marie Caroline, 6th child of King Louis Philippe of France, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria (Feb. 16), 89
Hanover, Queen Mary of, mother of the Duke of Cumberland (Jan. 9), 88
Persia, Muzafer-ed-din, K.G. (Hon.), G.C.M.G., Shah of (Jan. 8), 53

PEERS.

- Aldenham**, Henry Hucks Gibbs, 1st Lord, ex-Governor Bank of England (Sept. 13), 88
Allendale, Wentworth B. Beaumont, 1st Lord; M.P. S. Northumberland '52-'85, Tyneside D. '86-'92 (Feb. 13), 77
Arundell of Wardour, Rev. Everard, 12th Baron; priest of the Church of Rome (July 11), 72
Brampton, Henry Hawkins, Lord (Oct. 6), 90
Bristol, Frederick W. J. Hervey, Marquis of, L.L. Suffolk (Aug. 7), 73
Burdett-Coutts, the Rt. Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness, and hon. Freeman of the City of London (Dec. 30, 1906), 92
Bresham, Charles C. W. Cavendish, 3rd Lord; prominent in the movement for raising the Imperial Yeomanry, and afterwards Inspector-General of Yeomanry. Killed while hunting (Nov. 9), 56
Clancarty, Countess of (Belle Bilton) (Dec. 31, 1906)
Clanwilliam, Richard James Meade, 4th Earl of, Admiral of the Fleet, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Aug. 4), 74
Davey of Fernhurst, Horace, Lord of Appeal (Feb. 20), 73
De Ros, Dudley Charles Fitzgerald-de-Ros, Lord, Col. 1st Life Guards; Lieut.-Gen., K.P., K.C.V.O. (April 29), 80
Dunmore, Charles A. Murray, 7th Earl of; traveller, author of "The Pamirs" (Aug. 27), 66
Field, William Ventris, Lord of Appeal (Jan. 23), 93
Gormanston, Jenico W. J. Preston, G.C.M.G., 14th Viscount, Premier Viscount of Ireland, ex-Governor of Tasmania (Oct. 29), 70
Goschen, Viscount, M.P. London '63-80, Ripon '80-85, Edinburgh East '85-86, St. George's, Hanover Square, '87-1900; Chancellor of the Exchequer '87-92; First Lord of the Admiralty '91 and '95-1900 (Feb. 7), 76
Haliburton, Author Lawrence, 1st Lord, G.C.B.; Perm. Under-Sec. for War '95-'97 (April 21), 74
Hood, Viscount (April 27), 68
Kilmaine, Francis W. Browne, 4th Lord, I.R.P. (Nov. 9), 64
Liverpool, Cecil George Savile, 1st Earl of, Lord Steward H.M. Household (March 23), 60
Middleton, William Broderick, 8th Viscount (April 18), 77

- Nunburnholme**, Charles Henry Wilson, 1st Lord (Oct. 27), 74
Penrhyn, George Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, 2nd Lord (Mar. 10), 70
Saye and Sele, John, 17th Lord (Oct. 8), 77
Sondes, George Edward, 6th Earl (Oct. 1), 46
Thring, Henry, 1st Lord, Parly. Counsel '60-'86, K.C.B. '73, Peer '86 (Feb. 4), 88
Winterton, 5th Earl, Irish Peer (Sept. 5), 70

BARONETS.

- Alison**, General Sir Archibald, 2nd Bart., G.C.B., L.L.D.; Col. Seaforth Highlanders (Feb. 5), 81
Baillie, Sir R. A., 4th Bart. (Oct. 16), 48
Barry, Sir Francis Tress, 1st Bart., M.P. Windsor, '90-1905 (Feb. 28), 81
Chapman, Sir M. R., 5th Bart., of Killua Castle, Westmeath (Jan. 23), 53
Colquhoun, Sir James, 5th Bart., L.L. Dumbartonshire (March 13), 62
De Bathe, Sir Henry P., Bart., K.C.B. (Jan. 5), 83
Dyer, Sir T. Swinnerton, 11th Bart. (Aug. 23), 48
Evans, Sir Francis H., Bart., K.C.M.G.; formerly chairman and managing director Union Steamship Co., and afterwards member of Donald Currie & Co.; ex-M.P. Southampton and Maidstone (Jan. 22), 66
Ferguson-Davie, Sir J. D., 2nd Bart. (June 16), 76
Gamble, Sir David, K.C.B., 1st Bart. (Feb. 4), 84
Hughes-Hunter, Sir Charles, 1st Bart. (Feb. 2), 62
Hulton, Sir William W. B., 1st Bart. (April 2), 63
Huntington, Sir Charles P., 1st Bart.; M.P. Darwen D. Lancs. '92-'95 (Dec. 13, 1906), 73
Huntington, Sir Henry L., 2nd Bart. (April 24), 21
Kay, Sir Brook, 4th Bart. (March 15)
Milburn, Sir John Davison, 1st Bart.; ship-owner and colliery proprietor at Newcastle and in Northumberland (Aug. 10), 56
Pearce, Sir W. G., 2nd Bart. (Nov. 2), 46
Rashleigh, Sir Colman Bathe, 3rd Bart. (Oct. 28), 61
Renals, Sir Joseph, Bart., Lord Mayor of London '94 (Nov. 1), 63
Riddell, Sir Rodney S., 4th Bart. (Jan. 2), 68
Tyler, Sir F. C., 2nd Bart. (Aug. 12), 42
Watson, Sir A. T., K.C., 2nd Bart. (March 15), 76
White, Sir F. Woollaston, 3rd Bart. (May 20)
Wigan, Sir Frederick, 1st Bart. (March 2), 80
Wigan, Sir Frederick W., 2nd Bart. (April 6), 48
Wilson, Sir Alexander, Bart.; formerly Chairman Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield and Birkenhead (April 27), 70

M.P.s AND EX-M.P.s.

- Ashley**, A. Evelyn M., Liberal M.P. Poole '74-80, Isle of Wight '80-85, and was Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade and Under-Secretary for Colonies; author "Life of Lord Palmerston" (Nov. 15), 71
Billson, Sir Alfred, M.P. N.W. Staffordshire 1906-7, and previously for Barnstaple and Halifax (July 9), 68

Black, Alexander W., from injuries received in the railway accident near Arbroath; M.P. Banffshire (Dec. 29)

Bolton, T. D., M.P. North-East Derbyshire '86-1907 (Dec. 16, '06), 65

Carvell Williams, John, so long the real leader of the Liberation Society, M.P. South Nottingham '85-6, Mansfield Division '92-1900 (Oct. 18), 86

Davies, Alfred, M.P. Carmarthen Dist. 1900-6 (Sept. 27), 59

Dixon, Sir Daniel, M.P. for Belfast (March 10), 62

Finch, Rt. Hon. G. H., M.P. for Rutland '67-1907; P.C. (May 22), 72

Hammond, J., M.P. co. Carlow '91-1907 (Nov. 17), 65

Hutchinson, Sir Charles F., ex-M.P. Rye Division (Nov. 15), 57

Illingworth, Alfred, M.P. Knaresborough '68-'74, Bradford '80-'95 (Jan. 2), 79

Macdonald, J. Cumming, M.P. Rotherhithe Div. Southwark '92-1905 (May 4), 71

MacIver, David, M.P. Birkenhead '74-85, and Liverpool (Kirkdale Div.) '98-1907, and head of the shipping firm of MacIver & Co.

Pell, Albert, M.P. for South Leicestershire '68-'80; a prominent agriculturist (April 7), 87

Smith, Samuel, M.P. Flintshire '86-1905; P.C. Nov. 1905 (Dec. 29, 1906), 70

Stanley, E. J., M.P. Bridgwater Div. Somerset '85-1906 (Sept. 28), 81

Sullivan, Donal, M.P. South Westmeath '85-1907 (March 3)

DIPLOMATIC AND OFFICIAL.

Carey, Major-General C. Phipps, C.B., Chief Engineer Local Government Board '97-1901 (Dec. 8, 1906), 71

Drummond, Sir Victor, British Minister Resident at Munich and Stuttgart till 1903 (March 22), 73

Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G., G.C.B., formerly British Ambassador in Constantinople and Vienna (March 30), 89

Ellis, Major-General Sir Arthur, G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Controller Lord Chamberlain's Department, Extra Equerry to H.M. the King, Registrar and Sec. Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood since 1904 (June 11), 69

Fergusson, Sir James, G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., 6th Bart., ex-Governor S. Australia, Bombay, and M.P. North-East Manchester '85-1906 (Jan. 14), 74

Jolley, Rev. W. Rowe, Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the King (Oct. 27), 82

Julyan, Sir Penrose G., K.C.M.G., C.B., formerly Crown Agent for the Colonies (April 26), 90

Lewes, Sir S. W. S., late Director of Victualling R.N. (Oct. 28), 83

Lushington, Sir Godfrey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Permanent Under-Sec. of State Home Office '85-'95 (Feb. 5), 74

Martin, Col. Sir Richard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., formerly British Commissioner in Swaziland (May 15), 59

Mills, Sir Richard, K.C.B., Comptroller and Auditor-General '96-1900 (Dec. 8), 76

Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., ex-Minister to Japan, Sweden, and Belgium, and Ambassador at Vienna 1900-5 (Feb. 28), 72

Rollo, General Sir Robert, K.C.B., Colonel Black Watch (Feb. 25), 93

Urmson, G. H., Commissioner in Lunacy (Sept. 22), 56

Walpole, Sir Spencer, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., ex-Sec. Post Office; author "History of England from 1815" (July 7), 68

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Anderson, General Sir Horace S., K.C.B., Colonel 101st Grenadiers Indian Army (June 6), 74

Ardagh, Major-General Sir John, Director Military Intelligence Dept., War Office '96-1901; member Permanent International Court at The Hague (Sept. 30), 67

Badcock, General Sir Alexander, K.C.B., of the Indian Army (March 23), 63

Booth, Admiral Augustus St. Clair (Dec. 2, '06), 95

Colville, Major-Gen. Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G. (Nov. 24), 55

Corry, Rear-Admiral A. C., Admiral Supt. Chatham Dockyard (Jan. 25), 57

Graham, Admiral Sir W., G.C.B. (May 31), 80

Hamilton, Vice-Admiral W. Des Vœux (Feb. 15), 54

Heath, Admiral Sir Leopold G., K.C.B. (May 7), 89

Johnson, General Sir Allen B., K.C.B. (Feb. 7), 77

Maclcar, Admiral J. F. Lee Pearse (July 17), 68

McClintock, Admiral Sir Francis L., K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., Arctic explorer (Nov. 17), 88

Nation, General Sir John L., K.C.B., of the Indian Army (Dec. 5, 1906), 81

Palliser, Admiral H. St. L. Bary (March 17), 67

Pelly, Rear-Admiral F. R. (Nov. 16), 56

Raby, Rear-Admiral H. J., V.C., C.B. (retired) (Feb. 13), 79

Randolph, Admiral Sir George G., K.C.B. (May 16), 89

Russell, General Lord Alexander G., G.C.B., Colonel Commandant 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade (Jan. 10), 85

Stanton, General Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (June 24), 80

Sullivan, Vice-Admiral T. B. M. (Nov. 30, 1906), 80

Tracey, Admiral Sir Richard E., K.C.B. (March 7), 70

Tyrwhitt, Capt. the Hon. Hugh, R.A., C.V.O., C.S.I. (Oct. 26), 51

Ward, Admiral T. Le Hunte, C.B. (Sept. 24), 77

Williams, General Sir Edward C. S., K.C.I.E., R.E. (Oct. 2), 76

Woodward, Vice-Admiral R., C.B. (April 16), 68

CLERGY.

Aldis, Rev. John, ex-Chairman Baptist Union, (Sep. 27), 99

Bailey, Canon Henry, D.D., Warden St. Augustine's Coll., Canterbury, '50-'78 (Dec. 29), 91

Bromby, Rt. Rev. C. H., Bishop of Tasmania '54-'83; Assist.-Bishop to the Bishop of Lichfield '82-'91, and to the Bishop of Bath and Wells '91-1900 (April 14), 92

Burdon, Rt. Rev. J. Shaw, C.M.S. missionary in China; 83rd Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong; retired '95 (Jan. 5), 80

Chichester, Rt. Rev. E. Roland Wilberforce, D.D., Bishop of (Sept. 9), 67

Clayton, Rev. Albert, ex-President Wesleyan Conference (Sept. 11), 65
 Holland, Canon Francis J., of Canterbury since '82 (Jan. 27), 80
 Kelly, Rt. Rev. J. Butler Knill, D.D., formerly Bishop of Moray, Ross and Caithness (May 15), 74
 Kempe, Rev. J. E., Prebendary of St. Paul's (Mar. 11), 97
 Lawes, Rev. W. G., D.D., L.M.S. missionary in Niue or Savage Island and New Guinea (Aug. 6)
 MacColl, Rev. Malcolm, D.D., Canon of Ripon; author of "The Reformation Settlement," etc. (April 5)
 Newcastle, Right Rev A. T. Lloyd, D.D., Bishop of (May 29), 62
 O'Doherty, Most Rev. J. K., R.C. Bishop of Derry (Feb. 25), 74
 Paton, Rev. John Gibson, D.D., missionary to the New Hebrides (Jan. 2), 82
 Rainy, Rev. Robert, D.D., Principal New College, Edinburgh, ex-Moderator Free Church and United Free Church of Scotland (Dec. 22, 1906), 80
 Randall, Very Rev. R. W., D.D., Dean of Chichester '92-1902; author of "Life in the Catholic Church" (Dec. 23), 82
 Riddell, Rt. Rev. Arthur, D.D., R.C. Bishop of Northampton (Sept. 15), 71
 Rowlands, Rev. David, Principal Congregational Memorial Coll., Brecon (Jan. 6), 70
 Webb, Rt. Rev. Allan B., D.D., ex-Bishop of Bloemfontein and of Grahamstown; Dean of Salisbury 1901-7 (June 12), 68
 Welland, Rt. Rev. T., Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore (July 29)
 Williams, Rev. Chas., of Accrington, Baptist Minister and ex-President of the Denomination (Mar. 26), 79

LEGAL.

Addison, J. E. W., K.C., Judge Southwark County Court (April 20), 69
 Badcock, Isaac, K.C. (Dec. 15), 64
 Campion, W. Bennett, K.C., H.M. 1st Serjeant at-Law in Ireland (Sept. 20)
 Cheyne, Sir John, K.C., Procurator of the Church of Scotland and Sheriff of Renfrew and Bute (Jan. 15), 65
 Hall, Sir Samuel, K.C. (April 6), 66
 Hammond-Chambers, R. S. B., K.C., of the Midland Circuit (July 25), 52
 Jones, Mansel, County Court Judge Sheffield (Feb. 2), 70
 Kehoe, Miles, K.C., County Court Judge of Clare (Oct. 13), 59
 Kekewich, Sir Arthur, senior Judge of the Chancery Division (Nov. 22), 75
 McConnell, W. R., K.C., Chairman County of London Court of Sessions since '96 (Dec. 21, '06), 69
 Maitland, F. W. Downing, Professor of the Laws of England at Cambridge (Dec. 21), 56
 Mulholland, Judge, of County Court District No. 26 (Aug. 21), 64
 Murphy, John P., K.C., retired in '97 (July 24), 76
 Pearson, W., K.C. (Oct. 15), 82
 Pitt-Lewis, George, K.C. (Dec. 30, '06), 61
 Russell, Hon. Arthur, Judge of County Court Circuit 45 (Nov. 22), 46
 Waraker, Thomas, LL.D. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Law Lecturer and coach (Aug. 18)

Young, Lord, Judge of the 2nd Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, retired 1905, (May 22), 88

LITERARY AND SCHOLASTIC.

Armstrong, Sir George, proprietor of the *Globe* and part owner of the *People* (April 20), 71
 Blind, Karl, German writer and formerly revolutionary (May 30), 80
 Coleridge, Miss Mary E., novelist and poet ("Anodos") (Aug. 25)
 Conway, Rev. Moncre D., anti-slavery advocate and author, minister South Place Chapel '64-'97, (Nov. 64), 75
 Craig, W. J., Shakespearean scholar (Dec. 12, '06), 63
 Goldschmidt, Otto, conductor and composer; married Jenny Lind (Feb. 24), 77
 Grignon, Rev. W. S., head master of Felsted School '55-'75 (Jan.), 83
 Gunter, Archibald, author and playwright (Feb. 25), 59
 Hatton, Joseph, editor of the *People*, novelist and dramatist (July 31), 66
 Haig-Brown, Rev. W., LL.D., Master of the Charterhouse (Jan. 11), 83
 Ingram, John Kells, hon. LL.D., formerly Senr. Fellow and Vice-Provost T.C.D.; author of "Who Fears to Speak of '98?" (May 1), 83
 Lee-Hamilton, Eugene, poet and novelist (Sept. 10), 62
 Macbain, Alexander, M.A., LL.D., Celtic scholar and head master of High School, Inverness (April 5), 52
 Maokay, Wallis, artist and author (April 17), 56
 Manns, Sir August, the well-known conductor at the Crystal Palace '55-1904 (March 1), 81
 Massey, Gerald, poet and lecturer (Oct. 29), 79
 Morris, Sir Lewis, author of "The Epic of Hades" and other poems (Nov. 12), 74
 Murray, A. D., editor *Newcastle Journal* for 37 years (July 20), 68
 Murray, David Christie, novelist and journalist (Aug. 1), 61
 Neubauer, Adolf, M.A., ex-sub-librarian of the Bodleian and Reader in Rabbinic Literature at Oxford (April 6), 76
 Pelham, Henry Francis, President Trinity College, Oxford and Camden Professor of Ancient History (Feb. 12), 60
 Robinson, B. Fletcher, editor of the *World*, and formerly of the *Daily Express* (Jan. 21), 35
 Ross, W. Stewart ("Saladin"), poet, historian, and free-thought controversialist (Dec. '06), 62
 Russell, Sir William H., C.V.O., the veteran war correspondent (Feb. 10), 86
 Rutherford, Rev. W. Gunion, LL.D., head master of Westminster School 1883-1901, author of "Scholia Aristophanica," etc. (July 19), 54
 Saunders, Howard, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., author "Manual of British Birds" (Oct. 20), 72
 Story, Very Rev. Robert H., D.D., Principal of Glasgow University since '98, a Royal Chaplain, Principal Clerk to the General Assembly until 1907, and ex-moderator (Jan. 13), 71
 Strachan, Dr. John, Professor of Greek and Comparative Philology at Manchester University (Sept. 25), 45
 Thompson, Francis, poet and critic (Nov. 21)

MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC.

Barnes, Robert, M.D. Lond., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Obstetrics (May 12), 90

Bennett, Edward H., President F.R.C.S. (Ireland) (June 22)
Broadbent, Sir William H., Bart., K.C.V.O., Physician in Ordinary to the King (July 10), 70
Buchan, Alexander, sec. Scottish Meteorological Society (May 13), 77
Clarke, Miss Agnes Mary, hon. member Royal Astronomical Society, author "Problems in Astrophysics," etc. (Jan. 20), 64
Dupré, August, Ph.D., F.R.S., Chemical Adviser to the Home Office (July 15), 71
Fayrer, Sir Joseph, Bart., K.C.S.I., Hon. Physician (Mil.), and Physician Extraordinary to the King (May 21), 82
Foster, Sir Michael, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., D.Sc., LL.D., M.P. Lond. Univ. 1900-06, joint editor "Huxley Memoirs," etc. (Jan. 20), 70
Gairdner, Sir William T., K.C.B., M.D., LL.D., formerly Professor of Medicine, Glasgow University (June 28), 82
Holmes, Timothy, F.R.C.S., consulting surgeon St. George's Hospital (Sept. 8)
Innes, Surgeon-General Sir I. H. Ker, K.C.B., senr. hon. surgeon to the King (March 12), 86
Masters, Maxwell T., M.D., F.R.S., botanist and editor *Gardener's Chronicle*, author of "Vegetable Teratology," etc. (May 30), 74
Newton, Alfred, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at Cambridge (June 7), 77
Perkin, Sir William Henry, F.R.S., London and Oxford, founder of the coal-tar industry (July 14), 69
Routh, Edward John, M.A., D.Sc., Senior Wrangler '54, Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge; author of many scientific works (June 7), 76
Stewart, Charles, F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of Physiology Royal Institution '94-7, Conservator College of Surgeons' Museum 23 years (Sept. 27)
Vernon-Harcourt, Prof. L. F., M.I.C.E. (Sept. 14), 68
Wakley, Thos. Henry, F.R.C.S. Eng., joint editor of the *Lancet* (April 5), 86
Warrington, Prof. R., F.R.S., agricultural chemist (March 20)

ART, MUSIC, AND DRAMA.

Aidé, C. Hamilton, novelist and dramatist (Dec. 13, '06), 70
Bodley, G. F., R.A., architect and poet (Oct. 21)
Brandram, Rosina, formerly of the Savoy Opera (Feb. 27), 61
Davis, James (Owen Hall), author of the libretto of "The Geisha," etc. (April 9), 54
Farquharson, David, A.R.A. (July 12)
Hook, James Clarke, R.A. (April 14), 87
Joachim, Joseph (Aug. 15), 76
Kemble, Henry, actor (Nov. 16), 59
Quilter, Harry, art critic; author of "Life of Giotto," etc. (July 10), 56

COLONIAL AND INDIAN.

Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., ex-member Council of India (June 10), 84
Ashmore, Sir Alexander Murray, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gov. and Col. Sec. of Ceylon 1904-6 (Dec. 7), 51
Bahawalpur, His Highness Nawab Mahomed Bahawal Khan V. (Feb.), 23

Bhadyanyi, Maharani, wife of Sir Pertab Singh (Aug. 13)
Blair, Hon. A. G., ex-Minister of Railways, Canada (Jan. 25), 62
Cuthbert, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., ex-Minister of Victoria (April 5), 78
Datia, Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of (Aug. 5), 62
Fredericton, Right Rev. H. T. Kingdon, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of since '92 (Oct. 13), 72
Garrick, Hon. Sir James F., K.C.M.G., Agent-Gen. for Queensland '84-8 and '90-95 (Jan. 12), 71
Hall, Sir John, K.C.M.G., Premier of New Zealand '79-82 (June 24), 83
Hemming, Sir Augustus, G.C.M.G., ex-Governor of British Guiana and Jamaica (March 28), 65
Howland, Sir William P., K.C.M.G., Canadian statesman (Jan. 1), 96
Kerr, Thomas, C.M.G., Governor of Falkland Islands '80-91 (Aug. 12), 88
Limri, H. H. Sir Jaswantsinghji Fatchsinghji, K.C.I.E., Thakur Sahib of (April 27), 47
Mehsin ul Mulik, Nawab, leader of the Indian Mahomedans, and secretary Aligarh College (Oct. 18), 70
Murshedabad, The Nawab of, G.C.I.E. (Dec. 25, 1906), 60
Snowball, His Honour J. B., Lieut.-Governor New Brunswick (Feb. 24)
Turner, Sir Charles A., K.C.I.E., late Member of the Council for India (Oct. 20), 74
Verschoyle, J. K. E., C.M.G., Inspector-Gen. of Irrigation in Lower Egypt (March 17), 49

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, the American novelist and poet (March 19), 70
Alger, R. A., U.S.A. Senator and ex-Sec. for War (Jan. 24)
Amin-es-Sultan, Persian Prime Minister (assassinated) (Aug. 31)
Arenberg, Prince François, of the German Catholic Centre Party (March 25), 57
Arnulf, Prince, 3rd son of Prince Regent of Bavaria (Nov. 12), 55
Beranger, Lord High Admiral J. M., of the Spanish Navy (Jan. 24), 82
Bergmann, Ernst von, the great German surgeon (March 25), 70
Berthelot, Marcelin, the French savant (March 18), 79
von Bötticher, Heinrich, Imperial Sec. of State for the Interior '80-'97 (March 6), 73
Brunetière, Ferdinand, editor *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Dec. 8, '06), 56
Carducci, Giosue, the Italian poet and critic; winner of the Nobel prize for literature (Feb. 16), 71
Casimir-Perier, Jean, ex-President of France (March 11), 60
Cassigneul, M., editor *Petit Journal* (Dec. 10, '06)
Engels, Georg, the Berlin comedian (Oct. 31), 61
Fisch, E. V., President of the Russian Council of the Empire (April 14), 74
Fischer, Kuno, formerly Professor of Philosophy at Heidelberg University (July 4), 82
Furtwangler, Prof. Adolf, the German archaeologist (Oct. 8), 54
Gallo, Signor, Italian Minister of Justice (March 7), 58
Gianturco, Emanuele, Italian Minister of Public Works (Nov. 10), 50

Grau, Maurice, the American impresario (March 13), 58
Grieg, Edvard, the Norwegian composer (Sept. 4), 64
Heyden, Count Peter Alexandrovitch, the Russian politician, member of the Moderate Constitutional party (June 28)
Huysmans, J. K., the French author (May 13), 59
Justi, Prof. Ferdinand, of Marburg, philologist and Persian scholar (Feb. 18), 69
von Kardoff, Herr Wilhelm, the *doyen* of the Free Conservative party in the German Reichstag (July 21), 79
Károlyi, Count Stephen, of Hungary (July 31), 62
Lahovary, General, Roumanian Foreign Minister (Feb. 20)
Lamsdorff, Count Vladimir N., Russian Foreign Minister 1900-5 (March 19), 63
Lono, Señor, Spanish Minister of War (June 30)
Mansfield, Richard, the American actor (Aug. 30), 50
Mendeléeff, Dmitri I., Professor of Chemistry at St. Petersburg University (Feb. 2), 73
Moissan, Henri, the distinguished French chemist (Feb. 21), 54
Morgan, Senator, Alabama, U.S.A. (June 11), 82
Mühlfeld, Richard, the clarinet player (June 1), 51
Nasmullah Khan, Mushir ed Dowleh, ex-Grand Vizier of Persia (Sept. 3)
Nigra, Count Constantino, Italian statesman, Ambassador at Paris '59-76, St. Petersburg and Vienna '85-1904 (June 30), 80
Parma, Prince Robert of Bourbon, Duke of (Nov. 17), 59
Petkoff, M., Prime Minister of Bulgaria (assassinated) (Mar. 11)
Pless, John Henry XI., Prince of Grand Chancellor Order of the Black Eagle (Aug. 14), 73
Pobiedonostzeff, M. Constantine, ex-Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod of Russia (Mar. 23)
Podmaniczky, Baron Frederick, ex-President of the Hungarian Liberal Party (Oct. 19), 83
Prudhomme, Sully, French Academician and philosopher (Sept. 6), 67
Ribeiro, Senhor Hintze, Conservative leader and ex-Prime Minister of Portugal (Aug. 1)
von Rottenburg, Dr. Franz, Curator of the University of Bonn, and confidential adviser to Prince Bismarck for 10 years (Feb. 14), 62
Saint Gaudens, Augustus, the American sculptor (Aug. 3), 59
Saracco, Senator Giuseppe, Italian statesman and ex-Premier (Jan. 19), 88
de Staal, Baron, formerly Russian Ambassador in London (Feb. 23), 85
Svampa, Cardinal, Archbishop of Bologna (Aug. 11), 56
Theuriet, M. André, French Academician (April 23), 74
Veigelsberg, Leo, joint editor *Pester Lloyd*, committed suicide (Oct. 18)
von Werder, General Bernhard, formerly German Ambassador in St. Petersburg (March 19), 84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allen, George, Ruskin's publisher (Sept. 5), 75
Beecham, Thomas, the pill manufacturer (April 6)
Butler, Mrs. Josephine, the pioneer in the movement against the State regulation of vice (Dec. 30, '06), 78

Dowie, Dr. J. A., founder of Zionism (March 9), 58
Evans, Alderman Sir David, K.C.M.G., ex-Lord Mayor of London (August 24), 58
Hanbury, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., of the firm of Hanbury & Co. (March 9), 74
Hozier, Col. Sir Henry, K.C.B. Sec. of Lloyd's '74-1906 (Feb. 27), 65
Kirkaldy, Jack, the golfer (Nov. 10), 49
Lubbock, Edgar, Deputy Governor Bank of England (Sept. 9), 60
Macbrayne, David, the Glasgow shipowner (Jan. 26), 92
Moorhouse, A. P., General Manager Cunard Line (May 15), 59
Pooley, Edward, formerly Surrey wicket-keeper (July 18), 69
Read, W. W., the Surrey cricketer (Jan. 6), 51
Shaw, Alfred, the cricketer (Jan. 16), 65
Waring, S. J., sen., founder and chairman of Waring & Gillow, Ltd. (June 23), 70
Winzar, George J. W., Sword-bearer of the City of London (Jan. 9), 68

Oku, General Count, was born in 1847, and has seen 36 years' service with the Japanese Army. In '77, when he had attained the rank of Major, he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Kumamoto Castle by the Satsuma insurgents, cutting his way out and opening communication with the relieving army. When the war broke out with China in '94, he was given the command of a division in the Manchurian campaign, and received his title of nobility in recognition of his great services. His knowledge of the ground, and his capacity, marked him out for service in the war with Russia, and he commanded the Second Army, which landed on the east coast of the Liao-tung Peninsula in May 1904, won the brilliant victory at Kinchau, and did splendid service in the subsequent fighting in Manchuria. Count 1907.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

In connection with the proposal to establish Old Age Pensions the Local Government Board, in July 1907, issued a Blue Book (Cd. 3618, price 5¹/₂d.) containing estimates of the immediate and future cost of various schemes which had been put forward.

Proposals and Schemes, 1893-1907.

The Royal Commission on the Aged Poor (chairman, Lord Aberdare) sat from 1893 to 1895 "to consider whether any alterations in the system of Poor Law Relief are desirable, in the case of persons whose destitution is occasioned by incapacity for work resulting from old age, or whether assistance could otherwise be afforded in those cases." The Commissioners, in view of the financial and economic difficulties involved, were unable to recommend the adoption of any of the schemes suggested to them for the provision of assistance by State, or State-aided, pensions. The principal of these schemes were: (1) a scheme for the grant of a pension from public funds amounting to 5s. a week to all persons on attaining the age of 65 years, without contribution on the part of the pensioners. This scheme was estimated to cost at that time £24,500,000 a year for the

United Kingdom: (2) a scheme of voluntary assisted insurance, under which any person by making an initial deposit with the State of a certain sum as premium at a given age, and annual deposits afterwards until the age of 65 years, on which interest would accrue, would be entitled, with the assistance of contributions from the State to an annuity of 5s. a week at that age. The Commissioners thought that while this scheme would offer some encouragement to thrift, the accumulation of trust funds by the State would be a matter of almost insuperable difficulty, and that the persons who would avail themselves of the scheme would be mainly those well able to make independent provision.

A Committee on Old Age Pensions (chairman, Lord Rothschild) sat from 1896 to 1898 to consider "any schemes that may be submitted to them for encouraging the industrial population, by State aid or otherwise, to make provision for old age." More than a hundred schemes were submitted to them. The Committee considered that schemes requiring no provision by the pensioners did not come within their terms of reference, while they objected to all schemes providing for pensions being confined to members of Friendly Societies, as this would give preferential treatment to members of such Societies over persons who had deposited their savings in other forms of provident investment, such as Building Societies and Savings Banks, and would in fact involve a guarantee by the State of the solvency of Friendly Societies. The general conclusion of the Committee was "that State Aid cannot be justified unless it is limited to aiding the individual when circumstances beyond his control make it practically impossible for him to save from his own earnings an adequate provision for his old age. Such a limitation, however, could not be enforced by any investigation into the past history or earnings of an applicant for such aid. The only test that can be applied is the possession at the pension age of an income within the limits laid down as qualifying for aid." The scheme they found least open to objection was one for granting pensions to all who could prove the possession at 65 years of age of an "assured income" of not less than 2s. 6d. and not more than 5s. a week derived from real estate, leasehold property, annuities or trustee or other approved securities, the pension to be on a sliding scale calculated to bring the aggregate income to not more than 5s. a week. This scheme the Committee estimated would at the start cost about £2,300,000 a year; but they considered this a heavy charge for providing pensions for a small proportion only of the industrial classes. They thought this scheme would discourage thrift beyond the extent required to produce 2s. 6d. a week at the age of 65, and finally came to the conclusion that none of the schemes submitted to them would attain the object the Government then had in view. They were unable themselves to devise a proposal free from grave inherent disadvantages.

The Select Committee on Aged Deserving Poor, with Mr. Chaplin as chairman, was appointed in 1899 to "consider and report upon the best means of improving the condition of the Aged Deserving Poor, and of providing for those of them who are helpless and infirm," and to inquire whether any of the Bills dealing with old age pensions then before Parliament

could "with advantage be adopted either with or without amendment." The Committee came to the conclusion "that the needs of many of the aged and deserving poor will not be met by any scheme for Old Age Pensions only, and that some provision should be made for them by the reform of Poor Law Administration—in other words by improved poor relief as well as by Old Age Pensions." The Committee differed from the view expressed by Lord Rothschild's Committee that it was not possible to investigate the past history and character of applicants. They thought a workable scheme might be created, and suggested that any person 65 years of age, being a British subject, should be entitled to a pension if he could satisfy the pension authority that—(a) he had not within the previous 20 years been convicted of an offence and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment without the option of a fine; (b) he had not received poor relief (other than medical relief) unless under circumstances of a wholly exceptional character, during 20 years prior to the application for a pension; (c) he was resident in the district of the pension authority; (d) he had not an income from any source of more than 10s. a week; and (e) he had endeavoured to the best of his ability, by his industry or by the exercise of reasonable providence, to make provision for himself and those immediately dependent on him. The Committee proposed that the cost of pensions should be borne by the poor rate with a contribution from Imperial sources, on the basis of population, not to exceed one-half of the cost of the pensions. The pension authority were to be a committee appointed by the board of guardians but independent of them. The pension was to be fixed for each district, and be not less than 5s. or more than 7s. a week, and was to be paid through the Post Office.

A Departmental Committee sat in 1899 and 1900 to investigate the cost of a pension scheme based on the proposals of Mr. Chaplin's Select Committee of 1899.

The 1903 Select Committee on the Aged Pensioners Bill considered several Bills dealing with various schemes of Old Age Pensions. They had before them the results of the working of pension schemes in Denmark, New Zealand, and Victoria. They reported without amendment the Aged Pensioners Bill of 1903, the principal measure before them, which was, as regards pensioners and the amount of the pension, practically in accordance with the proposals of Mr. Chaplin's Committee of 1899. Their conclusions were that if Parliament should decide to devote to the provision of Old Age Pensions the very large sum which would be required to carry out the proposals in the Bill, that measure appeared to afford a satisfactory basis for the distribution of that sum. They suggested, however, certain modifications, the chief of which was that aged persons in receipt of poor-law relief at the time of the passing of the Act, but who had not received such relief for 20 years before they reached the age of 65, should not be excluded from pensions. They disagreed with Mr. Chaplin's Committee in considering that the qualification of any person to receive a pension should be decided not by an elected body, but by special commissioners, who "should consider any representations made on behalf of the Treasury or the local authorities."

Estimates of Cost of Pension Schemes.

I. Universal Old Age Pensions.—Taking the total number of persons aged 65 and upwards in 1907 as 2,116,000, the cost of granting a pension of 5s. a week to all persons of this age without distinction would, at the outset, amount for the United Kingdom to £27,508,000 a year, apart from cost of administration. This sum would be equivalent to a poll-tax of about 12s. 6d. per head of the total population. The estimated number of persons of the age of 70 and upwards is 1,254,000, and the annual cost of pensions to every one of that age would at the start amount to £16,302,000. It is calculated that the cost in 1921 of universal pensions to persons of the age of 65 and upwards would have risen to £30,632,000 a year.

II. Limited Old Age Pensions.—The Departmental Committee of 1899-1900 estimated the cost of pensions in 1901, based on the proposals of Mr. Chaplin's Committee (1899) as follows : Estimated number of persons over

65 in 1901	2,016,000
Deduct—	
Persons whose incomes exceed 10s. a week	741,000
Paupers	515,000
Aliens, criminals, and lunatics	32,000
Persons unable to comply with thrift test	72,700
	<u>1,360,700</u>

Estimated number of pensionable persons	<u>655,300</u>
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Total estimated cost in round figures—£10,300,000

The annual cost of pensions on similar lines to persons of 65 and upwards is estimated for later years as follows:

1907. Number of persons of age of 65 and upwards	2,116,000
Number qualified for a pension	686,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£10,780,000</u>
1911. Number of persons of age of 65 and upwards	2,178,000
Number qualified for a pension	706,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£11,096,000</u>
1921. Number of persons of age of 65 and upwards	2,356,000
Number qualified for a pension	763,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£12,004,000</u>

Raising the pension age to 70, the cost is estimated as follows:

1907. Number of persons over 70	1,254,000
Number qualified for a pension	386,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£6,119,000</u>
1911. Number of persons over 70	1,286,000
Number qualified for a pension	396,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£6,273,000</u>
1921. Number of persons over 70	1,381,000
Number qualified for a pension	423,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£6,727,000</u>

Again, if the minimum age for pension was increased to 75 years, the cost is estimated as follows:

1907. Number of persons over 75	635,000
Number qualified for a pension	189,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£3,033,000</u>
1911. Number of persons over 75	658,000
Number qualified for a pension	196,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£3,140,000</u>
1921. Number of persons over 75	727,000
Number qualified for a pension	215,000
Total estimated cost	<u>£3,465,000</u>

In these estimates the costs of administration, varying from 3 to 5 per cent., have been included.

The scheme most generally approved in the foregoing proposals contemplated that half the cost should be borne by the local rates, the other half falling on Imperial funds. It is calculated that in England and Wales in 1907 half the cost of the pensions would represent an average rate of 4'8d. in the £7. The rate would be 5'9d. in rural districts and 4'5d. elsewhere.

It has been suggested that a reduction in poor law relief would follow the institution of old age pensions. The Blue Book issued by the Local Government Board (Cd. 3618) points out that the only appreciable saving in poor law expenditure would be in respect of out-relief. Assuming pensions were given on the basis of Mr. Chaplin's scheme to persons of 65 and upwards, the reduction in out-relief in the United Kingdom is calculated at £619,000 in 1911 and £1,239,000 in 1921. With schemes of a wider scope—for instance, with no disqualification arising from poor relief—the reduction in the cost of outdoor relief would be proportionately greater.

The number of persons in receipt of pensions at the present time is estimated as follows:

	Number of Pensioners.	Annual Cost.
Army, Navy, and Civil Service	171,815	7,903,369
Officers of Local Authorities and Police	33,186	1,830,800
School Teachers	5,829	171,333
Trade Unions	13,383	256,754
Friendly Societies	58,000*	not known
Charities (England and Wales)	25,000*	370,000*

* Estimated.

At the Trade Union Congress held at Bath in September 1907, a resolution was unanimously passed calling on the Government to provide for the grant of pensions of not less than 5s. a week to all persons of the age of 60 and upwards, the payment to commence on Jan. 1st, 1909.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF LONDON, 1908.

The Olympic Games of London are to be the fourth of a series inaugurated at Athens in 1896 by the International Olympic Committee. The President of this Committee, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, started the modern Olympic movement by proposing to revive the Olympic Games under conditions suited to the modern world. The Games are held every four years in some great city, and include all forms of sport which have an international character. The Games have been held at Athens '96, at Paris 1900, and at St. Louis 1904.

The British Olympic Association was founded in 1905, under the presidency of Lord Desborough, of Taplow, to ensure British co-operation in Great Britain with the International Olympic Committee; and in 1906 the Association was invited by the International Olympic Committee to undertake the organisation of the Fourth Olympic Games, the celebration of which at Rome, as originally proposed, had proved impossible. The Council of the Association, which is composed mainly of representatives appointed by the Governing Associations of sports in Great Britain, have contracted with the Franco-British Exhibition (q.v.) to erect at Shepherd's Bush on the

Exhibition Ground a magnificent Stadium capable of accommodating 70,000 spectators. The centre of the Stadium is a turf arena 700 feet in length and 300 in breadth. Round this arena a running track has been laid under the superintendence of the A.A.A., having 3 laps to the mile, and outside this again is a cycling track, having 2½ laps to the mile. Running alongside the arena is a swimming pond, 100 metres in length, with a deep space in the middle for high diving and water polo.

The Games to be celebrated in the Stadium will be divided into two parts: The main Olympic Games, opening on July 13th, 1908, which will include athletics, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, archery, swimming and wrestling; and the Winter Games, opening on Oct. 10th, and including football (both Rugby and Association), hockey and lacrosse. There will further be many competitions which cannot be held in the Stadium—e.g., an Olympic regatta at Henley, rifle and pistol shooting at Bisley, yachting at Cowes, motor-racing at Brooklands, polo at Hurlingham, golf at Sandwich, and lawn tennis, racquets and tennis at Queen's Club. More than twenty countries have already formed Olympic Committees to promote the participation of their athletes in these Games, and there is every prospect that they will prove the greatest athletic gathering that the world has yet seen.

Hon. Sec. of the Association, Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan; Offices, 108, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Oman is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Feysul bin Turki, Hon. G.C.I.E., whose capital is Muscat (pop. 40,000). He succeeded in '88, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Imports, 1906-7, £461,425; exports, £246,254. Dates, pearls, limes, and fish are exported. Over 74 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 90 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. Area, 82,000 sq. m.; pop. about 1,500,000.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Major W. G. Grey.

Opium Trade, Society for Suppression of the, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Joseph G. Alexander, LL.B.; Sec., Rev. George A. Wilson.

Ordnance Survey The, is a department under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for the preparation of maps and plans of the United Kingdom, which are issued on various scales. The Survey was transferred from Army Funds to Civil Votes by the Survey Act 1870. The survey has always been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence by officers selected from the Royal Engineers. Survey sections are always held in readiness to carry out such surveys as may be needed on active service. Maps of the whole of Great Britain have been published on the scales of 25 in. to the mile for cultivated districts, 6 in. to the mile, and 1 in. to the mile, and of Ireland on the 6 in. and 1 in. scales. The revision of the survey of Great Britain and the re-survey of Ireland on the 25 in. scale are in progress. There are also maps on the scales of 2 miles, 4 miles, and 10 miles to the inch. Maps can be purchased

from accredited agents in the chief towns of the United Kingdom, and through any bookseller. The offices of the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey are at Southampton, and there are several divisional offices at Edinburgh, Dublin, etc.

Organists, Guild of (Incorporated), 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Warden, P. Rideout, Mus.D.

Orleans, Duc d'. Prince Louis Philippe Robert, the head of the house of Orléans, and probably the chief claimant to the throne of France, is the eldest son of the late Comte de Paris, and was b. Feb. 6th, '69. In '90 he entered Paris, notwithstanding the Expulsion Act of '86, and claimed his right, as a Frenchman, to undertake military service for his country. He was arrested, but shortly afterwards liberated. After the death of his father he received his supporters in London, and then removed to Brussels, as being nearer France. In 1905 he organised and led a North Polar exploring expedition. His sister, Princess Hélène d'Orléans, was married to the Duc d'Aosta in June '95. He married the Archduchess Maria Dorothea of Austria Nov. 5th, '96. His youngest sister, Princess Louise, was married to Prince Charles of Bourbon Nov. 16th, 1907.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Founded in 1758. Entirely maintains and educates 500 boys and girls. A Convalescent Home at Harold Road, Margate, contains provision for 25 children. The object of the institution is to keep and educate children of respectable parentage left fatherless and in need. The institution is dependent upon voluntary contributions. Secretary, Alexander Grant; Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Secs., E. J. Gross, M.A. Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., 74, High Street, Oxford.

Oyama, Field-Marshal Prince, was b. at Kagoshima in 1844. Entered the Japanese army, was appointed colonel in '71, promoted major-general in the same year, lieutenant-general in '77, general '91, and in '98 was raised to the rank of Field-Marshal. Having served as military attaché on the French side during the Franco-Prussian War, upon his return to Japan he entered the Ministry of War, and assisted in the work of reorganising the army. In the Satsuma rebellion ('77) he took command of a brigade, and played a conspicuous part in subduing the revolt. Afterwards he was appointed Under-Secretary, and subsequently Minister of War. When war broke out between Japan and China he was Minister of War, but he took the field as commander of the second army, and captured Kinchow, Talienswan, Port Arthur, and Wei-hai-wei. In 1904 Oyama was Chief of the General Staff, and when war broke out with Russia he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, defeating the Russians at the three great battles of Liau-Yang, the Shaho, and Mukden. He received the Order of Merit Feb. 21st, 1906, and resigned his post as Chief of the General Staff in April. Received the first class of the Order of the Golden Kite Dec. 1906. Prince 1907. Unlike most Japanese, Marshal Oyama is tall and stout. His wife was educated in America, and took a degree.

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Pacific Cable, The British, was completed on Oct. 31st, and was opened for traffic on Dec. 8th, 1902. The rate per word for cable messages between England and Australasia is 3s. The cable is "all-British," and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence by means of two cables to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. Its total length is 7838 nautical miles. The cost, £1,795,000, was borne thus: United Kingdom five-eightieths, Canada five-eightieths, the Australian Commonwealth one-third, and New Zealand one-ninth each. **Revenue**, 1903-4, £80,118; 1904-5, £87,446; 1905-6, £91,952; **expenditure** (including £35,000 reserve), 1903-4, £90,324; 1904-5, £87,751; 1905-6, £86,963. To the above annual expenditure has to be added a sum of £77,545 for repayment of capital with interest. There is a **Board of Control** representing the Imperial Government, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand. **General Manager**, C. H. Reynolds; **Secretary**, F. J. Adye. **Office**, Queen Anne's Chambers, 10th Hill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Paderewski, Ignace Jan, the famous pianist and composer, was b. on Nov. 6th, 1860, in Padolia, a province of Russian Poland. He began to play the piano at the age of three, and, when seven years old, was placed under Pierre Sovinski, a local tutor. In '72 he went to Warsaw, learning harmony and counterpoint from Roguski, and subsequently from Frederick Kiel. He toured through Russia, Siberia, and Roumania, playing only his own compositions. In '78 he became Professor of Music in Warsaw Conservatoire, and for a while in '84 he was a professor at Strasburg Conservatoire, but then definitely decided to try his fortune as a virtuoso. After three years' study with Leschetizky, in Vienna, he made his *debut* in '87 with instant success. He toured through Germany, appeared in Paris ('89), in London ('90), and in America ('91). He has composed a concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra, a suite for orchestra in G, many pieces for the piano, and an opera "Manru." Married, '99, the Baroness de Rosen.

PAGEANTS AND PAGEANTRY.

Pageants, of the latest type in this country, date from 1905. Abroad the ancient custom of performing dramas as open-air festivals—either "Passion plays" (on religious subjects) or folk plays (on historical subjects)—has survived here and there up to the present day. Considered strictly as an outdoor historic drama acted on some famous site—not as a mere procession through the streets—with the object of presenting a series of events and personages renowned in the annals of some particular place, and purposely treated as a means for calling out local co-operation, not only in the acting but in almost every detail of the whole production, the modern English pageant may be termed the invention of **Mr. Louis N. Parker**, "Master of the Pageant" at Sherborne, Warwick, and Bury St. Edmunds. According to this high authority, the essential idea of a pageant is: "A very dignified and impressive

display of the history of the town in which it takes, place from its earliest origins down to some date not too modern. This is set forth in the shape of a drama divided into scenes, each of which deals with a definite event or period, and is a complete little play in itself, acted by its own performers, whose share in the whole is limited to their own scene. It is aided and adorned by every device which the dramatist can think of, such as battles, choruses, dances, processions—not processions for their own sakes, but such as occur naturally in the course of the drama; it is expressed in such forms of dialogue as are most suitable to the event represented—in prose, in blank verse, or in dumb show. It is bound together and brought into unity by the Narrative Chorus, a choir of male voices whose function it is to tell the audience what is about to happen, what is happening, and what has happened."

And yet, even this modern pageant, as above defined, is not, of course, an absolute novelty, but rather an interesting revival of various old dramatic representations judiciously compounded. If we turn to the history of pageants we find them, like all our drama, growing out of the religious "mysteries" and "miracle plays." Beginning, then, partly as spoken play, and partly as spectacular procession, the pageant (Low Lat. *pagina*) derived its title from the wheeled stage on which it was shown through the streets. Eventually, developments took place along separate and distinct lines, resulting in such various forms as the theatrical play, the processional pageant, and the out-door drama; the latter itself becoming subdivided into the passion play, the pastoral play, and the folk play or historico-dramatic pageant. **Processional pageants**, meandering through a town, were particularly popular in the Middle Ages; and, though their glamour has obviously waned, a relic of them still survives in the annual Lord Mayor's Show. But the **historico-dramatic pageants** just now decidedly hold the predominating position.

The following list notes pageants, past and to come, since 1905; those of 1907 being given more in detail:—

1905. **Sherborne**. Master of the Pageant, Mr. L. N. Parker.

1906. **Warwick**. Master of the Pageant, Mr. L. N. Parker.

1907.

Bury St. Edmunds. Master of the Pageant, Mr. L. N. Parker. The words for the Narrative Chorus were specially written by Mr. J. Rhoades. In the Abbey grounds famous events in the history of the town were illustrated in seven "episodes," which included the Roman occupation; Edmund's coronation and martyrdom; Magna Charta (meeting of the Barons at Bury Shrine); and the dissolution of the Monastery, foundation of the Grammar School, and festivities to welcome Queen Elizabeth.

Coventry. This was a pageant of the more mediæval type, being simply a street procession with "Lady Godiva" (its most prominent feature) and various historical events shown in *tableaux*.

Isle of Wight (August 1st). Master of the Pageant, Mr. F. R. Benson. In the grounds of Carisbrooke Castle the island's story was outlined in eleven "episodes," among them being: Conquest of Wight by Vespasian; arrest of Bishop Odo by William the Conqueror; a French raid; news of the Armada being brought to the Castle; and associations of Charles I. with the Island.

Liverpool (Aug. 3rd—6th). The city's history, since the grant of its first charter in 1207, was shown in a variety of "periods" and "episodes." The former were illustrated by a procession of typical cars and banners, and the latter were acted. The chief "episodes" were King John granting the town's charter of incorporation; foundation of Birkenhead Priory; Midsummer Eve revels to welcome Queen Elizabeth; and the surrender of the town to the Royalists.

Oxford (June 27th—July 3rd). Master of the Pageant, Mr. F. Lascelles. The setting was on the banks of the Cherwell, below Magdalen Bridge, and among the fourteen "episodes" were: Foundation of St. Frideswide's Abbey (afterwards the site of the Cathedral); Friar Bacon and his inventions; St. Scholastica's day, with a "town and gown" riot; Oxford during the great Civil War; and the expulsion of the Fellows of Magdalen College by command of James II.

Romsey. Master of the Pageant, Mr. F. R. Benson. Celebrated the anniversary of the erection of the first church in 907, and the ten "episodes" chiefly illustrated events connected with the abbey, but they also included: Prince Henry's wooing of Princess Eadgyth interrupted by the arrival of the charcoal-burner's cart bearing the body of the murdered William Rufus; the fight at Romsey Bridge; and Charles I. passing through the town, a prisoner on the way to his trial and execution.

St. Albans (July). Master of the Pageant, Mr. H. Jarman. On the site of the Roman city of Verulamium was displayed a series of historical "episodes," among the scenes being the meeting of Cæsar and Cassivelaunus; the death of Boadicea; the martyrdom of St. Alban; foundation of the abbey by Offa; Richard II. and the peasants' revolt; and the second battle of St. Albans.

In preparation for 1908:

Bedford (second week in July). Secretary, A. R. Goddard.

Chelsea (end of June). Master of Pageant, Mr. Irvine.

Dover (end of July). Master of Pageant, Mr. L. N. Parker.

Gloucestershire (second week in July, at Cheltenham).

Horleston. Master of Pageant, Rev. F. Phillips.

Winchester (end of June). Master of Pageant, Mr. F. R. Benson.

In preparation for 1909:

Colchester.

Under consideration for 1908 or 1909:

Chester; Exeter; Nottingham; Reading; York.

Palestine Exploration Fund, The, was founded June 22nd, 1865, for the purpose of conducting systematic and scientific research in the Holy Land. Its work is conducted on strictly scientific principles, and necessarily possesses unusual interest for Bible students of all denominations, since it aims at the accurate

and systematic investigation of the archaeology, topography, geology, physical geography, and the manners and customs of the Holy Land. The Society's organ is the *Quarterly Statement*, and it has a long list of valuable publications. The city of Gezer is now being excavated, under the superintendence of Mr. Macalister. **President,** The Archbishop of Canterbury; **Hon. Secretary,** J. D. Crace, Esq.; **Acting Secretary,** Mr. George Armstrong; **Office,** 38, Conduit Street, W.

Pali Text Society. **Chairman,** Prof. T. W. Rhys-Davids, Ph.D., LL.D. **Hon. Sec.,** Mrs. Rhys-Davids, M.A., Harboro Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey.

PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18th, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Panama then ratified the treaty. There is a **President** elected for 4 years. The **Chamber of Deputies** consists of 32 members elected for 2 years. See *ENGINEERING*, p. 143, for Panama Canal scheme.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The Atlantic ports are Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; and the chief Pacific ports Panama and Pedregel; but the British Consul in Panama reported in 1904 that the agreement with the United States delimiting the zone for the canal had left both Panama and Colon practically without a port, and had made the Americans masters of the situation so far as foreign trade was concerned, since it would be practically impossible to enforce any Customs regulations of their own which were not in harmony with those prevailing across the border. The Taft Agreement of Nov. 1903, however, provides that all imports, except supplies for canal construction, which pay no duty, shall be taxed at 10% *ad valorem*. The railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and is worked by the Panama Railway Co., whose chief offices are at New York.

Area, 31,380 sq. miles; **pop.** 360,542, including a great mixture of races. **Capital,** Panama; **pop.** 35,148. **Imports, 1903,** £171,590; 1904, £190,600; 1905, £2,500,000 (including canal supplies, etc.); **exports, 1903,** £174,643; 1904, £193,000; 1905, £220,000.

President, Dr. Manuel Amador Guerrero.

U.S. Minister, Mr. Herbert Squiers.

Governor of Canal Zone (vacant by appointment of Mr. C. E. Magoon to Cuba, Oct. 13th, 1906).

Executive Sec. (acting), Mr. Harry D. Reid.

Chief Engineer Canal Works, Mr. J. F. Stevens.

British Minister at Panama, C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.

Consul-General to Great Britain, Mr. C. R. Zachrisson, 35, Chapel Walks, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is one of the most promising states of South America, situated between the rivers Parana and Paraguay.

It is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a President elected for four years, a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by universal suffrage, and five Ministers of State chosen by the President. The President has a salary of £1000, Ministers of £600, and the Senators and Deputies each receive £200. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 1500 men, but every citizen between 20 and 35 is liable to military service. A railway of about 160 miles runs from Asuncion to Pirapo. There are vast supplies of timber in the forests, but the chief products are Yerba maté, or Paraguay tea, tobacco, hides, and timber. Cotton is now being cultivated also. A large number of cattle are reared, and minerals are to be found, but are not worked. There is an English settlement near Villa Rica, worked on a communistic, co-operative basis,

called the Cosme Colony, and another Australian colony, both of which are succeeding. Capital, Asuncion, pop. 60,250.

Area about 98,000 sq. m.; pop., 1905, 631,347, including about 50,000 Indians. Revenue, 1900, £616,829; expenditure, £725,181; Foreign Debt of 1886-96—amount outstanding, 1907, £865,350; guarantee debt due to the Paraguay Central Railway 1906, £1,662,877. Imports, 1902, £466,459; 1905, £935,700; exports, 1902, £778,132; 1905, £1,046,554. Most of the exports go to the Argentine.

President, General Ferreira (elected Nov. 1906). Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Eusebio Machain, 62, Rue Pierre Charron, Paris.

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.; Consul, Alexander Baillie; in Liverpool, William Nelson.

British Minister in Asuncion, W. B. Townley, Esq. (resident in Buenos Ayres); *Chargé d'Affaires*, C. W. Gosling, Esq.; Consul at Asuncion, C. W. G. Gosling.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

I. THE MINISTRY, with tables showing appointments from 1894 to 1907.

II. THE HOUSE OF LORDS, with Biographies of all Peers and Bishops.

III. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, with

(i) Biographies of all M.P.s;

(ii) Pollings in all Constituencies at and since Jan. 1906;

(iii) An account of Political Parties since 1868.

IV. Records of the Autumn Session 1906, and the 1907 Session.

Parliament is composed of the Sovereign and the Three Estates of the Realm, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists seven years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the Crown does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

I. THE MINISTRY.

From an early period the kings of England were advised on public affairs by a Privy Council, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the Prime Minister or Premier. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2nd, 1905, the precedence of the Prime Minister was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It

is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. When a Ministry resigns it is the function of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder Cabinet rank are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The offices the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. Members of the Cabinet are necessarily Privy Councillors, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a Ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance.

MINISTRIES

OFFICE.	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).	Reconstructed Nov. 1900.	
Prime Minister . . .	*E. of Rosebery.	*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Salisbury.	
First Lord of Treasury . . .	*E. of Rosebery.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	
Lord Chancellor . . .	*Ld. Herschell.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	
Lord President of the Council . . .	*E. of Rosebery (unpaid).	*D. of Devonshire (1).	*D. of Devonshire (1).	
Lord Privy Seal . . .	*Ld. Tweedmouth (unpaid).	*V. Cross (2).	*M. of Salisbury.	
Chancellor of the Exchequer . . .	*Sir W. Harcourt.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	
Home Secretary . . .	*Mr. Asquith.	*Sir M. White Ridley.	*Mr. Ritchie.	
Foreign Secretary . . .	*E. of Kimberley.	*M. of Salisbury.	*M. of Lansdowne.	
Colonial Secretary . . .	*M. of Ripon.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	
Secretary for War . . .	*Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*Mr. Brodrick.	
Secretary for India . . .	*Mr. H. H. Fowler.	*Ld. George Hamilton.	*Ld. George Hamilton.	
First Lord of the Adm.	*E. Spencer.	*Mr. Goschen.	*E. of Selborne.	
Lord-Lieut. of Ireland . . .	Ld. Houghton.	*E. Cadogan.	*E. Cadogan.	
Lord Chan. of Ireland . . .	Mr. S. Walker.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	
Chief Sec. for Ireland . . .	*Mr. J. Morley.	Mr. Gerald Balfour.	Mr. G. Wyndham.	
Secretary for Scotland . . .	*Sir G. Trevelyan.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	
Chan. of the Duchy . . .	*Mr. Bryce (3).	*Ld. James of Hereford.	*Ld. James of Hereford.	
President Bd. of Trade . . .	*Mr. Mundella (4).	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	
Pres. of Local Gov. Bd. . . .	*Mr. Shaw-Lefevre.	*Mr. Chaplin.	*Mr. Walter Long.	
President of Board of Agriculture . . .	Mr. H. Gardner.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Hanbury.	
Postmaster-General . . .	*Mr. A. Morley.	D. of Norfolk ('95-1900).	*M. of Londonderry.	
Vice-President of the Council (Education) . . .	*Mr. Acland.	M. of Londonderry (1900).	Sir J. E. Gorst (5).	
Pres. Bd. of Education . . .	—	Sir J. E. Gorst (5).	—	
First Com. of Works . . .	Mr. H. Gladstone.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	
Junior Lords of Treasury . . .	Mr. Causton. Mr. W. A. M'Arthur. Mr. Munro-Ferguson	Mr. Anstruther Mr. Hayes Fisher. Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Hayes Fisher. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes	
Financial Sec. to the Treasury . . .	Sir J. T. Hibbert.	Mr. Hanbury.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury . . .	Mr. T. Ellis.	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.	
Paymaster-General . . .	Mr. Seale-Hayne.	{ E. of Hopetoun ('95-'98). } { D. of Marlborough ('98). } Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter I. Kerr, K.C.B. (app. '99). Rear-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas (app. '99). Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. (app. '97). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. (app. '98). Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. ('95-'99). Rear-Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, K.C.B. ('95-'99). Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. ('95-'97). Rear-Adm. Gerard H. U. Noel ('95-'98).	D. of Marlborough.	Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. A. Lucius Douglas. Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson, C.B., V.C. ('97-'01). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore, C.B., C.M.G. ('98-'01). Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. '01). Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. '01).
Naval Lords of the Admiralty . . .	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. Rear-Adm. Ld. W. T. Kerr. Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. Capt. Gerard Noel.	Mr. Hanbury.	Mr. Pretymann.	
Civil Lord of the Adm.	Mr. E. Robertson.	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	
Sec. to the Admiralty . . .	Sir U. Kay Shuttleworth.	Mr. W. E. Macartney.	Mr. Jesse Collings.	
Under-Sec. Home . . .	Mr. G. Russell.	Mr. Jesse Collings.	Mr. Jesse Collings.	

* The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*).

(1) And 1900—1902 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '99.

(2) Lord Cross received no salary as Lord Privy Seal, but continued to draw his pension for political services of £2000.

(3) On Mr. Bryce being appointed President of the Board of Trade Lord Tweedmouth was appointed to this office retaining that of Lord Privy Seal.

(4) Mr. Mundella resigned, and Mr. Bryce was appointed to this office, May '94.

(5) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '99.

(6) Succeeded by Earl Cawdor, Mar. 1905.

(7) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905.

FROM 1894 TO 1907.

Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	OFFICE AND SALARY.
*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.	Prime Minister.
*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Sir Robert Reid.	First Lord of Treasury, £5,000.
*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	*Earl of Crewe.	Lord Chancellor, £10,000.
*D. Devonshire.	*M. of Londonderry.	*Marquis of Ripon.	{ Lord President of the Council, £2,000.
*Mr. Balfour (unpaid).	*M. of Salisbury.		Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.
*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	*Mr. Asquith.	{ Chancellor of the Exchequer £5,000
*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. H. Gladstone.	Home Secretary, £5,000.
*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*Sir Edward Grey.	Foreign Secretary, £5,000.
*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Alfred Lyttelton.	*Earl of Elgin.	Colonial Secretary, £5,000.
*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Arnold-Forster.	*Mr. Haldane.	Secretary for War, £5,000.
*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. J. Morley.	Secretary for India, £5,000.
*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne (6).	*Lord Tweedmouth.	First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500.
E. of Dudley.	E. of Dudley.	Earl of Aberdeen.	Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000.
*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	Lord Justice Walker.	Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000.
*Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham (7).	*Mr. Bryce (8).	Chief Sec. for Ireland, £4,425.
*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Mr. Graham Murray (9).	*Mr. John Sinclair.	{ Secretary for Scotland, £2,000.
Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.	*Sir H. Fowler.	Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000.
*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. G. Balfour (10).	*Mr. Lloyd George.	President Bd. of Trade, £2,000.
*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long (11).	*Mr. John Burns.	Pres. of Local Gov. Bd., £2,000.
{ *Mr. Hanbury.	{ *E. of Onslow (12).	*Earl Carrington.	{ President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000.
*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	*Ld. Stanley.	*Mr. Sydney Buxton.	{ Postmaster-General, £2,500.
— (13).	—	—	{ Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000.
*M. of Londonderry.	*M. of Londonderry.	*Mr. A. Birrell (14).	Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000.
Ld. Windsor.	Ld. Windsor.	*Mr. Lewis Harcourt.	First Com. of Wrks., £2,000.
Mr. Anstruther.	Ld. Balcarras. [(15).	Mr. J. A. Pease.	{ Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each
Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. J. H. Lewis.	
Mr. Forster.	Mr. H. W. Forster.	*Mr. F. Freeman-Thomas.	
{ Mr. Hayes Fisher.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	Capt. C. W. Norton (unpaid) (16).	
{ Hon. Arthur Elliot.		Mr. Reginald McKenna (17).	{ Financial Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.
Sir A. Acland Hood.	Sir A. Acland Hood.	Mr. Geo. Whiteley.	{ Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.
Sir Savile Crossley.	Sir Savile Crossley.	Mr. R. K. Causton.	{ Paymaster-General (unpaid).
Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B.	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. (18).	Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M.	{ Naval Lords of the Admiralty.
Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B.	Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury.	Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. C. Drury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	
Rear-Adm. W. H. May.	Rear-Adm. W. H. May.	Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.	
Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.	Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.	Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.	
Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. A. H. Lee.	Mr. George Lambert.	Civil Lord of the Adm., £1,000.
Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. Edmund Robertson.	{ Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000.
Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Herbt. L. Samuel.	Under-Sec. Home, £1,500.

† Defeated at General Election Jan. 1906, resigned, and Capt. W. Norton appointed in his place (Feb.).

(8) Succeeded by Mr. A. Birrell, Jan. 1907.

(9) Succeeded by M. of Lintithgow, Feb. 1905.

(10) Succeeded by the Marquis of Salisbury, Mar. 1905.

(11) Succeeded by Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, Mar. 1905.

(12) The Secretary to the Board of Education now represents the Board in the Commons

(13) Succeeded by Lord E. Talbot, 1905.

(14) Succeeded by Mr. R. McKenna, Jan. 1907.

(15) Succeeded by Lord E. Talbot, 1905.

(16) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord, and he by Mr. J. H. Whitley, Mar. 1907.

(17) Succeeded by Mr. W. Runciman, Jan. 1907.

(18) Succeeded by Admiral Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., 1904.

OFFICE.	Ld. Rosebery's Administration (March '94—June '95).	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration (formed June 29th, '95).	Reconstructed Nov. 1900.
Under-Sec. Foreign . .	Sir E. Grey.	{ Mr. Curzon ('95-8). Mr. St. John Brodrick '98).	Visct. Cranborne.
Under-Sec. Colonial . .	Mr. S. Buxton.	E. of Selborne.	E. of Onslow.
Under-Sec. for War . .	Ld. Sandhurst.	Mr. Brodrick ('95-8).	Ld. Raglan.
Under-Sec. for India . .	Ld. Monkswell.* Ld. Reay.	Mr. G. Wyndham (app. '98). E. of Onslow.	E. of Hardwicke.
Vice-Pres. of Irish Dep't of Agriculture, etc. .	—	Mr. Horace Plunkett (app. as first Vice-Pres. Nov. '99).	Mr. Horace Plunkett.
Sec. to Board of Trade	Mr. Burt.	E. of Dudley.	E. of Dudley.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board	Sir W. Foster.	Mr. T. W. Russell.	Mr. Grant Lawson.
Fin. Sec. to War Office	Mr. Woodall.	Mr. Powell Williams.	Ld. Stanley.
Sec. Bd. of Education .	—	—	—
Attorney-General . .	{ Sir C. Russell. Sir J. Rigby (1) Sir R. T. Reid (1).*	{ Sir Richard Webster ('95-1900). Sir R. Finlay (1900). Sir R. B. Finlay ('95-1900)	Sir R. Finlay.
Solicitor-General . .	{ Sir F. Lockwood.* Sir E. Carson (1900).	{ Mr. C. Pearson (July '95—May '96). Sir Graham Murray (app. May '96). Mr. Graham Murray (July '95—May '96). Mr. C. S. Dickson (app. May '96).	Sir E. Carson. Mr. Graham Murray. Mr. C. S. Dickson.
Lord Advocate . . .	Mr. J. B. Balfour.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. T. Shaw.	{ Mr. W. Kenny ('95-8). Mr. D. P. Barton ('98-1900). Mr. George Wright (1900).	Mr. George Wright (1900-1). [Oct. 1901]. Mr. J. H. Campbell (app.
Attorney-General for Ireland	The Macdermott.	—	—
Solicitor-General for Ireland	Serjeant Hemphill.	—	—

Household Appointments

Lord Steward . . .	M. of Breadalbane.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain . .	Ld. Carrington.	{ E. of Latham ('95-8). E. of Hopetoun ('98-1900). E. of Clarendon (1900). D. of Portland.	E. of Clarendon.
Master of the Horse .	Earl of Cork.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buck-hounds	Ld. Ribblesdale.	E. of Coventry.	*Ld. Chesham (1900-1).
Treasurer of the Household	Mr. Brand.	{ M. of Carmarthen (July '95—Feb. '96). V. Curzon ('96-1900). Ld. Arthur Hill ('95-8). V. Valentia (app. '98).	Mr. Victor Cavendish
Comptroller of the Household	Mr. G. Leveson-Gower.	Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes	V. Valentia.
Vice-Chamberlain . .	Mr. C. R. Spencer.	L. Bagot (app. Sept. '96).	Sir A. Acland-Hood.
Lords-in-Waiting . .	{ Ld. Camoys. Ld. Acton. Ld. Hamilton of Dalzell. Ld. Monkswell. E. Granville. Ld. Brassey. Ld. Playfair. V. Drumlanrig. E. of Buckinghamshire.	{ E. of Denbigh (app. Mar. '97). Ld. Churchill. ('97). Ld. Harris. E. of Kintore (app. Nov. '95). Ld. Lawrence. E. of Clarendon (95-1900). E. Waldegrave (July '95—Sept. '96). E. of Ranfurly (July '95—Mar. '97). ('95). Ld. Henniker (July—Nov. '95). { E. of Limerick (July '95—Sept. '96). ('96). E. Waldegrave (app. Sept.	{ Ld. Bagot (1900-1901). E. of Denbigh. Ld. Churchill. Ld. Harris (1900-1901). E. of Kintore. Ld. Lawrence. E. Howe. { Ld. Kenyon (app. '01). { Ld. Suffield (app. '01).
Captain of the Ye. of the Guard	Ld. Kensington.	Ld. Belper.	E. Waldegrave.
Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms .	E. of Chesterfield.	Ld. Belper.	Ld. Belper.
Mistress of the Robes .	—	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.

* In column 1 the names of those forming the original administration are printed in roman type, and those who took any particular office subsequently in *italics*.

(1) Sir Charles Russell and Sir John Rigby were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General until the former was appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, May '94. Sir J. Rigby and Sir R. T. Reid were Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, May—Oct. '94, when Sir John was appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal, and Sir R. T. Reid and Sir F. Lockwood were appointed Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.

Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Jan. 1906).	OFFICE AND SALARY.
Visct. Cranborne.	E. Percy.	Lord Fitzmaurice of Leigh.	{ Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500.
{ E. of Onslow. D. of Marlborough.	D. of Marlborough.	Mr. Winston Churchill.	
E. of Hardwicke.	E. of Donoughmore.	E. of Portsmouth.	{ Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500.
E. Percy.	E. of Hardwicke (2)	Mr. John E. Ellis (3).	
Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.	Sir H. Plunkett (4).	{ Under-Sec. for War, £1,500.
Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. B. E. Kearley.	
Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. W. Runciman (5).	{ Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1200, and res. allowance.
Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Daven.	Mr. T. R. Buchanan.	
Sir W. Anson.	Sir W. Anson. [port	Mr. Thomas Lough.	{ Sec. Board of Trade, £1,200.
Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay, [G.C.M.G.	Sir Lawson Walton, K.C.	
Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.	Sir W. S. Robson, K.C.	{ Sec. to Local Gov. Board, £1,200.
Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Scott Dickson.	Mr. Thos. Shaw, K.C.	
Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. D. Dundas (6).	Mr. Alex. Ure, K.C.	{ Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500.
Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. (now Lord) Atkinson.	Rt. Hon. R. R. Cherry, K.C.	
Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Redmond J. Barry, K.C.	{ Sec. to Bd. of Education.
			{ Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees).
			{ Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees).
			Lord Advocate, £5,000.
			{ Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000.
			{ Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000.
			{ Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000.

from 1892 to 1906.

E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	Earl of Liverpool(11).	Lord Steward, £2,000.
E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.	Lord Althorp.	{ Lord Chamberlain, £2,000.
D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	Earl of Sefton (7).	
—	—	—	{ Master of the Horse, £2,000.
Mr. Victor Cavendish.	M. of Hamilton.	Sir Edward Strachey	
V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.	The Master of Elibank.	{ Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500.
Ld. Wolverton.	Ld. Wolverton.	Lord Allendale (8).	
E. of Denbigh.	E. of Denbigh.	Earl Granville.	{ Treasurer of the Household, £700.
V. Churchill.	V. Churchill.	Earl of Granard (9).	
Earl of Kintore.	E. of Kintore.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.	{ Comptroller of the Household, £700.
Ld. Lawrence.	Ld. Lawrence.	Lord Acton.	
E. Howe.	E. of Erroll.	Lord Denman.	{ Vice-Chamberlain, £700.
Ld. Kenyon.	Ld. Kenyon.	Lord Colebrooke.	
Ld. Suffield.	Ld. Suffield.	Lord Herschell.	{ Lords-in-Waiting, £600 each.
		Lord Suffield.	
E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	D. of Manchester(10).	{ Captain of the Yeo. of the Guard, £1,200.
L. Belper.	L. Belper.	Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (12).	
Duchess of Buccleuch	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch	{ Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,000.
			{ Mistress of the Robes, £500.

(2) Died 1904. Marquis of Bath appointed Jan. 20th, 1905.

(5) Succeeded by Mr. T. W. Russell, May 1907.

(6) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

(7) Succeeded by Earl of Granard, Aug. 1907.

(8) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, Mar. 1907.

(9) Succeeded by Lord O'Hagan, 1907.

(10) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.

(11) Succeeded by Earl Beauchamp, 1907.

(3) Succeeded by Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Jan. 1907.

(4) Succeeded by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Jan. 1907.

(5) Succeeded by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

(6) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, Mar. 1907.

(7) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.

(8) Succeeded by Lord Denman, 1907.

II. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the **Committee for Privileges** of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The **House of Lords** is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the lords spiritual and temporal. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The **temporal lords** may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the **Scottish peers** send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The **Irish peers** elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The **Lords of Appeal**, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The **lords temporal** are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both legislative and judicial powers. It is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom (see p. 254). It may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the present composition of the **House of Lords**: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 22; Marquises, 23; Earls, 124; Viscounts, 40; Bishops, 24; Barons, 333; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28: total, 615.

Lord High Chancellor.

The **Lord High Chancellor**, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy councillor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but royal dukes and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Loreburn.

The **Chairman of Committees** in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the Earl of Morley '89-1905; and the Earl of Onslow since March 1905. The **Chairman of Committees** and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The **Serjeant-at-Arms** of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The **Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod** is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

The **Clerk of the Parliaments** is the chief officer of the House of Lords, by whom, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses. The office of Clerk of the Parliaments is held by Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Principal Officers of House of Lords.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B.

Clerk Assistant, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B.

Reading Clerk and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, E. H. Alderson, Esq.

Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray, Esq., K.C.

Chief Clerk and Clerk of Public Bills, A. Harrison, Esq.

Senior Clerks: W. Austen-Leigh, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esq., *Principal Clerk of Private Committees*; F. Skene, Esq., *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)*; W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, Esq.; C. L. Anstruther, Esq., *Clerk of Printed Papers and Clerk attending the Table*.

Other Clerks: Hon. A. McDonnell, A. H. Robinson (*Principal Clerk for Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills*), H. P. St. John, V. M. Biddulph, Hon. E. A. Stonor,

H. J. F. Badeley, C. Headlam, J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigers, G. D. Luard and G. Proby, Esqs. *Accountant*, T. Ambrey Court, Esq.

Librarian, Edmund Gosse, Esq., LL.D.

Assistant Librarian, A. H. M. Butler, Esq.

Examiners for Standing Orders, C. W. Campion, and J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

Clerk for Standing Orders, F. C. Bramwell, Esq.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral

Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Yeoman-Usher, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir

Fleetwood Edwards, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Deputy Serjeant, S. Hand, Esq.

Resident Superintendent, Mr. Williams.

Alphabetical and Biographical List of Peers and Bishops.

(Revised to Nov. 30th, 1907.)

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of all peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.

It also includes the bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. and S.R.P. and I.R.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scotch or Irish peer, or a Scotch or Irish representative peer.

The abbreviations n., s., bro., un., h.b., and g.s. will be readily understood to mean nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson. P.C. is used where the peer is a Privy Councillor, and L.L. stands for Lord Lieutenant.

Abercorn, James, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868). Sits as M. of Abercorn (1790). Surname Hamilton. B. 1838, s. 1885. P.C.; K.G.; C.B.; L.L. Co. Donegal; M.P. Co. Donegal '60-80; Groom of the Stole to H.M. the King; Chm. Brit. S. Africa Co. *Heir*, M. of Hamilton, M.P., s. C. *Baronscourt, Newtown Stewart, Ireland*; 61, *Green Street, W. Carlton*.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 4th L. (cr. 1801). Surname Abercromby. B. 1838, s. 1852. *Heir*, Hon. J. Abercromby, bro. *Turf*.

Aberdare, Henry Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). Surname Bruce. B. 1851, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Lyndhurst Bruce, s. L. *Duffryn, Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire*; *Longwood, Winchester*; 83, *Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's*.

Aberdeen, John Campbell, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Sits as Visct. Gordon (1814). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1870. K.T.; P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Aberdeenshire; Viceroy Ireland Feb. to July '86, and since Dec. 1905; Gov.-Gen. Canada '93-8; D.C.L. Oxon., LL.D. Toronto. *Heir*, Lord Haddo, s. L. 58, *Grosvenor Street, W.*; *Haddo House, Aberdeen*; *Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.*

Abergavenny, William, 1st. M. of (cr. 1876). Surname Nevill. B. 1826, s. 1868 (as 5th E.), K.G. *Heir*, E. of Lewes, s. C. *Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells, Carlton*.

Abingdon, Montagu Arthur, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). Surname Bertie. B. 1836, s. 1884. *Heir*, Ld. Norreys, s. C. *Wytham Abbey, Oxford Traveller's*.

Abinger, Shelley Leopold L., 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Scarlett. B. 1872, s. 1903. J.P. Hants. C. *Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth*.

Acton, Richard Maximilian, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Dalberg-Acton. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. B. 1870, s. 1902. *Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth*.

Addington, Egerton, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Hubbard. B. 1842, s. 1889. J.P. Bucks and Buckingham; partner John Hubbard & Co. and Egerton Hubbard & Co., Russia

merchants; M.P. Buckingham '74-80, North Bucks '86-9. *Heir*, Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s. C. *Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks*; 24, *Prince's Gate, London, S.W.*

Ailesbury, Henry Augustus, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Surname Brudenell-Bruce. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. N. Wilts '86-92. Director Capital and Counties Bank, Ltd. *Heir*, George W. J. Chandos, s. (E. of Cardigan). *Savernake Forest, Marlborough, Carlton, Army and Navy*.

Ailsa, Archibald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). Surname Kennedy. B. 1847, s. 1870. Is also Lord Kennedy (cr. 1452), and Earl of Cassillis (cr. 1509); Lieut. R.N. Reserve. *Heir*, E. of Cassillis, s. C. *Culzean Castle, Ayr, N.B.*; 65, *Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Guards'*.

Airedale, James, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Kitson. B. 1835. E. Univ. Coll., Lond.; iron and steel manufacturer; Director N.E. Railway; formerly President National Liberal Federation; Baronet; M.P. Colne Valley '02-1907. *Heir*, Hon. Albert E. Kitson, s. *Gledhow Hall, Leeds*; 105, *Pall Mall, S.W.*

***Airlie**, David Lymph Gore Wolseley, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Ogilvy. B. 1893, s. 1900. A minor. S.P. *Heir*, The Hon. Bruce Arthur Ashley Ogilvy, bro. *Cortachy Castle, Airlie Castle, and Auchterhouse, Forfarshire*.

Albany, H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, 2nd D. of (cr. 1887). B. 1884, s. 1884. Succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, etc., July 30th, 1900. (Seep. 190.) *Claremont Park, Esher, Surrey*.

Albemarle, Arnold Allan Cecil, 8th E. (cr. 1666). Surname Keppel. B. 1858, s. 1894. Was Lieut.-Col. Comdg. Inf. Batt. C.I.V. in Transvaal War; Brigadier Comdg. Norfolk Vol. Brig.; M.P. Birkenhead '02-4; J.P. and D.L. Norfolk; C.B. (military) and A.D.C. to the King; M.V.O., V.D. *Heir*, V. Bury, s. C. *Quidenham Park, Thetford, Norfolk*. **Aldenham**, Alban G. H., 2nd L. (cr. 1806). Surname Gibbs. B. 1846, s. 1907. E. Eton and Christ Church; M.P. City of London '92-1906;

- partner in Antony Gibbs & Sons, London merchants. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald H. B. Gibbs, s. C. 37, *Portland Place, W.*; *Aldenhall House, near Elstree, Herts.*
- Alington**, Humphrey Napier, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sturt. B. 1859, s. 1904; D.L. and C.C. Dorsetshire; M.P. Dorset, E. Div., '91-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Gerard P. M. N. Sturt, s. (b. '93). C. *Crichell, Wimborne, Dorset*; *Alington House, South Audley Street, W. Carlton.*
- Allendale**, Wentworth Canning Blackett, 2nd L. (cr. 1906). Surname Beaumont. B. 1860, s. 1907; E. Eton and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); M.P. Northumberland, Hexham D., '05-1907; Captain Yeomen of the Guard 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Wentworth Beaumont, s. *Bywell Hall, Stocksfield-on-Tyne*; *Bretton Park, Wakefield*; 144, *Piccadilly, W. Brooks's, Turf, and Travellers'.*
- Allerton**, William Lawies, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Jackson. B. 1840. M.P. Leeds '80-85, N. Leeds '85-1902; Chm. G.N.R.; Fin. Sec. Treasury '86; Chief Sec. Ireland '91-2; Chm. British S. Africa Committee of Inquiry '97, and War Office Contracts Committee 1900; Chm. of Roy. Comm. on Coal Supplies; P.C. *Heir*, Hon. George Herbert Jackson, s. C. *Allerton Hall, near Leeds*; 27, *Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Althorp**, Charles Robert, 1st Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Spencer. B. 1857; son of 4th Earl Spencer. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (M.A.); M.P. N. Northants '80-85, Mid Northants '85-95 and 1900-5; Parliamentary Groom-in-Waiting '86, Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '92-5; Lord Chamberlain Dec. 1905; P.C.; Major 1st Vol. Batt. Northants Regt.; Junior Liberal Whip '86-'95 and 1901-5. *Dallington House, Northampton*; 28, *St. James' Place, S.W.*
- Alverstone**, Richard Everard, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Webster. B. 1842. Called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, '68; took silk '78; M.P. Isle of Wight '85-1900; Att.-Gen. '85, '86-92, and '95-1900; appeared for the *Times* before the Parnell Commission; British representative in Behring Sea Arbitration case '93; G.C.M.G.; Att.-Gen. '95; one of Brit. counsel before Venezuelan Commission; Bart. '99; Peer and Master of the Rolls 1900; Lord Chief Justice Sept. 1900; P.C. 1900; Chairman of the S. African Commission for the revision of Martial Law sentences 1902; member of Alaska Boundary Tribunal 1903; D.C.L. Oxford 1907; LL.D. Camb. 1891, Edin. 1902, Aberdeen 1906. *Winterfold, Cranleigh, Surrey*; *Hornton Lodge, Pitt Street, Kensington, Carlton, United Universities, and Athenæum.*
- Amherst**, William Archer, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). Surname Amherst. B. 1836, s. 1886. Called to House of Lords in his father's barony of Amherst '80; served in Crimea; M.P. West Kent '59-68, Mid Kent '69-80. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. P. A. Amherst, *bro.* C. 3, *Wilton Terrace, S.W. Montreal, Sevenoaks, Carlton.*
- Amherst of Hackney**, William Amhurst, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Tyssen-Amherst. B. 1835. J.P. Westminster, Norfolk, Middlesex; D.L. Middlesex; M.P. W. Norfolk '80-85, S.W. Norfolk '85-1902. *Heir-pres.*, Mary Rothes Margaret, *e.d.*, wife of Lt.-Col. Lord William Cecil. C. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk*; 8, *Grosvenor Sq., W. Marlborough, Travellers', Carlton, Athenæum.*
- Amphill**, Oliver Arthur Villiers, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Russell. B. 1869, s. 1884. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; assist. priv. sec. to Mr. Chamberlain '95, and priv. sec. '97-1900; Gov. of Madras 1900-1906, and during Lord Curzon's absence in England in 1904 Viceroy and Governor-General of India *pro tem.* *Heir*, John Hugo Russell, s. *Milton Ernest Hall, Bedford; Brooks's.*
- Ancaster**, Gilbert Henry, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, B. 1830. P.C. Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain; s. as Lord Aveland '67, and s. his mother, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, a peeress in her own right, '88; M.P. Boston '52-6, Rutland '56-67. *Heir*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s. C. *Normanton Park, Stamford*; *Grimsthorpe, Bourne*; *Drummond Castle, Crieff, N.B.*; 12, *Belgrave Square, Carlton.*
- Anglesey**, Charles Henry A., 6th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Paget. B. 1885, s. 1905. *Heir*, Victor W. Paget, *bro.*
- Annaly**, Luke, 3rd L. (cr. 1863). Surname White. B. 1857, s. 1888. Served in Egyptian Campaign 82. *Heir*, Hon. Luke Henry White, s. L.U. 43, *Luttrell's Town, Clonsilla, Dublin*; *Holdenby House, Northampton*; *Berkeley Square, London, Turf, Guards.*
- Annesley**, Hugh, 5th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Annesley. B. 1831, s. 1874. I.R.P.; M.P. Co. Cavan '57-74. *Heir*, Visct. Glerawly, s. C. *Castlewellan, Co. Down, Carlton.*
- Antrim**, William Randal, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname M'Donnell. B. 1851, s. 1869. I.P. *Heir*, Visct. Dunluce, s. *Travellers'.*
- Arbuthnott**, David, 11th V. (cr. 1641). Surname Arbuthnott. B. 1845, s. 1895. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott, *bro.* *Arbuthnott House, Kincardineshire.*
- Ardilaun**, Arthur Edward, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guinness. B. 1840, s. (as Bart.) 1868. M.P. Dublin, '68-9, '74-80 C. *Carlton.*
- Argyll**, John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, 2nd D. in the peerage of the United Kingdom (cr. 1892), 9th D. in the peerage of Scotland (cr. 1701). Surname Campbell. B. 1845, s. 1900. K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C., LL.D.; m. 71, H.R.H. Princess Louise; M.P. Argyll '68-78; Gov.-Gen. Canada '78-83; Gov. and Constable Windsor Castle since '92; Chancellor Order St. Michael and St. George 1905; Hon. Col. 5th Vol. Battn. (10th Lanark) Highlander Light Infantry and 6th Batt. Lancs. Fusiliers; Argyll Light Infantry, Canada; M.P. Manchester '95-1900 L.L. Argyllshire; Hon. LL.D. Camb. 1902, Glasgow, 1907. L.U. *Heir*, Lord Archibald Campbell, *bro.* *Rosneath Castle, Dunbartonshire*; *Kensington Palace, W. Athenæum.*
- Armitstead**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Armitstead. B. 1824. M.P. Dundee '68-73 and '80-85; a close friend of Mr. Gladstone for years. 4, *Cleveland Square, London, S.W.; Reform.*
- Armstrong**, William Henry A. Fitz-Patrick, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). B. 1863; surname Watson-Armstrong. Director of the great works at Elswick and N.E. Railway Co.; Hon. D.C.L. Durham; M.A. Cantab.; Major Northumberland Hussars I.Y.; has the Grand Cordon of the Medjidieh. *Heir*, Hon. William J. M. Watson-Armstrong, s. *Craggside, Rothbury; Bamburgh Castle; Jesmond Dene, Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; 93, *Eaton Square, S.W.*

- Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles**, 6th E. (cr. 1762). Sits as L. Sudley (1884). Surname Gore. B. 1868, s. 1901. Served in Egyptian Army and Transvaal War. *Heir*, Francis Gore, Esq., *c. Castle Gore, Ballina, co. Mayo; Hyde Hall, Sawbridgeworth. Turf, Travellers', Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Arundell of Wardour, Edgar Clifford**, 14th L. (cr. 1605). Surname Arundell. B. 1859, s. 1907. *Heir*, Gerald A. Arundell, *bro. Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wills.*
- Ashbourne, Edward**, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Gibson. B. 1837. P.C. M.P. Dublin Univ. '75-85; Q.C., '72; Att.-Gen. Ireland '77-80; Lord Chanc. Ireland '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. Gibson, s. C. Carlton.
- *Ashbrook, Robert Thomas**, 8th V. (cr. 1751). Surname Flower. B. 1836, s. 1906. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. R. Flower, s. C. Carlton.
- Ashburnham, Bertram**, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). Surname Ashburnham. B. 1840, s. 1878. Knight Grand Cross of Malta, and of Pontifical Order of Pius. *Heir*, Hon. J. Ashburnham, *bro. L. Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex; Barking Hall, Needham, Suffolk; Pembrey, Carmarthenshire.*
- Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edward**, 5th L. (cr. 1835). Surname Baring. B. 1866, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. A. F. St. Vincent Baring, s. C. Carlton, *Turf, Cavalry.*
- Ashcombe, George**, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. Surname Cubitt. P.C. s. late Thomas Cubitt, of Denbies. M.A. Trin. Coll., Camb.; Chm. House of Laymen, Canterbury 1895-1905; M.P. W. Surrey '60-85, Epsom D. '85-92; 2nd Church Estates Com. '74-9. *Heir*, Hon. H. Cubitt. C. Fallapit, *s. Devon; 17, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- Ashton, James**, 1st L. (cr. 1895.) Surname Williamson. s. late James Williamson, J.P. B. 1842; large manufacturer and landowner; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; M.P. Lancaster Div. '86-95. *Ryelands, Lancaster; Ashton Hall, near Lancaster; Alford House, Prince's Gate, S.W.*
- *Ashtown, Frederick Oliver**, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Trench. B. 1868, s. 1880. I.P. m. Jan. '94, Violet, *y. d. Col. Cosby, of Stradbally Hall, Queen's Co. Heir*, Hon. Frederick Sydney Trench, s. (b. Dec. '94). *Woodawn, co. Galway; Glenahiry Lodge, co. Waterford.*
- Athlumney, James Herbert Gustavus Meredith**, 2nd L. (cr. 1863). Sits as L. Meredith (1866). Surname Somerville. B. 1865, s. 1873. *Somerville, Balrath, Co. Meath; 3, Charles Street, Berkeley Street, W. Guards', White's, Turf, and Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Atholl, John James Hugh Henry**, 7th D. of (cr. 1703). Sits as E. Strange (1780). Surname Stewart-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1864. K.T. *Heir*, M. of Tullibardine, s. C. Carlton.
- Atkinson, John**, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Atkinson. B. 1844. Called to the Irish Bar, King's Inns, Dublin, '65, and English Bar, Inner Temple, '90; K.C.; Bench of King's Inns '85; M.P. Londonderry N. '95-1905; Solicitor-General for Ireland '89; P.C. Ireland '92; Attorney-General for Ireland '92, and '95-1905. 68, *Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.*
- Auckland, William Morton**, 5th L. (cr. 1879). Surname Eden. B. 1859, s. 1890. *Heir*, William Alf. Morton Eden, s. C. 7, *Launceston Place, Kensington, W. Naval and Military, Carlton.*
- Avebury, John**, 1st L. (cr. 1900). P.C. Surname Lubbock. B. 1834. As M.P. and Peer he has been the means of passing 34 public measures of importance (the principal being the Bank Holiday Act and the Bills of Exchange Act); is also distinguished as a scientist; published "Pre-Historic Times" ('65), "Origin of Civilisation and the Primitive Condition of Man" ('70), "The Senses, Instincts, and Intelligence of Animals, with Special Reference to Insects" ('88), "The Beauties of Nature," "The Use of Life," "The Pleasures of Life" (44 editions in England and over 30 abroad), and other works; author of various works on Natural History, including one on Ants, Bees and Wasps, which has gone through 17 editions; Pres. Society of Antiquaries and Sociological Society; hon. D.C.L. Oxford; LL.D. Dublin, Camb., and Edin.; M.D. Warzburg; M.P. Maidstone '70-80, Lond. Univ. '80-1900; Chairman L.C.C. '90-92; Com. of the Legion of Honour; German Order of Merit. P.C. L.U. *Heir*, Hon. John Birkbeck Lubbock, s. *High Elms, Farnboro', Kent; Kingsgate Castle, Kingsgate, Kent; 6, St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum.*
- *Avonmore, Algernon William**, 6th V. (cr. 1800). Surname Yelverton. B. 1866, s. 1885. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. M. Yelverton, *c. Belle Isle, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary; Hazel Rock, Mayo.*
- Aylesford, Charles Wightwick**, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Finch. B. 1851, s. 1885. *Heir*, Lord Guernsey, s. C. Carlton.
- *Aylmer, Matthew**, 8th L. (cr. 1718). Surname Aylmer. B. 1842, s. 1901. I.P.; Inspector-General of Canadian Forces. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer. *Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*
- Bagot, William**, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Bagot. B. 1837, s. 1887. Gent. Usher of the Privy Chamber to the late Queen '85-7; a Lord-in-Waiting '96-1901. *Heir*, Major Hon. Walter L. Bagot, D.S.O., late Gren. Guards, *bro. C. Bliethfield, Rugeley, Staffordshire; Pool Park, Ruthin, North Wales. Travellers', Carlton, Turf.*
- Balfour of Burleigh, Alexander Hugh**, 6th L. (cr. 1607). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1869. P.C.; K.T.; S.R.P.; title, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869; a Lord-in-Waiting '87-8; Parly. Sec. Board of Trade '88-92; a Chm. of Grand Com. '89; Chm. Metropolitan Water Commission; Sec. for Scotland '95-1903; resigned because of his disagreement with the Government on the Fiscal question; Chm. of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation; Chancellor of St. Andrews Univ. since 1900; Chm. Commission on Food Supply in time of War 1903; D.C.L. Oxford, LL.D. St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bruce, Master of Burleigh, s. C. *Kennet, Alloa, N.B. Carlton.*
- Bandon, James Francis**, 4th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Bernard. B. 1850, s. 1877. K.P., I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Percy B. Bernard, *c. C. Carlton.*
- Bangor, Watkin Herbert**, 72nd Bp. of. Surname Williams. App. 1899. 2nd s. of the late Sir Hugh Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Flintshire. B. 1845. Ordained 1870. Held the family living of Bodelwyddan '72-92; Canon Residentiary and Archdeacon of St. Asaph, also Chaplain to the Bishop '89; Dean of St.

- Asaph '92, Bishop '99. *Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge; Pant-eidal, Machynlleth.*
- Bangor**, Henry William Crosbie, 5th V. (cr. 1770). Surname Ward. B. 1828, s. 1881. I.R.P. *Heir*, Captain the Hon. Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, R.A., s. C. *Castle Ward, Downpatrick.*
- Barnard**, Henry de Vere, 9th L. (cr. 1698). Surname Vane. B. 1854, s. 1891. Hon. D.C.L. Durham; Chairman Tees Fishery Board; Prov. G.M. of Freemasons for Durham; Hon. Col. 3rd (Mil.) Batt. Durham L.I.; J.P., D.L. co. Durham; Bar. Inn. Temp. '79; employed in the Charity Commission '81-91. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Cecil Vane, s. *Raby Castle, Darlington*; 20, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Barrington**, Walter Bulkeley, 9th V. (cr. 1770). Sits as Lord Shute (1880). Surname Barrington. B. 1848, s. 1901. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. W. Reginald Shute-Barrington, s. *Beckett, Shri-venham, Berks.*
- Barrymore**, Arthur Hugh, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Smith-Barry. B. 1843. M.P. Cork '67-74, and S. Hunts. '86-1900; P.C. (Ireland). *C. Fota Island, Queenstown, Cork; Marbury Hall, Cheshire*; 20, *Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Basing**, George Limbrey, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). Surname Slater-Booth. B. 1860, s. 1894. Col. Royal Dragoons, and served in S. Africa Oct. '99. J.P. and D.L. *Heir*, Hon. J. Slater-Booth, s. C. *Hoddington House, Upton Grey, Winchester. Naval and Military.*
- Bateman**, William Spencer, 3rd L. (cr. 1837). Surname Bateman-Hanbury. B. 1856, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. M. Bateman-Hanbury, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Bath**, Thomas Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Thynne. B. 1862, s. 1896. M.P. Frome Div., '86-92, '95-6; L.L. co. Somerset 1904; Under Sec. for India Jan.-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Weymouth, s. *Longleat, Warminster*; 29, *Grosvenor Square, W. Carlton.*
- Bath and Wells**, George Wyndham, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. (See founded 905.) Surname Kennion. B. 1845. E. at Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Tuam '69-70; curate of Doncaster and York Diocesan Inspector of Schools '71-3; vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates, Hull, '73-6; vicar of All Saints, Bradford, Yorks, '76-82; Bishop of Adelaide '82-94. *Palace, Wells, Somerset.*
- Bathurst**, Seymour Henry, 7th E. (cr. 1772). Surname Bathurst. B. 1864, s. 1892. D.L., J.P., Gloucester; Col. 4th Batt. Glo'ster Regt. C.M.G. *Heir*, Allen Algernon Lord Apsley, s. (born 1895). *Cirencester House, Cirencester*; 22, *Bruton Street, W.*
- Beauchamp**, William, 7th E. (cr. 1815). Surname Lygon. B. 1872, s. 1891. Governor of New S. Wales '99-1901; Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms Dec. 1905; Lord Steward 1907; K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Elmley, s., b. 1903. *Madresfield Court, Malvern Link.*
- Beaufort**, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). Surname Somerset. B. 1847, s. 1899. Hon. Col. Roy. Gloucestershire Hussars. D.L. Brecknock. *Heir*, Marquis of Worcester, s. *Badminton House, Chippenham; Langatock Park, Crickhowell.*
- *Beaumont**, Mona Josephine Tempest, Baroness (cr. 1309). Surname Stapleton. B. 1894. *e. d. of the late (and 10th) Lord Beaumont. Heiress*, Hon. Ivy Mary Stapleton, *b. 1895, posthumous. Carlton Towers, Carlton, R.S.O.*
- Bedford**, Herbrand Arthur, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Russell. B. 1858, s. 1893. K.G. Served in Egyptian Campaign of 1882 (medals, clasp); A.D.C. to Viceroy of India '84-8; author "History of a Great Agricultural Estate" '97; Chm. Beds C.C.; Pres. Zoological Society. *Heir*, Marquis of Tavistock, s. *Woburn Abbey, Beds*; 15, *Belgrave Square, S.W.*
- Belhaven and Stenton**, Alexander Charles, 10th L. (cr. 1641). Surname Hamilton. B. 1849, s. 1893; Col. R.E. (retired). S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton, Master of Belhaven, s. *Wishaw House, Wishaw, N.B.*; 41, *Lennox Gardens, S.W.*
- *Bellow**, Charles Bertram, 3rd L. (cr. 1848). Surname Bellow. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.R.P.; L.L. Co. Louth. *Heir*, Hon. G. L. Bryan, *bro. L. Barneath Castle, Dunleer, Co. Louth.*
- Belmore**, Somerset Richard, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). Surname Lowry-Corry. B. 1835, s. 1845. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; I.R.P.; Gov. N.S.W. '68-72; Under Home Sec. '66-7. L.L. Tyrone. *Heir*, Visct. Corry, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Belper**, Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Strutt. B. 1840, s. 1880. P.C.; M.P. E. Derbyshire '68-74, Berwick '80; Chm. Notts C.C. and Quarter Sessions. Capt. Gentlemen-at-Arms '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Henry Strutt, s. L.U. *Kingston, Derby*; 31, *Cadogan Square, W. Brooks', Travellers'.*
- *Berkeley**, Eva Mary Fitz-Harding Milman, Baroness (cr. 1421). Co-heiress to the barony of Braose of Gower, and heir-general to the Earldom of Ormonde (Ireland). *d. of Major-Gen. G. H. L. Milman, R.A., and Louisa Mary Baroness Berkeley*; s. her mother 1899. B. 1875. *m. 1903, Major Frank Wigram Foley, D.S.O., Roy. Berkshire Regt. Heiress*, Hon. Mary Lallé. *Martins Heron, Bracknell, Berks.*
- Berkeley**, Randal Mowbray Thomas, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Berkeley. B. 1865, s. 1888. Late Lieut. R.N. *Army and Navy.*
- *Berners**, Emma Harriet, Baroness (cr. 1455). Surname Tyrwhitt. B. 1835, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt Wilson, Bart., s. *Ashwellthorpe, Norwich.*
- Berwick**, Thomas Henry, 8th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Noel-Hill. B. 1877, s. 1897. Hon. Attaché to H.M.'s Embassy at Paris. *Heir*, the Rev. Charles Noel-Hill. *Attingham, Shrewsbury*; 8, *Clarges Street, W. Carlton.*
- Bessborough**, Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1739). Sits as Ld. Ponsonby (1749). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1851, s. 1906. Retired Lieut. R.N. '74; called to Bar Inner Temple '79; was Sec. to Speaker '84-95. C.B., C.V.O. *Heir*, Vere Brabazon, Visct. Duncannon, s. *Bessborough, Pilltown, Ireland*; 17, *Cavendish Square, W.*
- Biddulph of Ledbury**, Michael, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Biddulph. B. 1834. M.P. Herefordshire '65-'85, Ross '85-1900; partner Cocks, Biddulph & Co., bankers. *Heir*, Hon. J. Michael Gordon Biddulph, s. L.U. *Led-*

bury, Herefordshire; 19, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.

***Birmingham**, Charles, 1st Bp. of. (See founded 1904). Surname Gore. B. 1853; appointed 1905. E. Balliol Coll., Oxford; deacon '76, priest '78; Fellow Trin. Coll., Oxford '75-95, Lecturer '76-80; Select Preacher Oxford '82-4 and '94-6; Select Preacher Cambridge '89, '93, '95, and '98; Bampton Lect. Oxford '91; Lecturer in Pastoral Theology at Cambridge '99; Chaplain to Bp. of Lincoln '85; Vicar of Radley, Berks, 93-4; Hon. Chaplain to Queen Victoria '98-1900; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria 1900-1; Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; Canon of Westminster '94-1902; Bp. of Worcester 1902, of Birmingham 1905; Hon. D.D. Edin. 1896; D.D. Oxon. 1901; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1905. Author and editor of "The Church and the Ministry," "Roman Catholic Claims," "The Holy Spirit and Inspiration" in "Lux Mundi," "Incarnation of the Son of God," "The Body of Christ," "Dissertations," "Epistle to the Ephesians," "Epistle to the Romans," and Essays in Aid of Church Reform. *Bishopscroft, Birmingham.*

Blyth, James, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Blyth. Bart. (cr. 1895). B. 1841; has rendered great services to agriculture. *Heir*, Hon. Herbert W. Blyth, s. *Blythwood, Essex.*

Blythwood, Archibald Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1835. Surname Campbell. Served in Crimea; M.P. Renfrewshire '73, W. Renfrewshire '85-92; Bart. '80, Peer '92. *Heir*, Rev. Sholto Douglas Campbell Douglas, bro. C. *Blythwood, Renfrewshire*; 2, *Seamore Place, W.*

Bolingbroke and St. John, Vernon Henry, 6th V. (cr. 1712). Surname St. John. B. 1896, s. 1899. *Lydiard Park, Swindon.*

Bolton, William Thomas, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Orde-Powlett. B. 1845, s. 1895. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. Algar Orde-Powlett, s. C. *Bolton Hall, Leyburn, Yorks; Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Yorkshire.*

***Borthwick**, Archibald Patrick Thomas, 21st L. (cr. 1452). Surname Borthwick. B. 1867, s. 1885. S.R.P. C. *Ravenstone, Castle Whithorn, Wigtownshire*; 2, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*

Boston, George Florance, 6th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Irby. B. 1860, s. 1877; Lord-in-Waiting, '85-6; *Heir*, Hon. C. S. Irby, bro. *Hedors, Bourne End, Bucks.*

Boyne, Gustavus Russell, 8th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brancepeth (1866). Surname Hamilton-Russell. B. 1830, s. 1872, *Heir*, Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s. C. *Carlton.*

Brabourne, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Knatchbull-Hugessen. B. 1857, s. 1893. Rochester '89-92. *Heir*, Hon. Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s. L. *Reform and Brooks's.*

Bradford, George Cecil Orlando, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Bridgeman. B. 1845, s. 1898. m. a d. of the 9th E. of Scarborough. M.P. N. Div. Shropshire '67-85. *Heir*, Visct. Newport, s. 44, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*

Brassey, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Brassey. B. 1836. M.P. Devonport '65, Hastings '68-86; Civil Ld. of Admiralty 80-84; Sec. to Admiralty '84-5; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '88; a Lord-in-Waiting '93-5; Gov. of Victoria '95-1900; Pres. Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in Canada 1903. G.C.B. Author of "Work and Wages," "English

Work and Foreign Wages," "British Sea men," "The British Navy" (5 vols.); ed. "Naval Annual." *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Allnutt Brassey, s. L. *Normanhurst, Battle*; 24, *Park Lane, W. Reform, Athenaeum.*

Braybrooke, Henry, 7th L. (cr. 1788). Surname Neville. B. 1855, s. 1904. D.L. and J.P. Camb., J.P. Herts and Essex. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville, bro. *Audley End, Saffron Walden; Billingbear, Wokingham; Heydon House, Royston. Wellington.*

Braye, Alfred Thomas Townshend, 5th L. (cr. 1529). Surname Verney-Cave. B. 1849, s. 1879. Late Lt.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Hon. Col. in the army (S. Africa meda and clasp). *Heir*, Hon. Adrian V. Verney-Cave, s. L.U. *Stanford Hall, Market Har. boro'*; 4, *Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers'.*

Breadalbane, Gavin, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Surname Campbell. B. 1851, s. to Scotch peerage 1871. K.G., P.C.; Knight of the Order of the Seraphim; Treasurer of Household '80-85; Lord-in-Waiting '73-4; Col. 5th Vol. Batt. Royal Highlanders; Brig.-Gen. Royal Company of Archers; A.D.C. to the King; Lord Steward of the Household '92-5; Lord High Commissioner, General Assembly Church of Scotland, 1893-5; Keeper Privy Seal of Scotland 1907; D.L., J.P. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. I. Campbell, bro. (to Sc. Earldom of Breadalbane only). L. *Taymouth, Aberfeldy, N.B.; Blackmount, Bridge of Orchy, Argyllshire*; 68, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Reform and Brooks's.*

Bridport, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson, 2nd V. (cr. 1868). Surname Nelson-Hood. B. Dec. 15th, 1839, s. 1904; M.P. W. Somerset '68-80; C.B. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Maurice Henry Nelson Hood, s. (born '81). *Sudley Lodge, Bognor. C. Carlton, Naval and Military.*

Bristol, Frederick William Fane, 4th M. of (cr. 1826). Surname Hervey. B. 1863, s. 1907. Captain R.N. 1901; M.P. Bury St. Edmunds 1906-7. *Heir*, Walter John Hervey, bro. C. *Ickworth, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Carlton.*

***Bristol**, George Forrest, 48th Bp. of (see founded 1542; joined to Gloucester 1836-97; disunited '97). Surname Browne. B. 1833. E. St. Catharine's, Cambridge, B.A. '56, M.A. and Fellow '63, B.D. '79, D.C.L. '91, Hon. D.D. '96; rector of Ashley-with-Silverley '69-75, proctor of Camb. Univ. '70-1, '77-8, and '79-80; Bell Lecturer in the Scottish Episcopal Church, and Disney Professor of Archæology Camb.; Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's '91; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '95; Bishop of Bristol '97. m. '65, Mary Louisa, e. d. of Sir J. Stewart-Richardson, Bart.; author of "Ice Caves of France and Switzerland," five or six volumes on the early history of English Church, etc. *The Palace, Bristol. Athenæum and Alpine.*

Brougham and Vaux, Henry Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1830). Surname Brougham. B. 1836, s. 1886. Clerk in the House of Lords '57-86; K.C.V.O. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. H. Brougham, s. L.U. *Brooks's.*

Brownlow, Adelbert Wellington Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Surname Cust. B. 1844, s. 1867. P.C.; L.L. Lincs.; M.P. N. Shropshire '66-7; Sec. Local Govt. Board '85-6; Paymaster-Gen. '87-9; Under-Sec. War '89-92; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir* (to the Barony), H. J. C. Cust, c. C. *Ashridge Park, Gt. Berkhamstead. Carlton.*

- Buccleuch and Queensberry**, William Henry, Walter, 6th D. of Buccleuch and 8th D. of Queensbury (cr. 1663). Sits as E. of Doncaster (1662). Surname Montagu-Douglas-Scott. B. 1831, s. 1884. K.G., K.T.; M.P. Midlothian '53-68, '74-80; L.L. Dumfriesshire; Gold Stick of Scotland and Capt.-Gen. Roy. Company of Archers 1900. P.C. 1901. *Heir*, E. of Dalkeith, s. C. *Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. Carlton.*
- ***Buchan**, Shipley Gordon Stuart, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). Surname Erskine. B. 1850, s. 1898. D.L. co. Linlithgow. S.P. *Heir*, Ld. Cardross, s. 6, *Aldford Street, Park Lane, W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Buckinghamshire**, Sidney Carr, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). Surname Hobart-Hampden; Mercer-Henderson assumed by Royal License 1903. B. 1860, s. 1885. D.L. Bucks; a Lord-in-Waiting Jan. to July '95. *Heir*, John Hampden, Lord Hobart, s. L. *Hampden House, Great Missenden, Bucks; Fordell, Inverkeithing, Fife. National Liberal, Brooks's.*
- Burghclere**, Herbert Colstoun, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Gardner. B. 1846; M.P. Saffron Walden Div., '85-95; Pres. Board of Agriculture '92-5; an Ecclesiastical Commissioner 1903; P.C. L. *Titsey Place, Surrey; 48, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.*
- Burnham**, Edward, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Lawson. B. 1833. Chief proprietor *Daily Telegraph*. Bart. '92. *Heir*, Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, s. *Hall Barn, Beaconsfield; 20, Norfolk Street, Park Lane, W.*
- Burton**, Michael Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Bass. B. 1837. K.C.V.O.; M.P. Stafford '65-8, E. Staffs. '68-85; Burton Div. '85-6. L.U. In '97 a second peerage was created with remainder to the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, daughter of Lord Burton, and to her heirs male. She has a s. living, George E. M. Baillie, b. '94. The peerage of '86 will become extinct at the death of Lord Burton. *Chesterfield House, Mayfair; Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent.*
- Bute**, John, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). Surname Crichton-Stuart. B. 1881, s. 1900. Hered. Sheriff of Co. Bute and Keeper of Rothesay Castle. m. Augusta Mary, d. of Sir H. Bellingham, July 6th, 1905. *Heir*, Lord Ninian Edward, bro. *Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute; Cardiff Castle, Cardiff; Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire; Old Place of Mochrum, Kirkcowan, Wigtonshire; S. John's Lodge, Regent's Park.*
- Byron**, George Frederick William, 9th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Byron. B. 1855, s. 1870. *Heir*, Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, bro. C. *White's.*
- Cadogan**, George Henry, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Surname Cadogan. B. 1840, s. 1873. P.C. K.G. Under-Sec. War '75-8; Colonies '78-80; Lord Privy Seal '86-92; admitted to Cabinet April '87; Lord-Lieut. Ireland '95-1902. *Heir*, Visct. Chelsea, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Cairns**, Wilfrid Dallas, 4th E. (cr. 1878). Surname Cairns. B. 1865, s. 1905. *Heir*, Viscount Garmoyle, s. C. *Carlton.*
- ***Caithness**, John Sutherland, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). Surname Sinclair. B. 1857, s. 1891, S.P. *Heir*, Hon. N. M. Sinclair, bro. 59, *Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.*
- ***Caledon**, Erik James Desmond, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Alexander. I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Herbrand C. Alexander, bro. *Caledon, Co. Tyrone; Tyttenhanger, St. Albans, Herts.*
- Calthorpe**, Augustus Cholmondeley, 6th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Gough-Calthorpe. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Walter Gough-Calthorpe, s. 38, *Grosvenor Square, W.; Elvetham Park, Winchfield, Hants.*
- Camden**, John Charles, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Surname Pratt. B. 1872, s. 1872. m. 1898, Joan Marion, d. of Lord Henry Nevill; L.L. Kent. *Heir*, Earl of Brecknock, s. *Bayham Abbey, Kent; The Priory, Brecon.*
- Camoya**, Ralph Francis Julian, 5th L. (cr. 1264). Surname Stonor. B. 1884, s. 1897. The peerage was in abeyance from the reign of Henry VI. to 1839. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Maurice Stonor, bro. *Stonor, Henley-on-Thames; 28B, Albemarle Street, W.*
- Camperdown**, Robert Adam Philips Haldane, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Duncan-Haldane. B. 1841, s. 1867; Lord-in-Waiting '68-70; Lord of the Admiralty '70-74. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. P. Haldane, bro. C. *Camperdown, Forfarshire; Glenaeagles, Perthshire; Weston House, Warwickshire; 39, Charles Street, W. Brooks's.*
- Canterbury**, Randall Thomas, 94th Archbp. of (See founded 597). Surname Davidson. B. 1848, app. 1903. P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. E. at Harrow and Trin. Coll., Oxford, honours in Law and History ('71). Curate at Dartford; Chaplain and private secretary to Archbishop Tait ('77), and afterwards to Archbishop Benson; sub-almoner and hon. chaplain to Queen Victoria '82. Dean of Windsor and resident chaplain to Queen Victoria '83; Bishop of Rochester '91, of Winchester ('95), and Archbishop of Canterbury 1903. K.C.V.O. 1902, P.C. 1903, G.C.V.O. 1904; D.D. and hon. D.C.L. Oxford, hon. D.D. St. Andrews and Aberdeen Univs.; hon. LL.D. Camb., Toronto, and Columbia Univs.; visited Canada and the United States in 1904, and his speeches and sermons were published as "The Christian Opportunity" (Macmillan, 3s. 6d.); has written on many historical subjects, and is the author (with Canon Benham) of the "Life of Archbishop Tait." *Old Palace, Canterbury; Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Canterbury**, Henry Charles, 4th V. (cr. 1835). Surname Manners-Sutton. B. 1839, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, s. C. *Brooke House, Norwich. White's.*
- ***Carbery**, John, 10th L. (cr. 1715). Surname Evans-Freke. I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *Heir*, Hon. Ralf Evans-Freke, bro. *Castle Freke, Co. Cork.*
- Carew**, Robert Shapland George Julian, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Carew. B. 1860, s. 1881. m. '98, Julia Mary, d. late Albert Lethbridge. *Heir*, Hon. G. P. J. Carew, bro. L.U. *Castle Boro, Enniscorthy; 28, Belgrave Square, London. Brooks's.*
- Carlisle**, George James, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Howard. B. 1843, s. 1889. M.P. for E. Cumberland '79-85. *Heir*, Visct. Morpeth, M.P., s. L.U. *Naworth Castle, Carlisle; Castle Howard, York; 1, Palace Green, Kensington. Brooks's.*
- ***Carlisle**, John William, 61st Bp. of. (See founded 1132.) Surname Diggle. B. at Pendleton 1847. E. Manchester Grammar School, and Merton Coll., Oxford; served curacies at Whalley Range, All Saints',

Liverpool, and Walton-on-the-Hill; vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool '75-96; rural dean of Childwall, '82, hon. canon '89; canon of Carlisle and Archdeacon of Westmorland '96; rector of St. Martin's, and Archdeacon of Birmingham, 1901; Bishop of Carlisle 1904. *m.* as his 2nd wife a daughter of Mr. G. W. Moss, of Liverpool. Author of "Bishop Fraser's Lancashire Life." *Rose Castle, Carlisle.*

Carnarvon, George Edward Stanhope Molyneux, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Herbert. B. 1866, s. 1890. *Heir*, Ld. Porchester, s. 43. *Portman Square, W.*

Carnwath, Robert Harris, 15th E. of (cr. 1639). Surname Dalzell. B. 1847, s. 1887. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Dalzell (Lord Dalzell), s. C. *Naval and Military.*

***Carrick**, Charles H. Somerset, 6th E. of (cr. 1748). Surname Butler. B. 1851, s. 1901. I.P. *Heir*, Viscount Ikerrin, s. *Mount Juliet, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.*

Carrington, Charles Robert, 1st E. (cr. 1895). Surname Wynn-Carrington. B. 1843, s. as L. Carrington 1868. G.C.M.G.; P.C.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain; M.P. Wycombe '65-8; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81-5; Gov. N. S. Wales '85-90; Lord Chamberlain '92-5; Pres. Board of Agriculture Dec. 1905. K.G. 1906. Pres. National Liberal Club. *Heir*, Visct. Wendover, s. L. *Daws Hill Lodge, High Wycombe; Gwydyr Castle, North Wales; 53, Princes Gate, London.*

Carysfort, William, 5th Earl of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Carysfort (1801). Surname Proby. B. 1836, s. 1872. K.P.; L.L. Co. Wicklow. C. *Elton Hall, Peterborough; Glenart Castle, Arklow, Ireland; 10, Hereford Gardens, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers'.*

Castlemaine, Albert Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Handcock. B. 1863, s. 1892. *m.* 1895. I.R.P.; L.L. Westmeath. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. R. A. Handcock bro. *Moydrum Castle, Athlone.*

***Castle-Stuart**, Henry James, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Stuart-Richardson. B. 1837, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Andrew John Stuart, c. C. *Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone. Carlton.*

Castletown, Bernard Edward Barnaby, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname FitzPatrick. B. 1849, s. 1883. M.P. Portarlinton '80-83; formerly in 1st Life Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign in Household Cav. and in S. Africa 1900, as A.A.G. C.M.G. Chancellor Royal University of Ireland, 1906. K.P. L.U. *Granstown Manor, Abbeyleix; Doneraile Court, Ireland. Bachelors', Travellers'.*

Cathcart, Alan, 4th E. and 13th Baron (1447) (cr. 1814). Surname Cathcart. B. 1856, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. George Cathcart, bro. C. 49A, *Pall Mall, S.W. Carlton.*

***Cavan**, Frederick Rudolph, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Lambert. B. 1865, s. 1900. Was A.D.C. to the Gov.-Gen. of Canada (Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley of Preston) ('91-3), Major, late Adj. Gren. Guards; served in South African War. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambert, bro. *Wheatthampstead House, Herts. Guards'.*

Cawdor, Frederick Archibald Vaughan, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). Surname Campbell. B. 1847, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the King; Chm. G.W. Ry. '95-1905; L.L. Pembrokeshire, C.C. Carmarthenshire; Chm. Carmarthenshire Quar. Sess.; M.P. Carmarthenshire '74-85. First Lord of the

Admiralty Mar.—Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Emlyn, s. *Stackpole Court, Pembroke; Golden Grove, Carmarthen; Cawdor Castle, Nairn, N.B. Carlton.*

***Charlemont**, James Alfred, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1665). Surname Caulfeild. B. 1830, s. 1892. I.P. Col. 4th Battn. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Usher of the Black Rod of the Order of St. Patrick. *Heir*, James Edward Caulfeild, n. *Drumcaine, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone; Coney Island, Lough Neagh; Roxburgh Castle, Moy. Guards', United Service, New Travellers'.*

Chelmsford, Frederic John Napier, 3rd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Thesiger. B. 1868, s. 1905. M.A. Oxon '94; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '93; *m.* '94; Hon. Frances C. Guest, d. 1st Lord Wimborne; Governor of Queensland 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. Percy M. Thesiger, s. C. 5, *Knaresborough Place, S.W.*

Chesham, John Compton, 4th L. (cr. 1858). Surname Cavendish. B. 1894, s. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Lt.-Col. W. E. Cavendish, *un.*

Chester, Francis John, 33rd Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Jayne. B. 1845. E. Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxon; Double First in the Final Schools in '68; Fellow of Jesus College; ordained '70; curate of St. Clement, Oxford; subsequently Tutor of Keble College; Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter, '79; Vicar of Leeds, '86; Bishop of Chester, '88; urges the solution of the temperance problem on constructive lines, following in some degree the Gothenburg system. *The Palace, Chester. Athenæum.*

Chesterfield, Edwyn Francis, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Scudamore-Stanhope. B. 1854, s. 1887. Is also a baronet; P.C.; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; Capt. 4th Batt. the King's (Shropshire) Lt. Infantry; Treas. of Household '92-4; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '94-5. *Heir*, Commander Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., bro. L. *Holme Lacy, Hereford; 15, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. Turf, Marlboro', Bachelors', Brooks's.*

***Chetwynd**, Richard Walter, 7th V. (cr. 1717). Surname Chetwynd. B. 1823, s. 1879. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s. 25, *Elvaston Place, S.W. Athenæum.*

Cheylesmore, Herbert Francis, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Eaton. B. 1848, s. 1902. Major-Gen. in the Grenadier Guards; C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, s. C. *Hughendon Manor, High Wycombe; 16, Prince's Gate, S.W.*

Chichester, Bp. of. [Appointment not made, Nov. 26th, 1907.] (See founded in 1070, out of the old Saxon see of Selsey, founded 681). *The Palace, Chichester. Athenæum.*

Chichester, Jocelyn, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Pelham. B. 1871, s. 1905. Public Works Loan Commissioner; Capt. 1st Cinque Ports Rifle Vols. *Heir*, Francis Godolphin Henry, Lord Pelham, s. *Stanmer, Lewes; 7, Sussex Square, Brighton.*

Cholmondeley, George Henry Hugh, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1858, s. 1884. Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain, acting during the present reign. *Heir*, E. of Rocksavage, s. C. *Carlton.*

Churchill, of Wychwood, Victor Albert Francis Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1815), 1st Visct. of Rollestone (cr. 1902). Surname Spencer. B. 1864, s. 1886. G.C.V.O.; Prince of the Holy Roman Empire; Lord-in-Waiting Aug. '89-92,

- and '95-1905; Conservative Whip in House of Lords; Master of the Buckhounds 1900-1901; Lord Chamberlain at King Edward's Coronation. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Spencer, s. C. *Rollleston, Leicester*.
- Churston**, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1858). Surname Yarde-Buller. B. 1846, s. 1871. *Heir*, Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, s. C. *Guards*.
- Clancarty**, William Frederick, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Visct. Clancarty (1820). Surname Le Poer Trench. B. 1868, s. 1891. *Heir*, Richard J. Donough, Lord Kilconnel, s. C. *Garbally Park, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway*.
- ***Clanmorris**, John George Barry, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Bingham. B. 1852, s. 1876. I.P. *Heir*, Captain Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s. *Crag Clare, Ardahan, Co. Galway; Bangor Castle, Co. Down*. C. *Carlton*.
- Clanricarde**, Hubert George, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Lord Somerhill (1826). Surname de Burgh-Canning. B. 1832, s. 1874. M.P. *Galway '67-71. Heir*, Mar. of Sligo (to *Jr. earldom*). *Travellers*.
- Clanwilliam**, Arthur Vesey, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Sits as Lord Clanwilliam (1828). Surname Meade. B. 1873, s. 1907. Capt. Royal Horse Guards; served S. Africa. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Herbert Maude, R.N., *bro.* C. *United Service*.
- Clarendon**, Edward Hyde, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Villiers. B. 1846, s. 1870. M.P. Brecknock '69-70; L.L. Herts; Lord-in-Waiting and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria; Lord Chamberlain 1900-5. P.C. 1900; G.C.B., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Hyde, s. L.U. *The Grove, Watford*.
- ***Clarina**, Lionel Edward, 5th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Massey. B. 1837, s. 1897. Lieut.-Col. '66-70, when he retired. D.L. Co. Limerick. *Heir*, Hon. Eyre Nathaniel Massey, s. C. *Elm Park, Clarina, Co. Limerick. Junior Constitutional*.
- Clifden**, Thomas Charles, 6th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Agar-Robartes. B. 1844. M.P. E. Cornwall '80-82, s. and sat as Lord Robartes (cr. 1869) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, '82; succeeded to the Irish Viscounty of Clifden, and also to the barony of Mendip (cr. 1794) in the peerage of Great Britain, '99. L.L. Cambs. *Heir*, Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s. L. 1, *Great Stanhope Street, W.; Lanhydrock, Bodmin; Wimpole, Royston. Athenæum, Travellers*, etc.
- Clifford of Chudleigh**, Lewis Henry Hugh, 9th L. (cr. 1672). Surname Clifford. B. 1851, s. 1880. Col. Comdg. Devon Vol. Inf. Brig., *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Clifford, *bro.* L.U. *Brooks's*.
- ***Clifton**, Elizabeth Adeline Mary, Baroness (1608). Surname Bligh. B. 1900, s. 1900. d. of the 7th Earl of Darnley. *Heir*, 8th Earl of Darnley. 6, *Cambridge Square, W.*
- Clinton**, Charles John Robert, 21st L. (cr. 1299). Surname Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis. B. 1863, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. H. W. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b. C. *Heanton Satchville, Dolton, N. Devon. Carlton*.
- Clonbrock**, Luke Gerald, 4th L. (cr. 1790). Surname Dillon. B. 1834, s. 1893. Dip. service, retired '62; L.L. *Galway '92; K.P.; I.R.P. '95; P.C. Ireland '98. Heir*, Hon. Robert Edward Dillon, s. *Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway. Travellers, Kildare Street Club, Dublin*.
- Cloncurry**, Valentine Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Cloncurry (1831). Surname Lawless. B. 1840, s. 1869. D.L. Co. Kildare. *Heir*, Hon. E. Lawless, *bro.* C. *Lyons, Co. Kildare. Carlton*.
- ***Clonmell**, Rupert Charles, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Scott. B. 1877, s. 1898. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley A. C. Scott, *un.* *Bishop's Court, Straffan, Co. Kildare; Eathorpe Hall, Leamington; 17, Strallon Street, W.*
- Cobham**, Charles George, 8th V. (cr. 1718). Surname Lyttelton. B. 1842, s. 1876. M.P. East Worcestershire '68-74; Land Commissioner '81-89; Railway Commissioner '91-1905; sat as Lord Lyttelton '76-89. *Heir*, Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s. L.U. *Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. Brooks's*.
- Colchester**, Reginald Charles Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1817). Surname Abbot. B. 1842, s. 1867. Charity Comm. '80-83; member London School Board '91-94. C. St. Bruno, *Sunningdale, Berks; Forest Row, East Grinstead, Sussex. Carlton, Athenæum*.
- Colebrooke**, Edward Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Colebrooke. B. 1861. S. as 5th Bart. of Crawford, Lanarkshire, '90; C.B. '89; large landowner in Lanarkshire; Lord-in-Waiting 1906. *Heir*, Hon. Guy Colebrooke, s. *Abington House, Abington, N.B.; Stratford House, London, W.*
- Coleridge**, Bernard John Seymour, 2nd L. (cr. 1873). Surname Coleridge. B. 1851, s. 1894. E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Oxon; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77; Western Circuit; M.P. Sheffield, Attercliffe D., '85-94; K.C. '92; Judge of the High Court Oct. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Duke Coleridge, s. L. *The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary. National Liberal, Devonshire*.
- Collins**, Richard Henn, L. (cr. 1907, Life Peer). B. 1842. Called bar Mid. Temple '67; K.C. '83; was joint ed. of "Smith's Leading Cases"; Judge K.B. Division '91-7; a Lord Justice of Appeal, '97-1901, Master of the Rolls, 1901-7; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, March 1907; was an arbitrator on the Venezuelan Boundary Question; Chm. of the War Funds Committee of Inquiry 1900. 2, *Bramham Gardens, S.W. Athenæum*.
- Colville of Culross**, Charles Robert W., 12th L. (cr. 1604), 2nd Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname Colville. B. 1854, s. 1903. Served in India and the Zulu War. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Alexander, Master of Colville, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Combermere**, Francis Lynch Wellington, 4th V. (cr. 1826). Surname Stapleton-Cotton. B. 1887, s. 1898. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Richard Southwell G. Stapleton-Cotton, *un.* *Combermere Abbey, Whitchurch, Salop.*
- Congleton**, Henry, 5th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Parnell. B. 1890, s. 1906. *Heir*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, b.
- Connaught and Strathearn**, H.R.H. Duke of. (See biography, p. 106.)
- ***Conyers**, Marcia Amelia Mary, Countess of Yarborough and Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1500). B. 1863. Elder of the two daughters and co-heiresses of the 12th Baron Conyers deceased; m. 1886 the 4th Earl of Yarborough; barony called out of abeyance in her favour '92. Succeeded as Baroness Fauconberg 1903 (see *Yarborough*). *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. *Brooklesby Park, Lincolnshire; 17, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Conyngham**, Victor George Henry Francis, 5th M. (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Minster (1821). Surname Conyngham. B. 1883, s. 1897. *Heir*, Lord Frederick Conyngham, *bro.* *Slane Castle, Ireland; Bifrons, Kent.*

Cork and Orrery, Charles Spencer Canning, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). Sits as Ld. Boyle (1711). Surname Boyle. B. Nov. 24th, 1861, s. 1904. Lieut.-Col. and Hon. Col. N. Somerset Yeo. Cav.; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. Robert J. Lascelles Boyle, b. 22, *Ryder Street, St. James's. Turf, White's, Travellers'.*

Cottingham, Kenelm Charles Edward, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). Surname Pepys. B. 1874, s. 1881. *Heir*, Viscount Crowhurst, s. *Carlton.*

Cottesloe, Thomas Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Fremantle. B. 1830, s. 1890. Called Bar, Inner Temp., '55; D.L.; Chm. Quar. Sess. Bucks; M.P. Bucks '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. T. F. Fremantle, s. 43, *Eaton Square, London, S.W.; Swanbourne House, Winslow, Bucks.*

Courtney of Penwith, Leonard Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Courtney. B. July 6th, 1832; graduated ('55) at St. John's Coll., Camb., as 2nd Wrangler (bracketed 1st Smith's Prize-man); Hon. Fellow of St. John's '89; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '88; Benchers '89; Professor of Political Economy at Univ. Coll., London, '72-5; successively Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department ('80), for the Colonies ('81-2), and Financial Secretary to the Treasury ('82-4); Chairman of Com. mittees in the House of Commons '86-'92; P.C. '89; formerly leader-writer for the *Times*; m. '83, Miss Catherine Potter. M.P. Liskeard '76-85, Bodmin Division '85-1900; LL.D. '98. Author of "The Working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowths," 1901. 15, *Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform and Athenæum.*

Courtown, James George Henry, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). Sits as Ld. Saltersford (1794). Surname Stopford. B. 1823, s. 1858. *Heir*, Visct. Stopford, s. C. *Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland. Carlton.*

Coventry, George William, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Coventry. B. 1838, s. 1843. P.C.; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '77-80, '85-6; Master of the Buckhounds '86-92, and '95-1900; L.L. Worcestershire '91. *Heir*, Visct. Deerhurst, s. C. *Croome Court, Worcester; 1, Balfour Place, Park Lane. Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Turf.*

Cowley, Henry Arthur Mornington, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). Surname Wellesley. B. 1866, s. 1895. Served in 1900 in S. Africa as Lieut. in the Imp. Yeo.; J.P. Wilts. *Heir*, Visct. Dangan, s. *Draycott House, Chippenham; Cold Overton, Oakham. Turf.*

Cranbrook, John Stewart, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). Surname Gathorne-Hardy. B. 1839, s. 1906. M.P. Rye '68-80; Mid Kent '84-5; Kent, Medway D. '85-92. *Heir*, Lord Medway, s. *Hemsted Park, Cranbrook. C. Carlton, Wellington.*

Cranworth, Bertram Francis, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Gurdon. B. 1877, s. 1902. Lieut. Norfolk Art. Militia, served in S. A Campaign. *Letton Hall, Walton, Thetford, Norfolk; 5, Portman Square, W.*

Craven, William George Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Craven. B. 1868, s. 1883. Capt. Berks Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Visct. Uffington, s. *Coombe Abbey, Coventry; Ashdown Park, Shrivenham; Hampstead Marshall, Newbury.*

Crawford, James Ludovic, 26th E. of (cr. 1398). Sits as Ld. Wigan (1826). Surname Lindsay. B. 1847, s. 1880. K.T.; M.P. Wigan '74-80; past Pres. Astronomical Society; premier E. of Scotland. *Heir*, Lord Balcarres, M.P., s.

Haigh Hall, Wigan; 2, Cavendish Square, W. Carlton.

Crawshaw, Thomas, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Brooks. B. 1825. *Heir*, Hon. W. Brooks, s. *Crawshaw Hall, Rawtenstall, Lancs.; Whalton, Loughboro'. Brooks's.*

Crewe, Robert Offley Ashburton, 1st E. of (cr. 1895). Surname Crewe-Milnes. B. 1858, s. as Lord Houghton 1885. P.C.; a Lord-in-Waiting '86; Viceroy of Ireland '92-'5; Lord Pres. of the Council Dec. 1905; had charge of 1906 Education Bill in the Lords; m. Lady Margaret Primrose, d. of Lord Rosebery, '99. L. *Crewe Hall, Crewe, Cheshire; Crewe House, Curzon Street, W.*

Crofton, Edward Henry Churchill, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Crofton. B. 1834, s. 1869. I.R.P. *Heir*, Capt. Arthur E. L. Crofton, n. C. *Carlton.*

***Cromartie**, Sibell Lilian, Countess of (cr. 1861). Surname Mackenzie. B. 1878. e. d. late Earl of Cromartie, whose titles are continued by letters patent, March '95, to her as Countess of Cromartie, Viscountess Tarbat, Baroness Castlehaven, and Baroness Macleod, and to her heirs. m. '99 Major E. W. Blunt-Mackenzie, R.A. *Heir*, Lord Tarbat, s. *Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, N.B.; Tarbat House, Ross-shire.*

Cromer, Evelyn, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. Surname Baring; s. of the late Henry Baring; R.A. '58, Major '75, retired '79; private sec. to Lord Northbrook (Governor-General of India) '72-6; English Commissioner Public Debt '76-9; Controller-General of Egyptian Finance '79-80; Finance Minister of India '80-83; Consul-General and Minister in Egypt '83-1907; has justly earned the title of Maker of Modern Egypt, and on his retirement in 1907 received a grant of £50,000, and was presented with the freedom of the City; baron '92, Visct. '99, and Earl 1901. m. '76, Ethel, daughter of Sir Rowland (Stanley) Errington (d. '98); 1901, Lady Katharine Thynne, 2nd d. of the 4th M. of Bath; D.C.L. Oxford '93, Cambridge 1905; P.C. 1900; O.M. 1906; G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Viscount Errington, s. 36, *Wimpole Street, W. Turf, Travellers', Brooks's.*

Gross, Richard Assheton, 1st V. (cr. 1886). Surname Cross. B. 1823. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; M.P. Preston '57-62, S.W. Lancs. '68-85, Newton Div. '85-6; Home Sec. '74-80 and '85-6; Sec. for India '86-92; Lord Privy Seal '95-1900. *Heir*, Richard Assheton Cross, g.s. C. 12, *Warwick Square, S.W.; Eccles Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness. Carlton, Athenæum.*

Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. K.G.; cousin to her late Majesty; son of late King of Hanover. *Heir*, Prince George, Earl of Armagh, s. *Gmunden, Austria.*

***Curzon of Kedleston**, George Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1898). G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Surname Curzon. B. 1859. e. s. of Rev. Alfred, 4th (and present) Baron Scarsdale; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A. '84, M.A. '87); Fellow All Souls' Coll.; was Pres. of the Union; M.P. Southport Div. Lancashire '86-98; Under-Sec. India '91-2; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs '95-8; Viceroy of India '98, and raised to Irish peerage; received Chain of the Royal Victorian Order after Delhi Durbar 1903; received Freedom of the City of London 1904; resumed

- office Dec. 13th, 1904, but resigned August 1905; Gold Medallist Royal Geog. Soc.; F.R.S.; Chancellor Oxford Univ.; D.C.L. Oxon.; LL.D. Cantab.; author of "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," "Problems of the Far East," and speeches in volume entitled "Lord Curzon in India"; m. April '95, Mary, e. d. Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Washington, U.S. (who died July 1906). C. 1, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; Hackwood, Basingstoke.
- Dalhousie**, Arthur George Maule, 14th E. of (cr. 1833). Sits as Ld. Ramsay (1875). Surname Ramsay. B. 1878, s. 1887. *Heir*, John Gilbert, Lord Ramsey, s. Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B.
- Darcy** de Knyth, Violet Ida Evelyn Herbert (Countess of Powis), Baroness. See Powis.
- Darnley**, Ivo Francis Walter, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). Surname Bligh. B. 1859, s. 1900. I.R.P. *Heir*, Esme, Lord Clifton, s. Cobham Hall, Gravesend; Clifton Lodge, Athboy, Ireland.
- Dartmouth**, William Heneage, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Surname Legge. B. 1851, s. 1891. P.C.; M.P. West Kent '78-85, Lewisham '85-91; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household '85-'86, and '86-'91; L.L. Staffordshire '91; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons, Staffordshire '93. *Heir*, Viscount Lewisham, s. C. Patshull, Wolverhampton; 37, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. Carlton.
- Dartrey**, Vesey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname Dawson. B. 1842, s. 1897. m. '82, e. d. of Sir G. Wombwell. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., bro. Dartrey, Co. Monaghan, Ireland; 10, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Travellers'.
- *de Blaquièrre**, William, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname de Blaquièrre. B. 1856, s. 1889. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. de Blaquièrre, s. Brockworth Manor, Gloucester; The Circus, Bath.
- De Clifford**, Jack Southwell, 25th L. (cr. 1229). Surname Russell. B. 1884, s. 1894. Late Lieut. Shropshire Imp. Yeo. *Heiresses*, Hon. Maud Russell and Hon. Mrs. Corbet, aunts. 18, Mount Street, S.W.
- De Freyne**, Arthur, 4th L. (cr. 1851). Surname French. B. 1855, s. 1868. *Heir*, Hon. A. French, s. C. French Park, Co. Roscommon. Carlton.
- Delamere**, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Cholmondeley. B. 1870, s. 1887. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, s. C. Vale Royal, Northwich, Cheshire.
- De La Warr**, Gilbert George Reginald, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Surname Sackville. B. 1869, s. 1896. Served in S. Africa as Capt. Bethune's Mounted Infantry, and correspondent to the *Globe*, 1900. *Heir*, Lord Buckhurst, s. Buckhurst, Withyham, Sussex; Manor House, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Carlton and Marlborough.
- De l'Isle and Dudley**, Philip, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Sidney. B. 1853, s. 1898. Major Rifle Brigade '91, retired. *Heir*, Hon. Algernon Sidney, Col. R.F.A. (retired), bro. *Penshurst Place, Tonbridge; Ingleby Manor, Middlesbrough. Carlton, Naval and Military.*
- De Mauley**, William Ashley Webb, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Ponsonby. B. 1843, s. 1896. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Maurice Ponsonby, bro.
- De Ramsey**, William Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1887). Surname Fellowes. B. 1848, s. 1887. Served in 1st Life Guards, ret'd. '77; M.P. Hunts '80-85, and N. or Ramsey D. '85-7; a Lord-in-
- Waiting '90-92. *Heir*, Hon. Coulson Churchill, s. C. Ramsey Abbey, Hunts; Haverland Hall, Norwich; 3, Belgrave Square, S.W. Carlton.
- *De Ros**, Mary Frances, 25th in the Barony, which is the premier barony of England on the roll; (cr. 1264). Surname Dawson, née Fitzgerald-de-Ros. B. 1854, s. 1907; m. Hon. Anthony L. Dawson. *Co-heiresses* (to the barony) Hon. Mrs. Ross, Hon. Maude E. Dawson, Hon. Mrs. Palmer. *Old Court, Strangford, Co. Down, Ireland.*
- De Saumarez**, James St. Vincent, 4th L. (cr. 1831). Surname Saumarez. B. 1843, s. 1891. Was in diplomatic service. *Heir*, Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, s. C. Saumarez Park, Guernsey; Shrubland Park, near Ipswich; 43, Grosvenor Place, Marlborough, St. James's.
- De Vesce**, Ivo Richard, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Irish peer. Surname Vesey. B. 1881, s. 1903. Lieut. Irish Guards; J.P. Queen's Co. *Heir*, Hon. Osbert E. Vesey, bro. Abbey Leix, Ireland. Travellers', Guards'.
- *Decies**, William Marcus De La Poer, 4th L. (cr. 1812). Surname Horsley-Beresford. B. 1865, s. 1893. I.P. *Heir*, Lieut.-Col. John Graham H. Horsley-Beresford, bro.
- Denbigh**, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine, 9th E. of (cr. 1622). Surname Feilding. B. 1859, s. 1892; Lord-in-Waiting '97-1905. *Heir*, Visct. Feilding, s. C. Neunham Paddox, Lutterworth, Carlton, Naval and Military.
- Denman**, Thomas, 3rd L. (cr. 1834). Surname Denman. B. 1874, s. 1894. Served in S. Africa, as Capt. commanding 35th Squad. Imp. Yeo. Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905; Capt. Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms 1907. *Heir*, Thomas Denman, s. Balcombe Place, East Sussex; 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Brooks', Marlborough, Army and Navy.
- Deramore**, Robert Wilfrid, 3rd L. (cr. 1885). Surname de Yarburgh-Bateson. B. 1865, s. 1893; Major Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, bro. Sutton Hall, Yorks. C. Heslington Hall, York; Belvoir Park, Belfast. Carlton, Bachelors'.
- Derby**, Frederick Arthur, 16th E. of (cr. 1845). Surname Stanley. B. 1841, s. 1893 (cr. Lord Stanley of Preston '86). P.C.; K.G.; G.C.B.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Preston '65-8, N. Lancs. '68-85, Blackpool D. '85-6; Lord of the Admiralty '68; Finan. Sec. War Office '74-7; Finan. Sec. Treasury '77-8; Sec. for War '78-80; Sec. for Colonies '85-6; Pres. Board of Trade '86-8; Gov.-Gen. Canada '88-93. L.L. Lancashire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Stanley, M.P., s. C. Knowsley, Lancs.; 33, St. James's Square.
- Derwent**, Harcourt, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone. B. 1829. M.P. Scarborough '69-80. *Heir*, Hon. F. H. Johnstone, s. Travellers'.
- *Desart**, Hamilton John Agmondesham, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Cuffe. B. 1848, s. 1898. I.P. K.C.B.; Solicitor to the Treasury; Director of Public Prosecutions, and King's Proctor. *Heir*, Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, bro. 2, Rutland Gardens, Knightsbridge; Desart Court, Kilkenny. Travellers' and M.C.C.
- Desborough**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Grenfell. B. 1855. E. Harrow and Oxford; President Athletic and Boat Clubs '79; M.P. Salisbury '80-82, '85-6, Hereford

- '92-3, and Bucks, Wycombe D., 1900-5; Chairman of Thames Conservancy. *Taplow Court, Taplow, Bucks. Turf, Travellers', Carlton.*
- Devon, Charles Pepys**, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Surname Courtenay. B. July 14th, 1870, s. 1904. *Heir*, Rev. the Hon. Henry Hugh Courtenay, bro. C. 36, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; Powderham Castle, near Exeter.
- Devonshire, Spencer Compton**, 8th D. of (cr. 1604). Surname Cavendish. B. 1833, s. 1891. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.V.O. E. Trin. Coll., Camb., M.A. '54. As Marquis of Hartington, was Liberal M.P. North Lancs. '57-68, a Lord of the Admiralty '63, and Under-Secretary for War in Lord Russell's administration '63, Secretary for War '66, M.P. Radnor Boroughs '66-80. Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladstone's first administration till '71, Chief Secretary for Ireland '71-4, unanimously chosen as leader of the Liberal party at a meeting held at the Reform Club under the presidency of Mr. John Bright on Mr. Gladstone's defeat and retirement '94, M.P. N.-E. Lancs. '80-5 and was sent for by the late Queen on the defeat and resignation of Lord Beaconsfield, but declined to form an administration, being content to serve again under Mr. Gladstone; Secretary for India '80-82, Sec. for War '82. M.P. Rossendale D., Lancs. '85-91. When Mr. Gladstone formulated his policy of Home Rule Lord Hartington disagreed with him, and became the recognised leader of the Liberal Unionist party. Lord Salisbury offered to serve under him if he would accept the premiership, and after the secession of Lord Randolph Churchill, again endeavoured to induce him to join his Cabinet; but he declined both offers. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Labour. Succeeded to the Dukedom '91. Married Louise, Duchess of Manchester, (b. '32) in Aug. '92. K.G. '92. Lord President of the Council '95; First President of the Board of Education 1900-2. President of the Cabinet Committee of National and Imperial Defence. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury, July 1902, he became Leader of the House of Peers, but resigned office in the Ministry in Oct. 1903, in consequence of the developments arising out of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and his devotion to the principles of Free Trade. Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. '79-91, Chancellor Cambridge Univ. since '92. Lord-Lieut. of Derbyshire and Co. Waterford. *Heir*, Victor Cavendish, M.P., n. 78, Piccadilly, W.
- Digby, Edward Henry Trafalgar**, 10th L. (cr. 1620). Surname Digby. B. 1846, s. 1889. Late Col. Coldstream Guards; M.P. Dorset '76-85. *Heir*, Hon. E. K. Digby, s. C. Carlton.
- Dillon, Harold Arthur**, Trustee Brit. Museum and of National Portrait Gallery, 17th V. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1622). Surname Lee-Dillon. B. 1844, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon, s. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon; Army and Navy, Athenaeum, and Marlboro'.*
- Donegall, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton**, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). Sits as Baron Fisherwick (1790). Surname Chichester. B. Oct. 7th, 1903, s. 1904. *Isle Magee, Co. Antrim.*
- Doneraile, Edward**, 6th V. (cr. 1785). Surname St. Leger. B. 1866, s. 1891. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. St. Leger, bro. C. 91, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- Donoughmore, Richard John Walter**, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Viscount Hutchinson (1821). Surname Hely-Hutchinson. B. 1875, s. 1900. Private sec. to Sir Henry Blake, Gov. Hong Kong, '98-1901; Under-Sec. for War 1903-5; Civil Member Army Council 1904-5. *Heir*, John Michael Henry, Visct. Suirddale, s. *Knocklofty, Clonmel; 5, Chesterfield Gardens, W. Carlton, Garrick, Beefsleak; Kildare Street, Dublin.*
- Dorchester, Henrietta Anne, Baroness** (cr. 1786). Surname Carleton. B. 1846. *e. d. of* Guy, 3rd Baron Dorchester; *m.* '64, Captain P. Pigott, who assumed additional surname of Carleton (d. '83); 2ndly, '87, Maj.-Gen. R. Langford Leir, of Ditcheat, Somerset, who assumed surname of Carleton. *Heir*, Hon. Dudley Carleton, 9th Lancers, s. *Greywell Hill, Winchfield, Hants; Ditcheat Priory, Evercreech, Somerset.*
- Dormer, Roland John**, 13th L. (and a Bart.) (cr. 1615). Surname Dormer. B. 1862, s. 1900. Ex-sec. Egyptian Ministry of Finance. *Heir*, Commander Hon. C. J. Thaddeus Dormer, bro. L. U. *Peterley House, Amersham, Bucks.*
- Downe, Hugh Richard**, 8th V. (cr. 1680) in the peerage of Ireland. Surname Dawnay. B. 1844, s. 1857. Served in Zulu campaign 1879, and in S. Africa, 1900-2; A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; Col. commanding 10th Hussars. Hon. Major-Gen. Steward Jockey Club. Cr. Baron Dawnay in the peerage of the U. K. '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. Dawnay, s. *Dingley, Market Harborough. C. Carlton, United Service.*
- Downshire, Arthur Wills John Wellington Blundell Trumbull**, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772). Surname Hill. B. 1871, s. 1874. *Heir*, E. of Hillsborough, s. C. *East Hampstead Park, Wokingham.*
- Drogheda, Ponsonby William**, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Moore. B. 1846, s. 1892. Ex-Pres. Navy League. I.R.P. '99. *Heir*, Viscount Moore, s. *Moore Abbey, Co. Kildare.*
- Ducie, Henry Haughton Reynolds**, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Reynolds-Moreton. B. 1857, s. 1906. G.C.V.O., D.L., J.P.; M.P. Gloucester, 1880-5. *Heir*, Henry Haughton Reynolds, Lord Moreton, s. L. U. *Tortworth Court, Falfield, Gloucestershire; 16, Portman Square, W. Brooks's, Travellers', Athenæum.*
- Dudley, William Humble**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Surname Ward. B. 1867, s. 1885. *m.* Rachel, *d. of* Charles Gurney, Esq., '91; Par. Sec. Board of Trade '95-1902; served in S. Africa 1900 as D.A.A.G. of Imp. Yeo.; res. 1901; Lord-Lieut. of Ireland 1902-5. P.C. *Heir*, Visct. Ednam, s. C. *Willey Court, Stourport, Worcester; 7, Carlton Gardens.*
- Dufferin, Terence John Temple**, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). Surname Hamilton - Temple - Blackwood. B. 1866, s. 1902. Was in the Diplomatic Service; now in Foreign Office. *Heir-pres.*, Lord Ian Basil Gawaine Temple-Blackwood, bro. *Clandeboyne, co. Down. 75, Cadogan Square, S.W.*
- Dunally, Henry O'Callaghan**, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Prittie. B. 1851, s. 1885. I.R.P. '91. L.L. Tipperary. *Heir*, Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, Lieut. Rifle Brigade, s. C. *Kilboy, Nenagh, United Service.*
- Dunboyne, Robert St. John Fitzwalter**, 25th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1899. I.R.P. Called bar Inner Temple '69; formerly Senior Master Supreme Court of Judicature

- and King's Remembrancer. *Heir*, Commander Hon. Fitzwalter G. P. Butler, R.N., s. *Ouseley Lodge, Old Windsor; Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare.*
- Dundonald**, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Surname Cochrane. B. 1852, s. 1885. S.R.P.; served in 2nd Life Guards, and in Nile expedition and Stewart's desert march; joined Natal Army, '99, commanded Mounted Brigade of Natal Army during the fighting in Natal and the Transvaal, and with his Brigade led the final advance into Ladysmith. Promoted Maj.-Gen.; C.B.; Comdr. of the Canadian Militia 1902-4; C.V.O. *Heir*, Lord Cochrane, s. L.U. *Ottawa, Canada; Gwyrrch Castle, Abergele, North Wales; 34, Portman Square, Brooks's, Travellers', New (Edinburgh).*
- Dunedin**, Andrew Graham, 1st L. of, Stenton, co. Perth (cr. 1905). Surname Graham-Murray. B. 1849. E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb. Called to Scottish Bar '74; Solicitor-Gen. Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; Lord Advocate '96-1903; Sec. for Scotland 1903-5; Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session 1905, P.C. '96. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Keeper Great Seal of Principality of Scotland. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. Ronald T. Graham-Murray, s. 7, *Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh; Stenton, Perthshire.*
- Dunleath**, Henry Lyle, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Mulholland. B. 1854, s. 1895. D.L. and M.P. Londonderry Co., North Div., '85-95. *Heir*, Hon. Andrew E. S. Mulholland, s. C. *Ballywalter Park, Co. Down.*
- Dunmore**, Alexander Edward, 8th E. of (cr. 1686). Sits as Ld. Dunmore (1831). Surname Murray. B. 1871, s. 1907. Major 16th Lancers, served in Soudan, India, and S. Africa. V.C. '97. C. *Carlton.*
- Dunraven and Mount Earl**, Windham Thomas, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Kenry (1866). Surname Wyndham-Quin. B. 1841, s. 1871. K.P.; formerly Life Guards; served in S. Africa 1900 as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo. Under-Sec. Colonies '85-6; contested the America Cup '95. L.L. Limerick; P.C. Ireland '99; member Irish Land Conference 1902; Chairman Irish Reform Association 1904; K.P., C.M.G. *Heir*, Col. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, M.P., c. *Adare Manor, co. Limerick; Dunraven Castle, Bridgend, Glam. 10, Connaught Place, Hyde Park, C. Carlton.*
- Dunsandle and Clanconal**, James Frederick, 4th L. (cr. 1845). Surname Daly. B. 1849, s. 1894. I.P.
- Dunsany**, Edward John Moreton Drax, 18th B. (cr. 1439). Surname Plunkett. B. 1878, s. 1899, served in S. Africa '99. m. 1904, Lady Beatrice Child Villiers, d. 7th Earl of Jersey. *Heir*, Hon. Randal A. A. Plunkett. *Dunsany Castle, co. Meath, Carlton.*
- Durham**, Handley Carr Glyn, 85th Bp. of. (See founded 635.) Surname Moule. B. 1841. E. Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and ex-Fellow; ex-Norrisian Professor of Divinity and Fellow of St. Catherine's College; Principal of Ridley Hall, '80-99. Has been select preacher both at Oxford and at Cambridge, and was Hon. Chaplain to the late Queen. Author of commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians in the Cambridge Bible, that on the Epistle to the Romans in the Expositor's Bible, and a work on "Outlines of Christian Doctrine." *The Castle, Bishop Auckland.*
- Durham**, John George, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Surname Lambton. B. 1855, s. 1879. L.L. Co. Durham. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., bro. L. *Turf, Guards'.*
- Dynevor**, Arthur de Cardonnell, 6th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Rice. B. 1836, s. 1878. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. Rice, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Dysart**, William John Manners, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). Surname Tollemache. B. 1859, s. 1878. S.P. *Heiress*, Lady A. Tollemache-Scott, sis. *Buckminster Park, Grantham; Ham House, Richmond, Surrey.*
- Ebury**, Robert Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1857). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1834, s. 1893. M.P. Westminster '65-74; D.L. Northampton. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Victor Grosvenor, s. *Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts.*
- Efingham**, Henry Alexander Gordon, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Howard. B. 1866, s. 1898. *Heir*, Gordon F. H. C. Howard, c. *Tusmore Park, Bicester; Thundercliffe Grange, Rotherham, Yorkshire. Travellers', Bachelors'.*
- Egerton**, Wilbraham, 1st E. Surname Egerton. Cr. 1897, Earl Egerton of Tatton and Visct. Salford. B. 1832, s. (as 2nd Baron) 1883. M.P. North Cheshire '58-68, Mid Cheshire '68-83; Ecclesiastical Commr. '80; Past Prov. Grand Master of Cheshire, and Past Prov. Grand Mark Master of England; Chm. Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund to 1906; Chm. Royal Commn. on the Port of London 1900, res. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., bro. C. *Tatton Park, Knutsford; 7, St. James's Square, S.W. Carlton.*
- Eglington and Winton**, George Arnulph, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). Sits as E. of Winton (1859). Surname Montgomerie. B. 1848, s. 1892. L.L. Ayrshire. *Heir*, L. Montgomerie, s. *Eglington Castle, Irvine, Ayrshire.*
- Egmont**, Augustus Arthur, 8th E. of (cr. 1733). Sits as Ld. Lovell and Holland (1762). Surname Perceval. B. 1856, s. 1897. *Heir*, Charles John Perceval, Esq., bro. *Cowdray Park, Midhurst, Sussex.*
- Eldon**, John, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Surname Scott. B. 1845, s. 1854. *Heir*, John Scott, Visct. Encombe, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- Elgin and Kincardine**, Victor Alexander, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Elgin (1849). Surname Bruce. B. 1849, s. 1863. P.C., K.G.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Treas. of Household and First Commr. of Works '86; L.L. Fife; Gov.-Gen. of India '94-99; D.C.L. Oxford '99; LL.D. Aberdeen 1906, Cambridge and Glasgow 1907. Chairman War Commission 1902; Chairman Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904; Colonial Sec. Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Lord Bruce, s. L. 18, *Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.; Broomhall, Dunfermline. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- *Elibank**, Montolieu Fox, 10th Lord (cr. 1643). Surname Oliphant-Murray. B. 1840, s. 1871. S.P.; ex-commander R.N.; L.L. Peeblesshire. *Heir*, Hon. A. W. C. Oliphant-Murray, M.P., Master of Elibank, s. C. *Darn Hall, Eddleston, N.B. United Service.*
- Ellenborough**, Edward Downes, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Law. B. 1841, s. 1902. Retired Commander; served in the Baltic during the Crimean War, in the China War '57-61, and in the Ashantee War '73-4. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. Cecil H. Law, C.B., bro. 8, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.; The Cottage, Warsash, S. Hants. Travellers', Naval and Military, etc.*

Ellesmere, Francis Charles Granville, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Surname Egerton. B. 1847, s. 1862. *Heir*, Visct. Brackley, s. C. *Bridge-water House, Cleveland Square, S.W. Travellers*.

Elphinstone, Sidney Herbert, 16th L. (cr. 1509). Sits as Ld. Elphinstone (1885). Surname Elphinstone. B. 1869, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Mountstuart W. Elphinstone, *bro.* *Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. Carlton, Marlborough*.

***Ely**, F. H., 6th Bp. of. (See founded 1109.) Surname Chase. B. 1853. App. 1905. E. Christ's Coll., Camb.; Powis medal for Latin verse, 8th in 1st class Classical Tripos '76; ordained deacon '76, priest '77; curate of Sherborne, then of St. Michael's, Cambridge; lecturer on theology at Pembroke Coll. '81; first tutor of the Cambridge Clergy Training School '84, Principal '87-1901; Norrisian Professor of Divinity 1901; President Queens' Coll. 1901; Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. 1902-4; Bp. 1905-*m.* Charlotte, *e.d.* late Rev. G. Armitage '77. Author "Lord's Prayer in the Early Church," "Credibility of the Book of the Acts," etc. *Palace, Ely*.

Ely, John Henry, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Loftus (1801). Surname Loftus. B. 1852, s. 1889. *Heir*, Lord G. H. Loftus, *bro.* C. 7, *St. Katherine's, Regent's Park S.W.; Loftus Hall, co. Wexford; Ely Lodge, co. Fermanagh; Royal St. George's, Kingstown, Ireland*.

Emly, Thomas William Gaston, 2nd L. (cr. 1874). Surname Monsell. B. 1858, s. 1894. *m.* '81, Frances Vincent, *y.d.* of the late John Power, Esq. L. *Tervoe, Co. Limerick. Athenæum*.

Enniskillen, Lowry Egerton, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Ld. Grinstead (1815). Surname Cole. B. 1845, s. 1886. K.P. M.P. Enniskillen '80-85 *Heir*, Visct. Cole, s. C. *Carlton*.

Erne, John Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Sits as Lord Fermanagh (1876). Surname Crichton. B. 1839, s. 1885. K.P.; P.C. (Ireland); M.P. Enniskillen '68-80, Fermanagh '80-85; Lord of the Treasury '76-80; L.L. Fermanagh. *Heir*, Visct. Crichton, s. *Crom Castle, Newtown-Butler; 21, Knightsbridge, S.W. C. Carlton*.

Erroll, Charles Gore, 19th E. of (cr. 1452). Sits as Ld. Kilmarnock (1831). Surname Hay. B. 1852, s. 1891. K.T., C.B. Cornet Royal Horse Guards '69; Col. Commanding '91; hered. Lord High Constable of Scotland; Lord-in-Waiting 1903-5; served in S. Africa 1900-1. Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen. *Heir*, L. Kilmarnock, s. *Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire; 20, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*

Erskine, William Macnaghten, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Erskine. B. 1841, s. 1882. *Heir*, Hon. M. Erskine, s. C. *Carlton; Naval and Military*.

Esher, Reginald Baliol, 2nd V. (cr. 1897). Surname Brett. B. 1852; s. 1899. M.P. Penryn '80-'85; Permanent Sec. Office of Works '05-1902; Dep. Gov. and Constable of Windsor Castle; G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; member of War Commission 1902 and Chairman War Office Reconstitution Committee 1903; Permanent member Imperial Defence Committee. He was joint editor of the correspondence of H.M. Queen Victoria published in 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Oliver S. Baliol Brett, s. *Orchard Lea, Windsor Forest; The Roman Camp, Callander; 2, Tilney Street, W.*

Essex, George Devereux de Vere, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Surname Capell. B. 1857, s. 1892. served in S. Africa with the Imp. Yeo. 1900, Commdg. Yeo. Brig. *Heir*, Visct. Malden, s. *Cassibury Park, Herts*.

Estcourt, George Thomas John, 1st Baron (cr. 1903). Surname Sotheron-Estcourt. B. 1839. E. Harrow and Ball. Coll. Oxford. M.P. Wilts N. '74-'85. C. *Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire*.

Eversley, George John, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Shaw-Lefevre. B. 1832. M.P. Reading '63-'85; Bradford, Central D., '86-'95; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '66; Sec. to Board of Trade '68-'71; Home Sec. '71; Sec. to Admiralty '71-4, and April-Nov. '80; First Commr. of Works '80-'84, and again '92-4; Postmaster-General '84-5; Pres. Local Govt. Board '94-5; Benchur Inner Temple. *Abbots-worthy House, King's Worthy, Winchester*.

***Exeter**, Archibald, 64th Bp. of. (See founded 1050.) Surname Robertson. B. 1853, app. 1903; s. the late G. S. Robertson, M.A., Exeter Coll., Oxford. Late scholar Trin. Coll., Oxford. B.A. (1st-class Lit Hum.) '76, M.A. '79, D.D. '97. Formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Principal of Bp. Hatfield's Hall, Durham, '83-'97; of King's Coll., London '97-1903; Vice-Chancellor Univ. of London, 1902-3; Hon. D.D. (Durham) '93; Hon. LL.D. (Glas.) 1901. Author "Regnum Dei" (Bampton Lectures) and other publications. *The Palace, Exeter*.

Exeter, William Thomas Brownlow, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). Surname Cecil. B. 1876, s. 1898. Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterboro' '98. *Heir*, Lord Burghley, s. *Burghley House, near Stamford; 14, Ashley Gardens, S.W.*

Exmouth, Edward Addington Hargreaves, 5th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Pellew. B. 1890, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. W. Pellew, *un. Canonieign, Dunsford, Exeter*.

Faber, Edmund Beckett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Faber. B. 1847; E. Eton and Trinity College. Camb.; M.P. Hants, Andover D., 1901-5; a director of the L. & N.W. Ry.; Chairman of the *Yorkshire Post*; Chairman English County Bankers' Association, and senior partner in Beckett & Co., Leeds and York. *Belvedere, Harrogate; 19, Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W.*

***Fairfax**, Albert Kirby, 12th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Fairfax. B. in Maryland, 1870, s. 1900. S.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. E. Fairfax, *bro.* 107, *East 45th Street, New York City; Union Club, New York*.

Falkland, Byron Plantagenet, 12th V. (cr. 1620), and Lord Cary. Surname Cary. B. 1845, s. 1886. S.R.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 4th Batt. Yorks Regt. '91-6; D.L. and J.P. North Riding Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s. 76, *Eaton Square. Carlton, Marlborough*.

Falmouth, Evelyn Edward Thomas, 7th V. (cr. 1720). Surname Boscawen. B. 1847, s. 1889. C.B.; late Col. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in Egyptian Campaign '82, Nile Exped. '84; Major-General; retired 1902; K.C.V.O., C.B. *Heir*, Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s.

***Farnham**, Arthur Kenlis, 11th L. (cr. 1756). Surname Maxwell. B. 1879, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Edward S. J. Maxwell, *bro.* *Farnham, Cavan*.

Farquhar, Horace Brand, 1st L. (cr. 1898). Surname Farquhar, G.C.V.O., Master of H.M.'s

- Household. B. 1844; a s. of Sir Walter Minto-Farquhar. Formerly Director of the British S. Africa Co., res. '98; M.P. West Marylebone '95-98; cr. a Baronet '92. P.C. 1907. 7, *Grosvenor Square, W.*; *Castle Rising, King's Lynn.*
- Farrer**, Thomas Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Farrer. B. 1859, s. 1899. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Claude Farrer, s. L. *Abinger Hall, Dorking, Athenæum, New University, National Liberal.*
- *Fermoy**, Edward Fitz-Edmund Burke, 2nd L. (cr. 1856). Surname Roche. B. 1850, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. B. Roche, bro. L. *Kildare Street Club.*
- Ferrers**, Sewallis Edward, 10th E., Visct. Tamworth (cr. 1711) (and a Bart. cr. 1611). Surname Shirley. B. 1847, s. 1859. *Heir*, W. K. Shirley, c. C. *Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. Carlton, Junior Carlton.*
- Feverisham**, William Ernest, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Surname Duncombe. B. 1829, s. as 3rd L. '67; M.P. E. Retford '52-7, N. Riding Yorks. '59-67. *Heir*, Visct. Helmsley, g.s. C. *Carlton.*
- *french**, Charles A. T. R. J. J., 6th L. (cr. 1798). Surname french. B. 1868, s. 1893. s. of 5th Lord. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. John Martin Valentine french, b. 1872.
- Fife**, Alexander William George, 1st D. of (cr. 1889). Surname Duff. B. 1849. K.T.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; M.P. Elgin '74-9; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '80-81; L.L. and Cus. Rot. Co. of London 1900; L.L. Elgin '72-1902; D. of U.K. '89; formerly Vice-Pres. of the British South Africa Co., res. '98; m. Princess Louise, c. d. of H.M. the King, July 27th, '89; has two daughters, the elder being Her Highness Princess Alexandra, b. '91, who is h.p. to the dukedom and Macduff earldom. L.U. On Nov. 9th, 1905, H.M. the King directed that H.R.H. Princess Louise should bear the style and title of "Princess Royal, and her daughters be styled "Highness" and "Princess." *Mar Lodge, Braemar; Montcoffer House, Banff, N.B.; 15, Portman Square, W.*
- Fingall**, Arthur James Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Fingall (1831). Surname Plunkett. B. 1859, s. 1881. Lieut. Imp. Yeo. in the S. African campaign 1900. *Heir*, Hon. O. J. H. Plunkett (Lord Killeen), s. *Brooks's.*
- Fitzhardinge**, Charles Paget Fitzhardinge, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Fitzhardinge. B. 1830, s. 1896. M.P. Gloucester '62-5. *Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.*
- Fitzmaurice**, Edmond George Petty, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1846. Liberal M.P. for Calne '68-85; Wilts N. Div. '98-1905; Plenipotentiary Danube Conference '83; Under Foreign Sec. '82-5; Chairman Grand Committees, 1901; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs Dec. 1905. *Leigh House, Bradford, Wilts. Brooks's.*
- Fitzwilliam**, Wm. Chas. De Mure, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Surname Wentworth-Fitzwilliam. B. 1872, s. 1902. Served in S. Africa with 4th Batt. Oxon Light Infantry in 1900, D.S.O.; M.P. Wakefield '95-1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. H. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, un. L.U. *Wentworth, Woodhouse, Rotherham; Coolattin, Shillelagh, Ireland; 4, Grosvenor Square, W. Bachelors', Pratt's, York, Kildare St., Dublin; Brooks's, and Turf.*
- Foley**, Fitzalan Charles John, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Foley. B. 1852, s. 1905. Formerly
- Capt. and Hon. Major 3rd Batt. Derbyshire Regt. *Heir*, Gerald Henry Foley, c. *Ruxley Lodge, Claygate, Surrey. Travellers'.*
- Forbes**, Horace Courtenay Gammell, 19th L. (cr. 1442). Surname Forbes. B. 1829, s. 1868. Premier baron of Scotland. *Heir*, Hon. A. M. Forbes, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Forester**, Cecil Theodore, 5th L. (cr. 1821). Surname Weld-Forester. B. 1842, s. 1894. M.P. Wenlock '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. George C. B. Weld-Forester, s. C. *Willey Park, Brosely, Salop; Rose Bank, Birchingdon-on-Sea Thanel. Carlton, Cocoa Tree.*
- Fortescue**, Hugh Fortescue, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Surname Fortescue. B. 1854, s. 1906; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. (M.A.); Lord-Lieut. and C.A. Devon; M.P. Tiverton '81-85, Tavistock '85-92. *Heir*, Viscount Ebrington, s. *Castle Hill, N. Devon; 36, Lowndes Street, S.W. Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- *Frankfort de Montmorency**, Willoughby John Horace, 4th V. (cr. 1816). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1868, s. 1902. I.P.; served in Burma '91-2; with the Tirah expedition '97-8; attached to the Egyptian army.
- Gage**, Henry Charles, 5th V. (cr. 1720). Sits as Ld. Gage (1790). Surname Gage. B. 1854, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Rainald Gage, s. C. *Frile, Lewes, Sussex. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Gainsborough**, Charles William Francis, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). Surname Noel. B. 1850, s. 1881. Served 10th Hussars; Chm. Rutland C.C. *Heir*, Visct. Campden, s. C. *Easton Park, Oakham. Carlton; Junior United Service.*
- Galloway**, Randolph Henry, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). Sits as Lord Stewart of Garlies (1796). Surname Stewart. B. 1836, s. 1901. Capt. 42nd Royal Highlanders '64; retired '76, Crimean and Indian Mutiny medals. *Heir*, Randolph Algernon Ronald, Lord Garlies, s. *Galloway House, Garlieston, N.B.; Cumloiden, Newton Stewart N.B.; and Glen Trool Lodge, Bargrennan N.B., 44, Clarges Street, Mayfair, W.*
- Galway**, George Edmund Milnes, 7th V. (cr. 1727). C.B. Sits as Lord Monckton (1887). Surname Monckton-Arundell. B. 1844, s. 1876. M.P. North Notts. '72-85; peer of the U.K. '87; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Hon. Col. (Col. commanding, '82-1904) Sherwood Rangers I. Yeomanry. *Heir*, Hon. G. V. Monckton-Arundell, s. C. *Serlby Hall, Bawtry, Yorks. Carlton.*
- *Garvagh**, Charles John Spencer George, 3rd L. (cr. 1818). Surname Canning. B. 1852, s. 1871. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. S. G. Canning, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Gerard**, Frederic John, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Gerard. B. 1883, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Gerard-Diconson, un. *Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent; Garswood, Warrington.*
- Gifford**, Edric Frederic, 3rd L. (cr. 1824). Surname Gifford. B. 1849, s. 1872. V.C.; served in Ashantee and Zulu wars; Col. Sec. Western Australia '80-83, Gibraltar '84-8, Leeward Islands '88. *Heir*, Hon. E. B. Gifford, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Glantawe**, John Jones, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Jenkins. B. 1835. Mayor of Swansea '69-70, '79-80, '80-81; member Governing Body Intermed. and Technical Education; Harbour Trust (Chairman '91-8); Chairman Metal Exchange, Swansea; hon. freeman Swansea '95; M.P. Carmarthen District

- '82-86 and '95-1900. *The Grange, Swansea*; 13, *Cadogan Place, S.W. Reform.*
- Glanusk**, Joseph Henry Russell, 2nd L. (cr. 1899). Surname Bailey. B. 1864, s. 1906. Capt. Grenadier Guards; served S. Africa 1900. *Heir*, Hon. Wilfred Russell Bailey, s. C. *Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Brecknock.*
- Glasgow**, David, 7th E. of (cr. 1703) and Baron Boyle (cr. 1699) in the peerage of Scotland. Surname Boyle. B. 1833, s. 1890. Ret. Capt. R.N.; served in Russian and China wars; Gov. New Zealand '92-7; cr. Baron Fairlie, in the peerage of the U.K., '97. *Heir*, Visct. Kelburn, s. *Kelburne, Fairlie, N.B. Carlton and U.S. Clubs.*
- Glenesk**, Algernon, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Borthwick. B. 1830. Is proprietor of the *Morning Post*; President Newspaper Press Fund; knighted '80; created a baronet '87; M.P. S. Kensington '85-95. C. 139, *Piccadilly, W. Carlton, St. James's.*
- ***Gloucester**, Edgar Charles Sumner, 32nd Bp. of. Surname Gibson. B. 1848. E. Charterhouse and Trin. Coll. Oxford; deacon '71, priest '72; Chaplain Wells Theological Coll. '71, Vice-Principal '74, Principal '80; Lecturer Leeds Clergy School '76-80; Preb. of Wells '80-1905; Vicar of Leeds '95-1905; appointed Bp. March 1905; Select Preacher at Oxford '93-95; Chaplain-in-Ord. to the King 1901-5. Author of an Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles and a Commentary on the Book of Job. A High Churchman. Member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline. *Palace, Gloucester. Athenæum and Royal Societies.*
- Gormanston**, Jenico Edward Joseph, 15th V. (cr. 1478). Sits as Ld. Gormanston (1868). Surname Preston. B. 1879, s. 1907. C. *Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan, and Whitewood House, Nobber, Ireland.*
- ***Gort**, John Standish Surtees Prendergast, 6th V. (cr. 1816). Surname Vereker. B. 1886, s. 1902. I.P. Lieut. Grenadier Guards. *Heir*, Hon. Standish R. G. Vereker, b. *East Cowes Castle, Isle of Wight. Guards' and Bachelors'.*
- Goschen**, George Joachim, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Goschen. B. 1866, s. 1907. M.P. East Grinstead D. '95-1906; Aide-de-Camp to Lord Roberts in S. Africa 1900-4. *Heir*, George Joachim, s. C. *Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst. Athenæum and Carlton.*
- Gosford**, Archibald Brabazon Sparrow, 4th E. of (cr. 1806); (cr. a Bart. of Nova Scotia 1628, Viscount 1776). Sits as Baron Worlingham (1835). Surname Acheson. B. 1841, s. 1864. K.P.; Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra; L.L. co. Armagh; Vice-Admiral of Ulster. *Heir*, Visct. Acheson, s. 22, *Mansfield Street, W.; Gosford Castle, Ireland. Travellers', Turf, and R.Y.S. Cowes.*
- Gough**, Hugh, 3rd V. (cr. 1849). Surname Gough. B. 1849, s. 1895. Minister Resident at Dresden and Coburg till 1907; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh W. Gough, s. *Loughcutra Castle, co. Galway. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Grafton**, Augustus Charles Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Fitzroy. B. 1821, s. 1882. K.G.; C.B.; General ret'd.; Equerry to the late Queen '49-82, Hon. Equerry '82-1901, and since to H.M. the King. *Heir*, E. of Euston, s. C. 6, *Chesterfield Gardens, W.; Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire; Euston Hall, Suffolk. Travellers', United Service.*
- Granard**, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, 8th E. of (cr. 1684). Sits as Baron Granard (1806). Is also Visct. Granard and Baron Clanehugh (I.P.), and a Nova Scotia Bart. Surname Forbes. B. 1874, s. 1889. Served in South African War; late A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905-7; Master of the Horse Aug. 1907. P.C. Minister assisting Postmaster-General since Feb. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. R. G. B. Forbes, bro. (b. 1877), Capt. and Gordon Highlanders. *Castle Forbes, co. Longford. Turf, Guards'.*
- Grantley**, John Richard Brinsley, 5th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Norton. B. 1855, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. Richard H. Brinsley Norton, s. C. *Oakley Hall, Cirencester, Glos.; Elton Manor, Notts; Markenfield Hall, Ripon, Yorks.*
- Granville**, Granville George, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). Surname Leveson-Gower. B. 1872, s. 1891. Attaché in H.M. Diplomatic Service Jan. '94, 3rd Sec. Jan. '96; 2nd Sec. Nov. '98, 1st Sec. Nov. 1905; a Lord-in-Waiting '95 and Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, bro. L. *Kensington Palace, W.*
- ***Graves**, Henry Cyril Percy, 5th L. (cr. 1794). Surname Graves. B. 1847, s. 1904. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, s. C. 39, *Lennox Gardens, S.W. Bachelors', Carlton.*
- ***Gray**, Eveleen, Baroness (cr. 1445) in the peerage of Scotland. B. 1841. Surname Smith-Gray. m. '63, J. MacLaren Stuart Smith; s. 14th E. of Moray in the barony '95; assumed with her husband the additional name and arms of Gray '97. *Heir*, Hon. J. MacLaren Stuart Gray, s. *Brownwood, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford; 14, Boltions, S.W.*
- Grenfell**, Francis Wallace, 1st L. (cr. 1902). B. 1841; s. of Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell; m. (1) '87, a d. (since deceased) of General R. Blucher Wood; (2) 1903, Hon. Aline Majendie, d. of Lady Margaret Majendie; Ensign 60th Rifles '59, Col. '82, Major-Gen. '89; served Kaffir War '78, Zulu War '79, Transvaal Campaign '81-2, Egyptian Expedition '82, Nile Expedition '84; Sirdar Egyptian Army '85 and '98; in command of the Force in Egypt '97-8; Gov. of Malta, '89-1903; Commander 4th Army Corps, 1903; Commander Forces in Ireland, 1904-7; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., LL.D. Camb. *Heir*, Hon. Pascoe Grenfell, s. *The Royal Hospital, Dublin; Butler's Court, Beaconsfield. Army and Navy, Travellers'.*
- Greville**, Algernon William Fulke, 2nd L. (cr. 1860). Surname Greville. B. 1841, s. 1883. M.P. Westmeath '65-74; Groom-in-Waiting '68-73; a Lord of the Treasury '73-4. *Heir*, Capt. R. H. F. Greville, M.V.O., s. *Clanehugh, Mullingar; 39, Draycott Place, S.W. Brooks's, Kildare Street.*
- Grey**, Albert Henry George, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Grey. B. 1851, s. 1894. First-class Senior Law and Hist. Tripos Camb. '74; m. '77, Alice, 3rd d. Mr. R. S. Holford, M.P., M.P. S. Northumberland '80-85, Tyneside, '85-6; Governor-General of Canada and G.C.M.G. 1904. *Heir*, Visct. Howick, s. *Howick House, Lesbury, Northumberland.*
- Grey de Ruthyn**, Rawdon George Grey, 24th L. (cr. 1324). Surname Clifton. B. 1858, s. 1887. Hereditary Bearer of the Gold Spurs at the Coronations. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Talbot

- Clifton, bro. C. *Warton Hall, Lytham; Mount Bellew, Co. Galway, Ireland. Carlton.*
- Grimthorpe**, Ernest William, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Beckett. B. 1856, nephew of 1st L. and s. late Mr. W. Beckett, M.P. M.P. Whitby Div. '85-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeomanry 1900; memb. War Office Organisation Commn. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Ralph W. E. Beckett, b. 1891, s. 11, *Connaught Place, W.; Carlton and Turf.*
- Guilford**, Frederick George, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Surname North. B. 1876, s. 1885. m. Mary Violet, e. d. of the late W. Hargrave Pawson. *Heir*, Francis George, Lord North, s. *Waldershare Park, Dover; Glemham Hall, Wickham Market, Suffolk.*
- ***Guillamore**, Hardrees Standish, 5th V. (cr. 1831). Surname O'Grady. B. 1841, s. 1877. I.P.; formerly R.A. *Heir*, Hon. F. S. O'Grady, bro. *Cahir Guillamore, Kilmallock, co. Limerick.*
- Gwydyr**, Peter Robert, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Burrell. B. 1810, s. 1870. *Heir*, Hon. Willoughby Burrell, s. L.U. *Stoke Park, Ipswich.*
- Haddington**, George, 11th E. of (cr. 1619). Surname Arden-Baillie-Hamilton. B. 1827, s. 1870. S.R.P.; K.T.; L.L. Haddingtonshire; A.D.C. to the King. *Heir*, Lord Binning, s. C. *Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. Carlton.*
- Haldon**, Lawrence William, 3rd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Palk. B. 1869, s. 1903. Formerly Capt. Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt.; served in S. Africa 1901-2 with 8th Batt. Imp. Yeo. m. '93, Lidiana, d. of Col. J. W. Maichle. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s. L.
- Halifax**, Charles Lindley, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). Surname Wood. B. 1839, s. 1885. Pres. English Church Union; Eccles. Com. '86. *Heir*, Hon. Edward F. L. Wood, s. *Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- Halsbury**, Hardinge Stanley, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). Surname Giffard. B. 1825. P.C.; M.P. Launceston '77-85; Sol.-Gen. '75-80; Ld. Chancellor '85-6, '86-92, and '95-1905; E. Merton Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '50; Q.C. '65; South Wales and Chester Circuit; engaged in the Overend, Gurney, and Tichborne cases; created Baron Halsbury on his elevation to the Woolsack '85, and Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91. *Heir*, Viscount Tiverton, s. C. 4, *Ennismore Gardens, S.W. Carlton.*
- ***Hambleton**, Emily, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Widow of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith; peerage conferred in recognition of the public services of her late husband. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s. 23, *Belgrave Square, London.*
- Hamilton and Brandon**, Alfred Douglas, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). Sits as D. of Brandon (1711). Surname Douglas-Hamilton. B. 1862, s. 1895. Is premier peer of Scotland, and heret. Keeper of Holyrood Palace. *Heir*, Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, s. (b. 1903). *Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire; Old Lodge, Salisbury, Wilts.*
- Hamilton of Dalzell**, Gavin George, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Hamilton. B. 1872, s. 1900. Served in Imp. Yeo., S. Africa; Lord-in-Waiting Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Leslie d'Henin Hamilton, bro. *Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B.; 31, Curzon Street, W. Turf, Guards', Brooks's, Arthur's, Bachelors'.*
- Hampden**, Thomas Walter, 3rd V. (cr. 1884). Surname Brand. Is also Baron Dacre. B. 1869, s. 1906. Was in 10th Hussars; was Brigade Adjutant and Cavalry Brigade, Canterbury, and served in Boer War. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Brand, s. *The Hoo, Welwyn, Herts.*
- Hampton**, Herbert Stuart, 4th L. (cr. 1874). Surname Pakington. B. 1883, s. 1906. Lieut. Rifle Brigade. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Charles Swinton Pakington, bro. *Waresley Court, Kidderminster.*
- ***Harberton**, James Spencer, 6th V. (cr. 1791). Surname Pomeroy. B. 1836, s. 1862. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, s. 108, *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- Hardinge**, Henry Charles, 3rd V. (cr. 1846). Surname Hardinge. B. 1857, s. 1894. Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade; served in the Nile Exped. ('85) with Camel Corps. *Heir*, Hon. Henry R. Hardinge, s. *South Park, Penshurst, Kent.*
- Hardwicke**, John Manners, 7th E. of (cr. 1754, Baron 1733). Surname Yorke. B. 1840, s. 1904. Capt. R.N. (retired); m. '69, Edith, d. of late Mr. Alexander Oswald. *Heir*, Charles Alexander, Visct. Royston, s. 52, *Rulland Gate, S.W.; Sydney Lodge, Hamble, Southampton.*
- Harewood**, Henry Ulick, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Surname Lascelles. B. 1846, s. 1892. Hon. Col. Yorks Hussars Yeo. Cav.; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Lascelles, s. *Harewood House, Hanover Square.*
- Harlech**, George Ralph Charles, 3rd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Ormsby-Gore. B. 1855, s. 1904. M.P. Shropshire, Oswestry Div. 1901-4; L.L. co. Leitrim; Major Shropsh. Yeo. since '97. *Heir*, Hon. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., s. C. *Brogyntyn, Oswestry; 37, Chesham Place, S.W. Carlton.*
- Harrington**, Charles Augustus, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Surname Stanhope. B. 1844, s. 1881. Col. Cheshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Harris**, George Robert Canning, 4th L. (cr. 1815). Surname Harris. B. 1851, s. 1872. Chairman of Quarter Sessions, East Kent; Col. commanding E. Kent Yeomanry; appointed Chairman Yeomanry Committee 1900; well-known cricketer; Under-Sec. for India '85-6; Under-Sec. for War '86-9; Gov. of Bombay '90-95; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-1901; G.C.S.I. '95; D.A.G. Imperial Yeo. 1900-01. *Heir*, Hon. George St. Vincent Harris, s. C. *Belmont, Faversham, Kent. Carlton.*
- Harrowby**, John Herbert Dudley, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). Surname Ryder. B. 1864, s. 1900. Partner in the banking firm of Coutts & Co.; M.P. Gravesend '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Visct. Sandon, s. *Sandon Hall, Stafford; Norton House, Campden, Glos. Travellers', Carlton.*
- Hastings**, Albert Edward Delaval, 21st L. (cr. 1289). Surname Astley. B. Nov. 24th, 1882, s. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. Jacob J. Astley, bro. C. *Mellon Constable, Norfolk; Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. Carlton, Bachelors'.*
- Hatherton**, Edward George Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1835). Surname Littleton. B. 1842, s. 1888. C.M.G.; Hon. Commr. in Lunacy '90-98; Chm. C.C. and Quarter Sessions Staffs. *Heir*, Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, s. U. *Teddesley, Penkridge, Stafford. Travellers'.*
- Haversham**, Arthur Divett, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hayter. B. 1835. E. Eton and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (M.A. '59); entered

- Grenadier Guards '56, retired '66; sat for Wells '65-8, Bath '73-85, and Walsall '93 5 and 1900-5; Lord of the Treasury '80-82; Financial Secretary to the War Office '82-85; P.C. '94; Chairman Public Accounts Committee 1901-5. *South Hill Park, Bracknell, Berks; Linslade Manor, Leighton Buzzard; Trevena, Tintagel; and 9, Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Hawarden, Robert Henry**, 5th Viscount (cr. 1791) and Baron de Montalt (cr. 1785). Surname Maude. I.P. B. 1842, s. 1905. Retired Hon. Lieut.-Col. 1st Batt. Roy. Fusiliers '84. *Heir*, Hon. Robert Cornwallis Maude, s. *White Hill Chase, West Liss, Hants.*
- Hawke, Martin Bladen**, 7th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Hawke. B. 1860, s. 1887. Capt. Yorks County cricket team. *Heir*, Commander Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., bro. C. *Wighill Park, Tadcaster. Carlton, Bachelors', Yorkshire.*
- Headfort, Geoffrey Thomas**, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Kenlis (1831). Surname Tylour. B. 1878, s. 1894. *Heir*, Earl of Bective, s. C. *Headfort House, Kells, Co. Meath; The Lodge, Virginia, Co. Cavan.*
- Headley, Charles Mark Allanson**, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Winn. B. 1845, s. 1877. J.P. Essex, Middlesex, and Kerry; late Capt. Com. Light Horse H.A.C., and Lieut.-Col. Com. 4th Battalion North Munster Fusiliers; I.R.P. '83. *Heir*, R. G. Allanson-Winn, Esq., c. C. 44 and 53, *Digby Mansion, Hammersmith; Aghadoe House, Killarney; Warley Lodge, Brentwood, Essex.*
- Hemphill, Charles Hare**, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Hemphill. E. Trin. Coll., Dublin (1st Gold Medalist and 1st Classical Moderator); called to Irish Bar '45; Q.C. '60; Serjeant-at-Law '82; Bench of King's Inns; M.P. North Tyrone '95-1905; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92-5; P.C. Ireland '95. *Clifton House, Shankill, co. Dublin, and 65, Merrion Square, Dublin. Reform, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green, Royal St. George Yacht.*
- Heneage, Edward**, 1st L. (cr. 1896). Surname Heneage. B. 1840. P.C.; M.P. Lincoln '65-8, Grimsby '80-92, '93-5; entered 1st Life Guards '57; retired '63; Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-Pres. of the Commn. on Agriculture '86. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. George Heneage, s. L.U. *Hainton Hall, Lincoln.*
- Henley, Frederick**, 4th L. (cr. 1799). Sits as Ld. Northington (1885). Surname Henley. B. 1849, s. 1898. Attaché '68-73. *Heir*, Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley, bro.
- Henniker, Charles Henry Chandos**, 6th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Henniker-Major. B. 1872, s. 1902. Sits as Lord Hartismere; Capt. 3rd Battn. Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own). *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Arthur George Henniker-Major, bro. *Thornham Hall, near Eye, Suffolk.*
- Hereford, John**, 94th Bp. of. Surname Percival. B. 1834. Consecrated '95. The see was founded 676 (income £4200). E. Queen's Coll., Oxford; Jun. Math. Univ. Sch. '55; double 1st cl. Mod., '56; B.A. (double 1st cl.) '58; M.A. '61; Hon. LL.D. of Univ. of St. Andrews '70; D.D. '95; was ordained deacon '60, and priest '61, by Bp. of Oxford; formerly Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford; Head Master of Clifton Coll. '62-73; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of Exeter '69-82; Preb. of Exeter '71-82; Select Preacher at Oxford '82; Exam. Chapl. to Bp. of London '84-6; Pres. of Trinity Coll., Oxford, '78-87; Canon of Bristol '82-7; Select Preacher at Oxford '88; Head Master of Rugby '87-95. *Palace, Hereford; Lollards Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E. Athenæum.*
- Hereford, Robert**, 16th V. (cr. 1549). Surname Devereux. B. 1843, s. 1855. Is premier Viscount of England. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Devereux, s. C. *Tregoyd, Three Cocks S.O. Carlton.*
- Herries, Marmaduke Francis**, 12th L. (cr. 1489). Sits as Lord Herries (1884). Surname Constable-Maxwell. B. 1837, s. 1876. L.L. E. Riding, Yorks, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. *Heiress*, Hon. Gwendolen M. Constable-Maxwell, d. *Athenæum.*
- Herschell, Richard Farrer**, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Herschell. B. 1878; s. '99. Lord-in-Waiting 1907. 3, *Whitehall Court, S.W.*
- Hertford, Hugh de Grey**, 6th M. of (cr. 1793). Surname Seymour. B. 1843, s. 1884. P.C.; M.P. Co. Antrim '69-74, s. Warwickshire '74-80; Compt. of the Household '79-80. L.L. Warwickshire 1905. *Heir*, E. of Yarmouth, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Heytesbury, Leonard**, 4th L. (cr. 1828). Surname Holmes-a-Court. B. 1863, s. 1903; m. '96, Sybil, d. of late Capt. F. B. Morris. *Heir* (to the title), Hon. Richard H. Holmes-a-Court, bro. *Heytesbury, Wilts; Westover, Isle of Wight. New Club.*
- Hill, Rowland Richard**, 4th V. (cr. 1842). Surname Clegg-Hill. B. 1863, s. 1895. E. Eton. m. '90, Annie, d. of William Irwin, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, bro. *Hawkstone, Shrewsbury.*
- Hillingdon, Charles William**, 2nd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Mills. B. 1855, s. 1898. Is a partner in Glyn, Mills, & Co.; M.P. Kent, Sevenoaks D., '85-92; Treas. of the Gold Standard Defence Assn. *Heir*, Hon. Charles Thomas Mills, s. *Camelford House, Park Lane, W.*
- Hindlip, Charles**, 3rd L. (cr. 1886). Surname Allsopp. B. 1877, s. 1897. A.D.C. to Gov. Victoria; served in Boer War. m. 1904, Agatha Lilian, d. of J. C. Thynne, Esq. *Heir*, Hon. Charles S. V. Allsopp, s. *Hindlip Hall, Worcester; Alsop-le-Dale, Derbyshire. Bachelors' and Turf.*
- Holm Patrick, Hans Wellesley**, 2nd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Hamilton. B. 1886, s. 1898. 16th Lancers. *Abbotstown, Castleknock, co. Dublin.*
- Home, Charles Alexander**, 12th E. of (cr. 1605). Sits as Ld. Douglas (1875). Surname Douglas-Home. B. 1834, s. 1881. K.T., L.L. of Lanarkshire and Lt.-Col. Lanarkshire Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Ld. Dunglass, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Hood, Grosvenor A. A.**, 5th V. (cr. 1796). Surname Hood. B. 1868, s. 1907. Major Gren. Guards; served Ashanti '95-6, S. Africa '99-1902. *Heir*, Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, M.V.O., D.S.O., R.N., bro. C. *Travellers'.*
- *Hotham, John**, 5th L. and 15th Bart. (cr. 1797). Surname Hotham. B. 1838, s. 1872. I.P.; formerly R.N., served through the Crimea. *Heir*, Fredk. W. Hotham, c. C. *The Hall, Dalton Holme; Scarbrough House, Beverley, E. Yorks. Carlton.*
- Hothfield, Henry James**, 1st L. (cr. 1881). Surname Tufton. B. 1844. L.L. Westmorland; a Lord-in-Waiting '86. *Heir*, Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, s. *Brooks's.*
- Howard de Walden, Thomas Evelyn**, 8th L. (cr. 1597). Surname Ellis. B. 1880, s. 1899. Served in Boer war. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Wm. Charles Ellis, un.
- Howard de Glossop, Francis Edward**, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Fitzalan-Howard. B.

- 1859, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. B. E. Fitzalan-Howard, s. L. *White's*.
- Howe**, Richard George Penn, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). Surname Curzon. B. 1861, s. 1900. Lord Chamberlain to H.M. the Queen. M.P. Wycombe D., Bucks, '85-1900; Treasurer of the Household '96-1900; Lord-in-Waiting 1900-1903. *Heir*, Viscount Curzon, s. C. Gopsall, *Atherstone*; Penn House, *Amer-sham*, Bucks; Woodlands, *Uxbridge*; *Acton Place*, *Sudbury*, *Suffolk*; Curzon House, *Mayfair*, W. Carlton, *Turf*, *Travellers*, *Constitutional*, *Bachelors*, and *Marlboro'*.
- Howth**, William Ulick Tristram, 4th E. of (cr. 1767). Sits as Ld. Howth (1881). Surname St. Lawrence. B. 1827, s. 1874. K.P.; M.P. Galway '68-74. *Travellers*.
- Huntingdon**, Warner Francis John Plantagenet, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). Surname Hastings. B. 1868, s. 1885. Lieut.-Col. late 3rd Batt. Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians); m. Maud, 2nd d. of Sir Samuel Wilson, M.P., '92. *Heir*, Francis J. C. W. P., Viscount Hastings, s. C. Sharavogue, *King's Co.*; 10, *Grosvenor Square*, W. Pratt's, *Carlton*, *Kildare Street*, *Ranelagh*, *Roehampton*.
- ***Huntingfield**, Joshua Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1796). Surname Vanneck. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Lieut.-Col. Scots Guards; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Vanneck, *bro.* *Bachelors*.
- Huntly**, Charles, 11th M. of (cr. 1599). Sits as Lord Meldrum (1815). Surname Gordon. B. 1847, s. 1863. P.C.; LL.D.; premier M. of Scotland; Capt. Gent.-at-Arms '81; Lord Rector of Aberdeen Univ. '90, '93, '96. *Heir*, Hon. Grenville C. D. Gordon, Scots Guards, n. L.U. *Aboyne Castle*, N.B.; *Orton Longueville*, *Peterborough*. *Devonshire*.
- Hylton**, Hylton George Hylton, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Jolliffe. B. 1862, s. 1899. M.P. Somerset, Wells Div., '95-9. *Heir*, Hon. William G. H. Jolliffe, s. *Ammerdown Park*, *Radstock*.
- Iddesleigh**, Walter Stafford, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). Surname Northcote. B. 1845, s. 1887. Comm., Deputy-Chm., and Chm. of Board of Inland Revenue '77-92; Chm. of Roy. Commn. on Sewage Disposal. *Heir*, Visct. St. Cyres, s. Pynes, *Exeter*. *Athenæum*.
- Ilchester**, Giles Stephen Holland Fox, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Fox-Strangways. B. 1874, s. 1905. E. Eton; served in Coldstream Guards; ed. "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party 1807-21." *Heir*, Lord Stavordale, s. C. Melbury, *Dorchester*; *Abbotsbury*, *Dorchester*; *Holland House*, *Kensington*, W.
- Inchiquin**, Lucius William, 15th L. (cr. 1543). Surname O'Brien. B. 1864, s. 1900. I.R.P.; Lieut. Rifle Brigade '86-92. C. *Heir*, Hon. Donough E. Foster O'Brien, s. *Dromoland Castle*, *Newmarket-on-Fergus*, co. Clare; *Moor Park*, *Ludlow*. *Carlton and Naval and Military*.
- Inverlyde**, James Cleland, 3rd L. (cr. 1897). Surname Burns. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. John Alan Burns, s. *Castle Wemyss*, *Wemyss Bay*, N.B.; *Hartfield*, *Cove*, *Dumbartonshire*; 17, *Park Terrace*, *Glasgow*. *Travellers*, *Western (Glasgow)*; *Royal Yacht Squadron*, *Ulster (Belfast)*.
- Iveagh**, Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount (cr. 1905) and 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Guinness. B. 1847. 3rd s. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, and *bro.* of 1st L. Ardilaun; Bart. '85, Baron '91, Viscount 1905. K.P., F.R.S. *Heir*, Hon. Rupert E. Cecil Guinness, s. C. 5, *Grosvenor Place*, S.W.
- James of Hereford**, Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname James. B. Hereford 1828. E. Cheltenham Coll.; Lecturer's Prizeman at the Inner Temple '50-51; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '52; "postman" of Court of Exchequer '67; Q.C. '69; M.P. Taunton '69-85; Bury, Lancs., '85-95; Solicitor-General '73, Attorney-General '73-4 and '80-85. Refused to join Mr. Gladstone's '86 Administration as Lord Chancellor because of his views on Home Rule; became one of the leaders of the Liberal Unionist party; one of the counsel for the *Times* in *O'Donnell v. Walter*, and before the Parnell Commission; took a prominent part in the discussion of the Home Rule Bill during the '93 session; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a peerage, in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet '95-1902: P.C., LL.D.; G.C.V.O.; member Judicial Committee P.C. '96. Chairman Royal Commissions on Accidents to Railway Servants and Alien Immigration. Opposed Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals. L.U. 41, *Cadogan Square*, S.W. *Brooks's*.
- Jersey**, Victor Albert George, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Surname Child-Villiers. B. 1845, s. 1859. P.C.; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; L.L. Oxfordshire; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen '75-7; Paymaster-General '89-90; Governor New South Wales '90-93; Chairman Light Railways Commission '96-1905, D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. *Heir*, Visct. Villiers, s. C. Middleton Park, *Bicester*; *Osterley Park*, *Isleworth*.
- Joicey**, James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Joicey. B. 1846. E. Gainford School; coalowner; Director N.-E. Railway; M.P. Durham, *Chester-le-Street* D., '85-1905. *Longhirst*, *Morpeth*, *Northumberland*; *Gregynog*, *Montgomeryshire*; 58, *Cadogan Square*, S.W.
- Kelvin**, William, 1st L. (cr. 1892). Surname Thomson. B. at Belfast 1824. E. Glasgow Univ. and Cambridge, second wrangler and 1st Smith's prizeman (42), elected fellow; Prof. of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow Univ. '46-99; hon. LL.D. '66 LL.D. Dublin; Cambridge, Edinburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Princeton, Yale and Bologna Universities; D.C.L. Oxford; M.D. Heidelberg; Matt.D. Christiania; D.Sc. Victoria, London, Wales, and Chancellor of Glasgow University. His electrical measuring instruments are largely used in electrical engineering, and his compass and sounding machine have been found most useful by navigators. He has made important additions to the knowledge of electricity and magnetism, and investigated the nature of heat. Pres. British Association '71. Knighted '66. Grand Officer of the Légion d'Honneur '89; knight of the order "Pour le Mérite" of Germany, a commander of the order of Prince Leopold of Belgium, a foreign associate of the French Academy, and has the Order of the First Class of the Sacred Treasure of Japan. He is joint author with Professor Tait of the well-known treatise on "Natural Philosophy." President of the Royal Society '90-5; three times President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: P.C.; O.M.; G.C.V.O.; F.R.S., P.R.S.E., Hon. M.I.C.E., and M.I.E.E. m. 1st, in '52, Margaret, d. of Walter Crum, Esq., who died in '70; 2nd, in '74, Frances A., d. of Charles R. Blandy, of Madeira. *Netherhall*, *Largs*,

Ayrshire; 15, *Eaton Place, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Whitehall, R.Y. Squadron, Savile.*
Kenmare, Valentine Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Sits as *Ld. Kenmare* (1856). Surname *Browne*. B. Dec. 1860, s. 1905. Master of the Horse to Lord Lieut. 1903; C.V.O. 1904; L.L. Kerry; m. '87 Hon. Elizabeth Baring, *e.d.* 1st Baron Revelstoke. *Heir*, Hon. Valentine E. C. Browne, Visct. Castlerosse, s. (b. 1891). *Killarney House, Killarney*; 66, *Cadogan Square, S.W.*
Kensington, Hugh, 3rd L. (cr. 1886, peerage of the U.K.), 6th L. (peerage of Ireland). Surname *Edwardes*. B. 1873, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. William Edwardes, s. *St. Bride's, Little Haven, S. Wales.*
Kenyon, Lloyd, 4th L. (cr. 1788). Surname *Kenyon*. B. 1864, s. 1869. Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5. *Heir*, Hon. G. T. Kenyon, M.P., *un. C. Goldington, Whitechurch, Salop. The Albany, Piccadilly, Carlton.*
Kesteven, John Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Is a baronet (cr. 1640). Surname *Trollope*. B. 1851, s. 1874. Served in S. African campaign 1900. Maj. Lincs. Imp. Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. C. Trollope, bro. C. Casewick, *Stamford. Arthur's, Windham, Junior Carlton.*
Killanin, Martin Henry Fitzpatrick, 2nd Baron (cr. 1900) and a Baronet. Surname *Morris*. *e. s.* of Lord Morris and Killanin, P.C., etc.; b. 67, s. 1901; E. Trin. Coll., Dublin; Barrister-at-law; Commissr. Nat. Educ. Ireland; J.P. and D.L. Co. Galway; M.P. Galway 1900-1901. *Heir*, Major the Hon. G. H. Morris, Irish Guards, bro. C. Spiddal, *Co. Galway; Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Carlton, Kildare Street, Dublin.*
Kilmaine, John E. Deane, 5th L. (cr. 1789). Surname *Browne*. B. 1878, s. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. A. Browne, s. C. *The Neale, Ballinrobe, Co. Mayo.*
Kilmorey, Francis Charles, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Surname *Needham*. B. 1842, s. 1880. K.P.; I.R.P.; M.P. Newry '72-4; Lt.-Col. Shropshire Yeo. Cav.; supernumerary A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Newry, s. C. 5, *Aldford Street, W.; Mourne Park, Kilkeel, Co. Down. Carlton.*
Kimberley, John, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Surname *Wodehouse*. B. 1848, s. 1902; C.C. Norfolk. *Heir*, Lord Wodehouse, s. *Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk. Winton Park, North Walsham, Norfolk.*
Kingsale, Michael Constantine, 33rd L. (cr. 1181). Surname *de Courcy*. B. 1855, s. 1895. I.P.; premier baron of Ireland, enjoys the hereditary privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. *Heir*, Lieut. Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, s. C. *The Grange, Marle Hill, Cheltenham.*
Kingston, Henry Edwyn, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). Surname *King-Tenison*. B. 1874, s. 1896. Capt. Irish Guards. *Heir*, Visct. Kingsborough, s. *Kilronan Castle, Carrick-on-Shannon. Carlton, Wellington.*
Kinloss, Mary, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). (In the Peerage of Scotland.) Surname *Morgan-Grenville*. B. 1852, s. 1889. *d.* last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; m. '84, Luis Ferdinand Harry Courthorpe Morgan, *Heir*, Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, Master of Kinloss, s.
Kinnaird, Arthur FitzGerald, 11th L. (cr. 1682). Surname *Kinnaird*. B. 1847, s. 1887. M.A.

Trin. Coll., Camb. Hon. Col. Tay Vol. div. R.E. (Submarine miners); Lord High Commissioner Ch. of Scotland 1907; Director Barclay's Bank. *Heir*, Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, Master of Kinnaird, Lieut. Scots Guards; s. L.U. *Rossie Priory, Inchture, Perthshire*; 10, *St. James's Square, S.W. Athenæum, Brooks's, New Club, Edin.*
Kinnear, Alexander Smith, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname *Kinnear*. B. 1833. Called to the Bar (Scotch) 1856; Q.C.; Dean of Faculty of Advocates '81, Lord of Session '82. Chm. Scottish Universities Commission; Member Royal Commission on Scottish Church Crisis 1904. 2, *Moray Place, Edinburgh.*
Kinnoull, Archibald Fitzroy George, 12th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as *Ld. Hay* (1711). Surname *Hay*. B. 1855, s. 1897. Ex. Col. Egyptian Gendarmerie. *Heir*, Ld. Hay of Kinfans, *g.s. Dupplin and Balhousie Castles, Perthshire*; 6, *West Chapel Street, Mayfair.*
Kinross, Patrick, 2nd L. (cr. 1902). Surname *Balfour*. B. 1870; Advocate Scottish Bar. *Heir*, Hon. John P. D. Balfour, s. L.U. 17, *Heriot Row, Edinburgh.*
Kintore, Algernon Hawkins Thomond, 10th E. of (cr. 1677). Sits as *Ld. Kintore* (1838). Surname *Keith-Falconer*. B. 1852, s. 1880. P.C.; G.C.M.G.; L.L.D.; A.D.C.; Col. late Lt.-Col. commdg. 3rd Gordon Highlanders; a Lord-in-Waiting '85-6 and '95-1905; Captain Yeo. of Guard '86-9; Gov. S. Australia '89-95. *Heir*, Lord Falconer, s. C. *Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B.; Inglismaldie, Laurencekirk, N.B. Marlborough, St. James's, Carlton, Turf.*
Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaal, Horatio Herbert, 1st L. (cr. 1898); 1st Visct. (cr. 1902). Surname *Kitchener*; *e. s.* late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener; b. 1850; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; O.M. Ed. at Woolwich; joined Royal Engineers; employed in and after '74 on the Palestine and Cyprus Surveys; served in the Egyptian Army in '82, and Nile Expedition in '84; Governor of Suakin '86; led the Egyptian troops against Osman Digna at Handub '88, and made A.D.C. to the late Queen and C.B.; Adj.-Gen. Egyptian Army '88-92; Sirdar '92. After the taking of Dongola, in '96, he was made K.C.B., and organised the final advance against and defeat of the Khalifa in Sept. '98, being awarded a peerage, as Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspell. Presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour. D.C.L. Oxford '99. Received, June '99, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a grant of £30,000. Appointed Chief of the Staff in the South African campaign in Dec. '99, and went out with Lord Roberts; promoted to supreme command on the return of Lord Roberts in Jan. 1901; at end of the war created a Viscount and received a grant of £50,000; Order of Merit, 1902. Received a sword of honour from the Corporation of Cape Town and an illuminated address and plate from the Corporation of London. Com.-in-Chief of the Indian Army since 1902. *Heir-pres.*, Col. Henry E. C. Kitchener, bro. *United Service, Bachelors'.*
Knaresborough, Henry Meysey, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname *Meysey-Thompson*. B. 1845; s. as 2nd Bart '74; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Director N.-E. Railway; M.P. Knaresborough '80; Lincolnshire, Brigg D., '85-6; Staffs, Handsworth D. '92-1905. *Kirby Hall, York.*

- Knollys, Francis**, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Knollys. B. 1840; s. late Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Knollys; *m.* '87, Hon. Ardyn Mary, *d.* of Sir H. Tyrwhitt, Bart., and Baroness Berners; private sec. to the King; G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Edward Knollys, *s. Blount's Court, Henley-on-Thames; St. James' Palace, S.W.*
- Knutsford, Henry Thurstan**, 1st V. (cr. 1895); 1st B. cr. 1888. Surname Holland. B. 1825; *e.* s. late Sir H. Holland, Bart.; P.C.; called Bar, Inner Temp., '49, bencher '81; legal adviser at Col. Off. '67-70; Assist. Under Sec. State Colonies '70-74; M.P. Midhurst '74-85, Hampstead '85-8; Finan. Sec. Treas. '85; Vice-Pres. Council '85-6 and '86-7; Col. Sec. of State Jan. '87-'92; G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Hon. Sydney George Holland, *s. C. Pinewood, Willey, Surrey; 75, Eaton Square, S.W.*
- Lamington, Charles Wallace Alexander Napier**, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Cochrane-Baillie. B. 1860, s. 1890. G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; M.P. North St. Pancras '86-90; Gov. of Queensland '95-1901; of Bombay 1903-7. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Brisbane W. Cochrane-Baillie, *s. C. 26, Wilton Crescent, S.W.; Lamington, Lanarkshire. Carlton.*
- Lanesborough, Charles John Brinsley**, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). Surname Butler. B. 1865, s. 1905. Major 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards. *Heir*, Lord Newtown-Butler, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Langford, Hercules Edward**, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Rowley. B. 1848, s. 1854. I.R.P.; K.C.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. W. Rowley, *s. C. Carlton.*
- Lansdowne, Henry Charles Keith**, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Surname FitzMaurice. B. 1845, s. 1866. K.G.; P.C.; *e.* s. of 4th Marquis; Under-Sec. War '72-'74; Under-Sec. India Office '80; and Governor-General of Canada '83-8; Governor-General of India '88-'93; Trustee of the National Gallery '94; Sec. of State for War '95-1900, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1900-5; L.L. Wilts; LL.D. Dublin '99. *Heir*, E. of Kerry, *s. L.U. Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, W.; Bowood, Calne, Wilts. Travellers'.*
- Lathom, Edward George**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Bootle-Wilbraham. B. 1864; Commander R.N.V.R. Mersey Div.; s. '98; Prov. Grand Master of the W. Lancs. Freemasons '98. *Heir*, Hon. Edward William, Lord Skelmersdale, *s. Lathom House, Ormskirk; 1, Bryanston Square, W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf, Garrick, Royal Yacht Squadron*
- Lauderdale, Frederick Henry**, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Maitland. B. 1840, s. 1884. S.R.P.; L.L. Berwickshire '90-1901. *Heir*, Visct. Maitland, *s. Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Co. Berwick. Carlton.*
- Lawrence, John Hamilton**, 2nd L. (cr. 1869). Surname Lawrence. B. 1846, s. 1879; Lord-in-Waiting '95-1905. *Heir*, Hon. A. G. Lawrence, *s. L.U. Brooks's.*
- Leconfield, Charles Henry**, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Wyndham. B. 1872, s. 1900; served during the S. African campaign in the No. 4 Remount Dept. Depot, and was wounded. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. W. Reginald Wyndham, *bro.*
- Leeds, George Godolphin**, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). Surname Osborne. B. 1862, s. 1895. M.P. Brixton D. '87-96; Assist. Sec. to Colonial Sec. '87-8; Treas. of Her late Majesty's Household '95-6. *Heir*, John Francis, Marquis of Carmarthen, *s. C. 11, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leicester, Thomas William**, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Coke. B. 1822, s. 1842. K.G.; Keeper of Privy Seal to the King when he was Prince of Wales. *Heir*, Visct. Coke, *s. U. Holkham, Norfolk.*
- Leigh, Francis Dudley**, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Leigh. B. 1855, s. 1905. Priv. sec. to Lord Cross when Sec. for India. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Warwickshire Imp. Yeo.; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Royal Warwickshire Yeo. *Heir*, Hon. R. Leigh, *bro. L.U. 27, Hertford Street, W.; Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth.*
- Leinster, Maurice**, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). Sits as V. Leinster (1747). Surname FitzGerald. B. 1887, s. 1893. Is premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland. *Heir-pres.*, Ld. Desmond, *bro. Carlton, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.*
- Leith of Fyvie, Alexander John**, 1st Baron (U.K.) (cr. 1905). Surname Forbes-Leith. B. 1847. Retired R.N. '72; iron and steel manufacturer U.S.A. *Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire; 1, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. Naval and Military, Carlton, R.Y.S.*
- Leitrim, Charles**, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). Surname Clements; sits as Baron Clements (1831). B. 1879, s. 1892. Served in S. Africa 1900-1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. P. Clements, *bro. Milford, co. Donegal.*
- Leven and Melville, John David**, 14th E. of (cr. 1641). Surname Leslie-Melville. B. 1886, s. 1906. S.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. L. Leslie-Melville, *bro. Carlton, Travellers'.*
- Lichfield, Augustus**, 92nd Bp. of. (See founded 656.) Surname Legge. B. 1839, app. 1891; 5th s. of the 4th Earl of Dartmouth. *E. Eton and Christ Ch., Oxon; B.A. '61; M.A. '64; curate of Handsworth '64; priest '65; curate of St. Mary's, Bryanston Square, '66-7; vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '67; Hon. Canon of Rochester '77; vicar of Lewisham '79; rural dean of Greenwich '80, and of Lewisham '86; Proctor in Convocation for Rochester '85-91. Bishop of Lichfield July '91. The Palace, Lichfield.*
- Lichfield, Thomas Francis**, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Anson. B. 1856, s. 1892. *Heir*, Visct. Anson, *s. Shugborough Hall, Stafford; 38, Great Cumberland Place, W.*
- *Lifford, James Wilfred**, 5th V. (cr. 1781). Surname Hewitt. B. 1837, s. 1887. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. A. R. Hewitt, *bro. C. Austin House, Broadway, Worcs.*
- Lilford, John**, 5th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Powys. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Powys, *s. Lilford Hall, Northamptonshire.*
- Limerick, William Henry Edmond de Vere Sheaffe**, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). Sits as Ld. Foxford (1815). Surname Pery. B. 1863, s. 1896. *Heir*, Visct. Glentworth, *s.*
- Lincoln, Edward**, 88th Bp. of. (See founded about 800. The see was known formerly as Lindissee, then Leicester, then Dorchester; in 1067 it became the diocese of Lincoln.) Surname King. B. 1829, app. 1885; s. of the late Ven. Archdeacon King. *E. Oriol Coll., Oxon.; B.A. '51; M.A. '55; D.D. '73; deacon '54; priest '55; curate of Wheatley '54-8; chaplain and assistant lecturer at Cuddesdon College '58, Principal '63; Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology at Oxford '73; a High Churchman; author of sermons "Ezra and Nehemiah," "Addresses to Men and other Sermons"*

- (78); "Meditations on the Last Seven Words" (76). In '88 proceedings were instituted against him by the Church Association for alleged illegal ritualistic practices, and after long delay the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment confirming the decision of the Archbishop (Aug. 2nd, '92). *Old Palace, Lincoln. Athenæum.*
- Lindley**, Nathaniel, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Lindley. B. 1828. Called to the bar '50, Q.C. '72, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas '75, Lord Justice of Appeal '81, Master of the Rolls '97-1900, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary 1900. Author of several works on law. F.R.S., D.C.L. Oxon, LL.D. Edin. and Camb. P.C. Member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. 19, *Craven Hill Gardens, W.; East Carleton, Norwich. Athenæum.*
- ***Lindsay**, David Clark Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Surname Lindsay. B. 1832, s. 1894. S.P.; m. '66 Emily Marian, widow of Capt. Edmund Charles Barnes. *Heir*, Visct. Garnock, s. *Kilconquhar Castle, Fife; Wormistone, Caledonian and Scottish Conservative.*
- Lindsey**, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle, 12th E. (cr. 1626). Surname Bertie. B. 1861, s. 1899. A.D.C. to Lord Carrington when Governor of New South Wales. *Heir*, Earl of Abingdon. *Uffington; Stamford. Carlton, Wellington.*
- Linthgow**, John Adrian Louis, 1st M. of (cr. 1902). Surname Hope. B. 1860, s. 1873. P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting '85-6, '86-9; Lord High Commissioner to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '87-89; Gov. of Victoria '89-95; Paymaster-Gen. '95-98; Lord Chamberlain '98-1900; first Gov.-Gen. of the Commonwealth of Australia; Sec. for Scotland Feb.—Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Earl of Hopetoun, s. C. *Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, N.B., Carlton.*
- ***Lisburne**, Ernest Edmund Henry Malet, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). Surname Vaughan. B. 1892, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir*, Capt. George Augustus Vaughan. *Crosswood, Aberystwyth.*
- ***Lisle**, George William James, 6th L. (cr. 1758). Surname Lysaght. B. 1840, s. 1898. I.P. Served in New Zealand militia '64-5. *Heir*, Hon. Horace George Lysaght, s. C. *Mallow, Co. Cork.*
- Lister**, Joseph, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Lister. B. 1827. P.C. s. of the late Joseph J. Lister, of Upton, Essex; ex-President Royal Society; Sergeant Surgeon to the King; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Surgery in King's College; B.A. and M.B. Lond.; F.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. Edin.; Hon. LL.D. Edin., Glasgow, Camb., Montreal, and Toronto; D.C.L. Oxon., D.Sc. Victoria, and London, and M.D. Dublin. Has many other distinctions, both British and foreign; O.M. 1902; Freedom City of London 1907. 12, *Park Crescent, Portland Place, W.*
- Listowel**, William, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). Sits as Ld. Hare (1859). Surname Hare. B. 1833, s. 1856. K.P.; formerly in the Guards; severely wounded at Alma; Lord-in-Waiting '80. *Heir*, Visct. Ennismore, s. *Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W., Brooks's.*
- Liverpool**, Arthur William de Brito Savile, 5th E. (cr. 1905 and 1786). Surname Foljambe. B. 1870, s. 1907. Major 7th Batt. Rifle Brigade, Steward and Chamberlain to the Viceroy of Ireland. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Foljambe.
- L. *Haselbech Hall, Northampton; 44, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. Naval and Military.*
- Liverpool**, Francis James, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1880.) Surname Chavasse. B. 1846; E. Oxford; 1st class law and history; vicar of St. Paul, Upper Holloway, '73-8; rector of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, '78-89; was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter. Principal of Wycliffe Hall '89-1900. Bishop of Liverpool 1900. *The Palace, Liverpool.*
- Llandaff**, Henry, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Matthews. B. 1826. P.C.; s. Hon. Henry Matthews, late puisne judge of Ceylon; admitted at Lincoln's Inn '45, in '50 called to the Bar, and commenced practice in '52; took silk '68; Benchet of Lincoln's Inn; M.P. Dungarvan (L.C.) '68-74; East Birmingham, '86-95; Home Secretary, '86-92; Chm. London Water Supply Commission '97. 6, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Llandaff**, Joshua Pritchard, 94th Bp. of. (See founded in the sixth century.) Surname Hughes. B. —; app. 1905; son of Dr. Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph '70-89; E. Balliol Coll., Powis Exhibitioner; 3rd class Lit. Hum.; deacon '71, priest '72; Curate of Neath '72-7; Vicar of Newcastle, Bridgend, Glam. '77-84, Llantrisant '84; Chaplain to the late Bishop of Llandaff 1900-5. *The Palace, Llandaff.*
- Llangatock**, John Allan, 1st L. (cr. 1892). B. 1837. Surname Rolls. Hon. Col. 1st Monmouthshire Vol. Art.; M.P. Monmouthshire '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. J. M. Rolls, s. C. *The Hendre, Monmouth; South Lodge, Rutland Gate, S.W. Carlton, Arthur's.*
- Loch**, Edward Douglas, 2nd L. (cr. 1895). Surname Loch. B. 1873, s. 1900. Served in Soudan campaign 1898, D.S.O.; also on the staff in S. Africa. *Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. Guards', Travellers'.*
- Londesborough**, William Francis Henry, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Surname Denison. B. 1864, s. 1900. Vice-Admiral of Yorks; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. E. Yorks Regt. C. *Heir*, Visct. Raincliffe, s. *Londesborough Park, Market Weighton; Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough; Blankney Hall, Lincoln; and 8, South Audley Street, W. Carlton, Marlboro' and Pratt's.*
- London**, Arthur Foley, 110th Bp. of. (This see was founded at a very early date, the bishops formerly possessing archiepiscopal powers. The income of the see is £10,000, and in precedence it ranks after Canterbury and York.) Surname Winnington-Ingram. B. 1858, app. 1901. E. Marlborough and Keble Coll.; ordained 1884, at S. Mary's, Shrewsbury; curate '84-5; private chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield '85-91; head of Oxford House, Bethnal Green '88-95; rector of Bethnal Green '95-7; Bishop Suffragan of Stepney '97-1901; ex-Chaplain to the Archbishop of York; Select Preacher at Oxford and Cambridge, and Lecturer on Pastoral Theology, Cambridge. Dean of the chapels royal. *Fulham Palace, S.W.*
- Londonderry**, Charles Stewart, 6th M. of (cr. 1816). Sits as E. Vane (1823). Surname Vane-Tempest-Stewart. B. 1852, s. 1884. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.V.O.; C.B.; M.P. Co. Down '78-84; Viceroy of Ireland '86-9; Chm. London School Board '95-8; A.D.C. to the King 1901; Postmaster-General 1900-2; President of the Board of Education 1902-5; Lord President of the Council 1903-5; L.L.

- Belfast 1900; L.L. co. Down 1902. *Heir*, Visct. Castlereagh, s. C. Carlton.
- Longford**, Thomas, 5th E. of (cr. 1785). Sits as Lord Silchester (1821). Surname Pakenham. B. 1864, s. 1887. K.P. H.M.L. Co. Longford; served in S. Africa as Capt. Imp. Yeo. 1900, and in 1902 as Lieut.-Col. Imp. Yeo.; Lieut.-Col. 2nd Life Guards; *Heir*, Lord Silchester, s. C. Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard, Ireland; 7, Gt. Cumberland Place, W.
- Lonsdale**, Hugh Cecil, 5th E. of second creation (cr. 1807). Surname Lowther. B. 1857, s. 1882. Hereditary Adm. of the coasts of Westmorland and Cumberland, and Lord Warden of the West Marches; Col. Westmorland and Cumberland Hussars. *Heir*, Hon. L. E. Lowther, bro. C. Lowther Castle, Penrith; Whitehaven Castle, Cumberland; Barleythorpe Hall, Oakham, Rutland; 14 and 15, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.
- Loreburn**, Robert Threshie, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Reid. B. 1846. E. Cheltenham and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Ireland Scholar, 1st-class Lit. Hum., '69); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '71; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Bencher '90; M.P. Hereford '80-85, Dumfries Burghs '86-1905; Solicitor-General May-Oct. '94; Attorney-General Oct. '94-June '95; one of the British Counsel before the Venezuelan Commission; G.C.M.G. Nov. '99; Lord Chancellor Dec. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. 8, Eaton Square, S.W.; Kingsdown House, near Dover. *Brooks's* and *National Liberal*.
- Lothian**, Robert Schomberg, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). B. 1874, s. 1900. Surname Kerr. *Heir*, Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, un. Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith, Midlothian; Blickling Hall, Aylsham, Norfolk; Monteviot, Jedburgh, N.B.
- Loudoun**, Charles Edward Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Botreaux (1368). Surname Abney-Hastings. B. 1855, s. 1874. *Heir*, Paulyn Rawdon-Hastings, n. C. Carlton.
- ***Louth**, Randal Pilgrim Ralph, 14th L. (cr. 1541). Surname Plunkett. B. 1868, s. 1883. I.P. *Heir*, the Hon. Otway R. P. O. Plunkett, s. Louth Hall, Ardee, Co. Louth.
- Lovat**, Simon Joseph, 16th L. (cr. before 1440). Sits as Ld. Lovat (1837). Surname Fraser. B. 1871, s. 1887; served in S. Africa as Major of the corps of gillies which he raised, 1900. *Heir*, Hon. H. J. Fraser, bro. Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness; 38, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
- Lovelace**, Lionel Fortescue, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). Surname King. B. 1865, s. 1906. E. Eton. *Heir*, Peter Malcolm, Visct. Ockham, b. March 30th, 1905, s. Horsley Towers, Leatherhead, Surrey; Ben Dampf Forest, Torridon, Ross-shire. Army and Navy, St. James's.
- Lucan**, George, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). (Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1632). Surname Bingham. B. 1830, s. 1888. K.P. '98. Served in the Rifle Brig. and Coldstream Guards, retiring as Lt.-Col. '60; Vice-Adm. of Prov. of Connaught; Co. Mayo, 1900; Knight of Legion of Honour and Medjidie; was present at Alma and Balaklava; M.P. for Mayo '65-74; I.R.P. Lieut. co. Mayo 1901. *Heir*, Lord Bingham, s. C. Laleham House, Staines; Castlebar House, Castlebar, Ireland. Carlton, Turf.
- Lucas**, Auberon Thomas, 8th L. (cr. 1663). Surname Herbert. B. 1876; s. his un., 7th Earl Cowper in barony 1905. Also 5th Lord Dingwall in peerage of Scotland and co-heir to Barony of Butler. *Heiress*, Miss Nan I.
- Herbert (sister). 7, Cleveland Row, S.W.; Picket Post, Ringwood.
- Ludlow**, Henry, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). Surname Lopes. B. 1865, s. 1899. Called to the Bar Inner Temple '90; Capt. Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Chm. and President Cancer Hospital; Treasurer St. Bartholomew's. *Heywood*, Westbury, Wilts; Lamport Hall, Northampton; 27, Portland Place, W. Carlton and Marlborough.
- Lurgan**, William, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Brownlow. B. 1858, s. 1882. State Steward 1902. *Heir*, Hon. W. G. E. Brownlow, s. (b. 1892). L. Carlton.
- Lytton**, Victor Alexander George Robert, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Surname Lytton. B. 1876, s. 1891. *Heir*, Edward Anthony James, s. (b. 1903). Knebworth, Herts; 11, North Audley Street, W.
- Lyveden**, Courtenay Robert Percy, 3rd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Vernon. B. 1857, s. 1902. Pres. Brit. Committee for Study of Foreign Municipal Affairs. *Heir*, Robert Fitzpatrick Courtenay, s. Guernsey House, Folkestone. *National Liberal*, *Home Reform*, *Pilgrims*.
- Macclesfield**, George Loveden William Henry, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). Surname Parker. B. 1888, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil T. Parker, un. Shirburn Castle, Oxfordshire; 22, Down Street, W.
- ***Macdonald**, Ronald Archibald, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Macdonald. B. 1853, s. 1874. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, s. C. Carlton.
- ***Macdonald of Earnsliffe**, Susan Agnes, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Surname Macdonald. Widow of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., many years Prime Minister of Canada.
- Macnaghten**, Edward, L. (cr. 1887). Surname Macnaghten. B. 1830. P.C.; B.A. Camb. '52, M.A. '59, and Fellow Trin.; Linc. Inn '57; K.C.; Bencher '83; M.P. Co. Antrim '80-85, N. Antrim '85-7; a Ld. of Appeal in Ordinary since '87; LL.D. Dublin '99. C. Carlton.
- Magheramorty**, Dudley Stuart, 3rd L. (cr. 1887). Surname M'Garel-Hogg. B. 1863, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. R. T. M'Garel-Hogg, bro. C. Park House, Marden, Kent.
- Malmesbury**, James Edward, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Surname Harris. B. 1872, s. 1899. B.A. (Hist. Honours) Ch.Ch. Oxford; D.L., J.P., and C.A. for Hants. m. 1905 Hon. Dorothy Gough Calthorpe. *Heir*, Hon. Alex. Charles Harris, twin bro. C. Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants. Bath, Carlton.
- ***Manchester**, Edmund Arbutnot, 4th Bp. of. (See founded 1847.) Surname Knox. B. 1847, app. 1903. Is s. of the Rev. George Knox, E. St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford (1st class Moderations and Lit. Hum. and Law and Mod. History), Fellow of Merton Coll. '63, Tutor '75, and Chaplain '79; rector of Kibworth Beauchamp '84; Vicar of Aston '91; hon. Canon of Worcester and Bishop Suffragan of Coventry '94; then Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Archdeacon of Birmingham. He married '95, as his second wife, a daughter of Canon Newton. *Bishops Court*, Manchester.
- Manchester**, William Angus Drogo, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Surname Montagu. B. 1877, s. 1892. m. 1900 Helena, d. of E. Zimmermann, of Cincinnati. Capt. Yeomen of the Guard Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Mandeville, s. L. Kimbolton Castle.

- Manners, John Thomas**, 3rd L. (cr. 1807). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. John Neville Manners, s. C. *Carlton*.
- Mansfield, Alan David**, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). Surname Murray. B. 1864, s. 1906. Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod since '95. *Heir*, Lord Scone, s. (b. 1900). *Scone Palace; Comlongon Castle, Dumfriesshire*.
- Manvers, Charles William Sydney**, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Surname Pierrepont. B. 1854, s. 1900; Brig.-Gen. commanding Sherwood Foresters Volunteer Brigade; M.P. Newark Div. of Notts '85-'95 and '98-1900. C. *Heir*, Viscount Newark, s. *Thoresby Park, Ollerton, Notts; Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham; 6, Tilney Street, Park Lane. Carlton, Travellers', Wellington*.
- Mar, John Francis Erskine**, 34th E. (cr. ante 1404). Surname Goodeve-Erskine. B. 1836, s. 1866. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Garioch, s. C. 17, *Dover Street, London, W. Carlton*.
- Mar and Kellie, Walter John Francis**, 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565). Surname Erskine. B. 1865, s. 1888. S.R.P.; L.L. co. Clackmannan. *Heir*, Lord Erskine, s. *Alloa House, Clackmannanshire*.
- Marlborough, Charles Richard John**, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). Surname Spencer-Churchill. B. 1871, s. 1892. K.G. m. '95 Consuelo, d. of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York. Chancellor of the Primrose League; Paymaster-Gen. '99, resigned 1902; P.C. '99; served in S. Africa as Staff Capt. for Imperial Yeo.; Under-Sec. for the Colonies July 1903-Dec. 1905. *Heir*, M. of Blandford, s. (b. '97). *Blenheim Palace, Oxon*.
- Masham, Samuel**, 2nd L. (cr. 1891). Surname Cunliffe-Lister. B. 1857, s. 1906. E. Harrow and Oxford. One of the largest landowners in Yorks. *Heir*, Hon. J. Masham, bro. C. *Swinton, Masham, Yorks*.
- Massereene and Ferrard, Algernon W. J.** Clotworthy, 12th Visct. (cr. 1660). Sits as Lord Oriel (1821). Surname Skeffington. B. 1873, s. 1905. Major 17th Lancers; D.S.O. *Heir*, Chichester Arthur Skeffington. *Antrim Castle, Antrim; Oriel Temple, Co. Louth*.
- Massy, John Thomas William**, 6th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Massy. B. 1835, s. 1874. I.R.P. *Heir*, Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s. C. *Killakee, Rathfarnham, co. Dublin. Carlton*.
- Mayo, Dermot Robert Wyndham**, 7th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Bourke. B. 1851, s. 1872. I.R.P. '90; P.C. 1900; K.P. 1904. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. Bourke, bro. C. *Kildare Street (Dublin). Carlton, White's, Marlborough*.
- Meath, Reginald**, 12th E. of (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Chaworth (1831). Surname Brabazon. B. 1841, s. 1887. L.L. County and City of Dublin; K.P.; P.C.; D.L.; Chancellor Univ. of Ireland; founded Metropolitan Public Gardens Association '82, Lads' Drill Association and Empire Day Movement. *Heir*, Lord Ardee, s., Capt. 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards. C. *Kilruddery, Bray, Ireland; Ottermead, Ottershaw, Chertsey; 83, Lancaster Gate, W. Travellers', Bachelors', Kildare Street, Dublin*.
- Melville, Charles Saunders**, 6th V. (cr. 1802). Surname Dundas. B. 1843, s. 1904. Consul-General at Hamburg '85-97, at Christiania '97-1904. *Heir*, Hon. Henry Charles C. Dundas, s. *Melville Castle, Lasswade, Edinburgh, and Cotterstock Hall, Northamptonshire. Carlton*.
- Methuen, Paul Sanford**, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Methuen. B. 1845, s. 1891. G.C.B.; K.C.V.O.; C.M.G.; Ensign and Lieut. Scots Guards '64; Major-Gen. '90; Lieut.-Gen. '98; special service Gold Coast '73; Brig.-Major Home Dist. '74; Mil. Sec. Ireland '77; Egyptian expedition '82; A.A.G. Home District '81-4; commanded Bechuanaland Field Force, "Methuen's Horse," '85; Adj.-Gen. S. Africa '88; Tirah campaign '97; General commanding Home District '92-'97; in command of the First Div. in S. Africa '99-1901; severely wounded near Tweebosch March 1902; Colonel Scots Guards; Eastern Command '1904-7; Commander-in-Chief South Africa, 1907. *Heir*, Hon. P. A. Methuen, s. *Corsham Court, Wills. Guards' and Travellers', Athenæum*.
- *Mexborough, John Horace**, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Savile. B. 1843, s. 1899. I.P. *Heir-pres.*, Lieut. J. H. Savile, h.-bro. *Meikley Park, Leeds; Albert Court, Kensington Gore, S.W.*
- Michelham, Herbert Stern**, 1st L. (cr. 1906). B. 1851; son of the late Baron Herman de Stern. E. Edinburgh, and King's Coll., London; one of H.M. Lieutenants for the City of London. Bart. 1905. *Heir*, Herman Alfred, s. 26, *Prince's Gate, London; Strawberry Hill, Surrey*.
- Middleton, Digby Wentworth Bayard**, 9th L. (cr. 1711). Surname Willoughby. B. 1844, s. 1877. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, bro. C. *Birdsall House, York. Carlton*.
- Middleton, William St. John Fremantle**, 9th V. (cr. 1717). Sits as Ld. Brodrick (1706). Surname Brodrick. B. 1856, s. 1907. M.P. West Surrey '80-85; Guildford '85-1906; Financial Sec. War Office '86-92; Under Sec. for War '95-8; Foreign Affairs '98-1900; Sec. for War 1900-3; for India 1903-5; P.C. '97; Alderman L.C.C. 1907. *Heir*, Rt. Hon. George St. J. Brodrick, s. C. 34, *Portland Place, W.; Pepper Harrow, Godalming; Middleton, Ireland. Carlton, Athenæum*.
- *Milltown, E.** of (cr. 1763), claimed by Robert F. W. Leeson. 95, *Upper Leeson Street, Dublin*.
- Milner, Alfred**, 1st V. (cr. 1902). Surname Milner. B. 1854; P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. s. of Dr. Milner. E. in Germany, at King's Coll., London, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 1st class in Classics; Hon. Fellow of New Coll.; called to the Bar, Inner Temp., '81; was on the staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; private sec. to Mr. Goschen, then Chan. of the Exchequer, '87-9; Under-Sec. for Finance in Egypt '89-92; author of "England in Egypt"; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue '92-7; succeeded Lord Rosmead as Governor of Cape Colony and High Commr. for S. Africa '97; Governor Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1900-5. In recognition of his public services, especially in connection with the peace settlement, he was, in 1902, made a viscount. In Sept. 1903 declined an invitation to join the Cabinet as Col. Sec. in succession to Mr. Chamberlain. His action in S. Africa was made the subject of debate in the House of Commons in the 1906 Session, and the Peers voted their high appreciation of his services. A public address signed by more than 370,000 people, was presented in August 1906, expressing high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the Crown and Empire in Africa. Hon. D.C.L. (Oxon.)

- 1906; LL.D. (Cambridge), 1907. *Sturry Court, near Canterbury*; 47, *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum, and New University.*
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). Surname Elliot, Murray-Kynymond-Elliot. B. 1845, s. 1891. *E. Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. P.C.*; G.C.M.G.; attached to Turkish army, Russo-Turkish war, '77; served Afghanistan '79; private sec. to Gen. Sir F. Roberts, S. Africa, '81; Egyptian Campaign '82; Mil. Sec. to Gov.-Gen. of Canada '83-6; Chief of Staff in campaign in N.-W. Territories of Canada '85; Gov.-Gen. of Canada '98-1904; Viceroy of India August 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Melgund, s. *Minto House, Hawick, N.B. Guards', Turf, Brooks's.*
- Molesworth**, George Bagot, 9th V. (cr. 1716). Surname Molesworth. B. 1867, s. 1906. Captain; served in Tirah expedition '97-8. *Heir*, Charles Willoughby Murray, s. *Naval and Military.*
- Monck**, Henry Power Charles Stanley, 5th V. (cr. 1800). Baron (P.I.) 1797. Baron (U.K.) 1866. Surname Monck. B. 1849, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. C. H. S. Monck, Capt. 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds., s. C. Charleville, Ennis-kerry, Co. Wicklow; *Carlton, Kildare Street.*
- Moncreiff**, Henry James, 2nd B. (cr. 1874, and Bt. 1626 Nova Scotia, and 1871 U.K.). Surname Moncreiff. B. 1840, s. 1895. Judge Supreme Courts Scotland '88 to '95; L.L. Kinross-shire. L.U. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. and Rev. R. C. Moncreiff, bro. *Tullicole Castle, Kinross*; 15, *Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. Brooks's, Athenæum, New (Edinburgh).*
- Monk Bretton**, John William, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Dodson. B. 1869, s. 1897. Formerly in the Diplomatic Service; priv. sec. to Col. Sec. L.U. *Conyboro, Lewes, Sussex*; 12, *Park Lane, W.*
- Monksell**, Robert, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Collier. B. 1845, s. 1886. *E. Eton and Camb. (1st class Law Tripos '66)*; Inner Temple '69; Conveyancing Counsel to Treasury and Official Exam. High Court of Justice; a Lord-in-Waiting '92-5; Under-Sec. of State for War '95; Chm. L.C.C. 1903; introduced Copyright Bills considered by a committee, of which he was chairman; Chairman of Royal Commission on Mines 1906. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. Hardcastle Collier, s. L. 7, *Chelsea Embankment. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Monson**, Augustus Debonnaire John, 9th L. (cr. 1728). Surname Monson. B. 1868, s. 1900. Attaché to the British Embassy, Paris, and private sec. to Ambassador '96-1900. m. 1903, Romaine, d. of late Gen. Roy Stone, U.S.A. *Heir*, Hon. John Rosebery Monson, s. *Burton Hall, Lincoln*; *Chart Lodge, Seven-oaks.*
- Montagu** of Beaulieu, John W. E., 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Douglas-Scott-Montagu. B. '66; s. 1905. M.P. Hants, New Forest, '92-1905; ed. "Car Illustrated," etc. *Heir*, Hon. Robert H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, bro. C. Beaulieu, Hanis; 3, *Tilney Street, W. Carlton, Automobile, R.Y.S.*
- Monteagle** of Brandon, Thomas, 2nd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Spring Rice. B. 1849, s. 1866. *Heir*, Hon. T. A. Spring Rice, s. L.U. *Mount Trenchard, Foynes, co. Limerick*; 8, *Sloane Court, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Montrose**, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald, 5th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Graham (1722). Surname Graham. B. 1852, s. 1874. K.T.;
- Lt.-Col. Comdt. 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; L.L. Shropshire; Lord Clerk Register for Scotland '90; A.D.C. to the King 1901. *Heir*, M. of Graham, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Moray**, Francis James, 16th E. of (cr. 1561). Sits as Ld. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796). Surname Stuart. B. 1842, s. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. Morton Gray-Stuart-Gray, bro.
- Morley**, Edmund Robert, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Parker. B. 1877, s. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. M. B. Parker, b. L.U. *Saltram, Plympton, Devon*; 31, *Prince's Gardens, S.W.*
- Morton**, Sholto George Watson, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Surname Douglas. B. 1844, s. 1884. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Aberdour, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn Nevill Vaughan, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Lloyd-Mostyn. B. 1856, s. 1884. *Heir*, Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s. C. *Carlton.*
- *Mount Cashell**, Edward George Augustus Harcourt, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). *E. St. John's Coll., Camb. (M.A.)*. Surname Moore. B. 1829, s. 1898. Called Bar Lincoln's Inn '54. *Beryl, Wells, Somerset. United University, Carlton.*
- Mount Edgumbe**, William Henry, 4th E. of (cr. 1780). Surname Edgumbe. B. 1832, s. 1861. P.C.; M.P. Plymouth '59-61; Lord Chamberlain '79-80; Lord Steward of the Household '86-92; L.L. and Vice-Admiral Cornwall; member Council Duchy of Cornwall 1901. *Heir*, Visct. Valletort, s. C. *Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth. Carlton.*
- *Mountgarret**, Henry Edmund, 14th Visct. (cr. 1550). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1900. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Edmund Somerset Butler, s. *Ballyconra, co. Kilkenny*; *Nidd Hall, Ripley, Windham, Wellington, Brooks's.*
- *Mountmorres**, William Geoffrey Bouchard, 6th V. (cr. 1763). Surname De Montmorency. B. 1872, s. 1880. *E. Radley and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Scholar and Exhibitioner of both)*. Ex-L.C.C.; traveller; I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Francis R. De Montmorency, un. *Prince's Park Terrace, Liverpool. Junior Carlton, Garrick.*
- Mount-Stephen**, George, 1st L. (cr. 1891). Surname Stephen. B. 1829. Emigrated ('50) to Canada, and became merchant in Montreal. President Bank of Montreal '78, first President Canadian Pacific Railway Co., '81, and for his services made a Bart. '86. In Jan. 1905 he gave £200,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. G.C.V.O. 1905. 17, *Carlton House Terrace*; *Brocket Hall, Hatfield.*
- Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton**, Charles Botolph Joseph, 24th L. Mowbray (cr. 1283), 25th L. Segrave (cr. 1283), and 21st L. Stourton of Stourton, Co. Wilts (cr. 1448). Surname Stourton. B. 1867, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. William Marmaduke Stourton, s. *Allerton Park, Knaresborough.*
- Muncaster**, Josslyn Francis, 1st L. in the peerage of the U.K. (cr. 1898), 5th L. in the peerage of Ireland (cr. 1783), Bart. (cr. 1676). Surname Pennington. B. 1834, s. 1862. Served in Crimea. M.P. for W. Cumberland '72-80; Cumberland (Egremont D.) '85, '86-92. L.L. Cumberland. *Heir*, Hon. A. J. Pennington, bro. C. *Muncaster Castle, Cumberland. Carlton.*
- Monster**, Aubrey, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). Surname Fitz-Clarence. B. 1862, s. 1902. *Heir*, Hon. Harold E. Fitz-Clarence, bro. 79A, *Elizabeth*

- Street, Eaton Square, S.W. Carlton, Bachelors', St. James's.*
- Muskerry**, Hamilton Matthew Fitzmaurice, 4th L. (cr. 1781). Surname Fitzmaurice, Deane-Morgan. B. 1854, s. 1868. I.R.P.; formerly in the R.N. *Heir*, Hon. R. M. Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, s. *Springfield Castle, Co. Limerick. Carlton, St. George's Yacht.*
- Napier and Ettrick**, William John George, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Sits as Ld. Ettrick (1872). Surname Napier. B. 1846, s. 1898. Entered diplomatic service '69, Third Sec. '73, Second '76; Sec. at Stockholm and Tokio. *Heir*, Lieut. the Hon. Francis E. B. Napier, s. *Thirlestane, Selkirk, N.B.*; 4, *Grafton Street, W. New.*
- Napier of Magdala**, Robert William, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Napier. B. 1845, s. 1890, Lt.-Col. Bengal Army retired; served in Abyssinia. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. C. Napier, bro. C. 9, *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
- Nelson**, Horatio, 3rd E. (cr. 1805). Surname Nelson. B. 1823, s. 1835. Is a g.n. of the great Admiral. *Heir*, Hon. T. H. Nelson, s. C. *Trafalgar House, Salisbury. Carlton.*
- *Newborough**, William Charles, 4th L. (cr. 1776). Surname Wynn. B. 1873, s. 1888. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. Thomas John Wynn, bro. L.
- *Newburgh**, Sigismund Nicholas Venantius Gaetano Francis Giustiniani, 6th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Bandini. B. 1818, s. 1877. S.P.; is Prince Giustiniani Bandini in the Roman States. *Heir*, Visct. Kynnaid, s. *Rome.*
- *Newcastle**, Norman Dumenil John, 4th Bp. of. (See created 1882.) Surname Straton. B. 1840, app. 1907. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '62, M.A. '69, D.D. '92); priest '65; Vicar of Kirkby Wharfe '66; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield '75; Proctor in Convocation for Archdeaconry of Craven '80; Hon. Canon of Ripon '83; Archdeacon of Huddersfield and Hon. Canon of Wakefield '88; Bishop of Sodor and Man '92-1907. *Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
- Newcastle**, Henry Pelham Archibald Douglas, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). Surname Pelham-Clinton. B. 1864, s. 1879. *Heir*, Lord H. Francis Pelham Clinton-Hope, bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Newlands**, James Henry Cecil, 2nd L. (cr. 1898). Surname Hozier. B. 1851, s. 1906. M.P. S. Lanarkshire '86-1906. *Heir*, none. *Mauldslee Castle, Carlisle, N.B.*; 36, *Grosvenor Square, W.*
- Newton**, Thomas Wodehouse, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. Surname Legh. M.P. for Lancashire, Newton D., '86-98; diplomatic service '80, retired '86; Capt. and Hon. Major Lancs. Hussars Yeo. Cav. *Heir*, Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s. C. 7, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. Carlton, Turf, St. James's.*
- *Norbury**, William Brabazon Lindesay, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). Surname Graham-Toler. B. 1862, s. 1873. I.P. *Heir*, Otway Scarlett Graham-Toler, c. *Carlton Park, Market Harborough.*
- Norfolk**, Henry, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Surname Fitz-Alan-Howard. B. 1847, s. 1860. K.G.; P.C.; G.C.V.O.; is premier Duke and Earl and hered. Earl Marshal of England; Mayor of Sheffield '95-7; hon. freeman of the city 1900; Postmaster-Gen. 95-1900; resigned to serve in the S. African campaign as Capt. in the Imp. Yeo.; first Mayor of Westminster, 1900-1; L.L. Sussex; J.P. City of London;
- m. Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, e.d. Lord and Lady Herries, Feb. 15th, 1904. *Heir*, Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., bro. C. *Carlton.*
- Normanby**, the Rev. Constantine Charles Henry, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Surname Phipps. B. 1846, s. 1890. Vicar of St. Mark's, Worsley, near Manchester, '72-90; Canon of Windsor '91-1907. *Heir*, Russell Phipps, n. *Mulgrave Castle, Lythe, Whitby, Yorks.*
- Normanton**, Sidney James, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Sits as Ld. Somerton (1873). Surname Agar. B. 1865, s. 1896. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. A. Agar, bro. *Somerley, Ringwood, Hants. Bachelors', St. James's.*
- Northampton**, William George Spencer Scott, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). Surname Douglas-Maclean-Compton. B. 1851, s. 1897; entered Dip. Service; priv. sec. to Earl Cowper when Viceroy of Ireland '80-2; M.P. Stratford-on-Avon Div. '85-6, and Barnsley Div. '89-97. *Heir*, E. Compton, s. L. *Castle Abbey. Northampton; Compton Winyates, Kineton, Warwickshire*; 51, *Lennox Gardens, S.W., St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Northbourne**, Walter Henry, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname James. B. 1846, s. 1893. M.P. Gateshead '74-93. *Heir*, Hon. W. J. James, s. L. 6, *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- Northbrook**, Francis George, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). Surname Baring. B. 1850, s. 1904. M.P. Winchester '80-85; Beds (Biggleswade Div.) '86-92. *Heir* (to Barony), Hon. Francis H. Baring, un. U. 42, *Portman Square, W. Stratton, Micheldever Station, Hants. Travellers', Brooks's, Turf.*
- Northcliffe**, Alfred Charles William, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Harmsworth. B. July 15th, 1865, at Chapelizod, co. Dublin. E. Stamford Grammar School; founded *Answers, Daily Mail*, and is one of the proprietors *Evening News, London Magazine, and Observer*; equipped Jackson Arctic Expedition '94; Bart. 1904. 22, *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- Northcote**, Henry Stafford, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname Northcote. B. 1846; second son 1st E. of Iddesleigh; priv. sec. to Lord Salisbury '76-7; Financial Sec. War Office '85-6; Surveyor-Gen. of the Ordnance '86-7; M.P. Exeter '80-99; Governor of Bombay 1900; Governor-General Australian Commonwealth 1903. Bart. '87. G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., C.B. *Heir*, none. C. *Government House Melbourne and Sydney; Carlton, St. James, Athenæum, St. Stephen's.*
- Northesk**, David John, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Surname Carnegie. B. 1865, s. 1891. S.R.P. *Heir*, Lord Rosehill, s. 6, *Hans Crescent, S.W.*; *Ethie Castle, Arbroath, N.B.*
- North of Kirtling**, William Henry John, 11th L. (cr. 1554). Surname North. B. 1836, s. 1884. Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Knight of the Order of Malta. *Heir*, Hon. W. F. J. North, s. C. *Wroxton Abbey, Banbury; Kirtling Tower, Newmarket. Carlton.*
- Northumberland**, Henry George, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Surname Percy. B. 1846, s. 1899; m. '68, Lady Edith, d. 8th D. of Argyll; M.P. N. Northumberland '68-85; Treasurer of Household '74-5; called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Lovaine '87; L.L. Northumberland 1904; K.G., P.C. *Heir*, E. Percy, M.P., s. C. *Alnwick Castle, Northumberland*; 2, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*

Norton, Charles Leigh, 2nd L. (cr. 1878). Surname Adderley. B. 1846. Sec. Special Mission to Spain '78; J.P. and D.L. Warwickshire. *Heir*, Hon. R. B. Adderley, s. C. *Hams Hall, near Birmingham*.

Norwich, John, 89th Bp. of. Surname Sheepshanks. B. 1834, app. 1893. E. at Christ's Coll., Camb., of which he was a scholar. He was ordained to the Leeds parish church '57, and from '59 to '67 was rector of New Westminster, in British Columbia; vicar of Bilton, Yorks, '68-73; and perpetual curate of St. Margaret's, Anfield, near Liverpool, till March '93, when he was appointed Bishop. *Palace, Norwich*.

Nunburnholme, Charles Henry Wellesley, 2nd L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wilson. B. 1875, s. 1907. Served in S. Africa, D.S.O. 1900; M.P. Hull West 1906-7; m. e. d. Lord Carlington. *Heir*, a son, b. 1904. *Warter Priory, Pocklington; The Bungalow, Coltingham, East Yorks; 41, Grosvenor Square, W. Reform*.

O'Brien, Peter, 1st L. (cr. 1900). Surname O'Brien. B. 1842. Called to the bar '65, Q.C. '80; Crown Prosecutor '81; Third Sergeant '84; Sol.-Gen. and Att.-Gen. '87, and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since '89. Bart. '91. P.C. *Airfield, Co. Dublin. Carlton, Athenaeum, Garrick, Kildare Street*.

O'Hagan, Maurice Herbert Towneley, 3rd Baron (cr. 1870). Surname O'Hagan. B. 1882, s. 1900. E. Marlborough and Trin. Coll. Camb. Lieut. Middlesex I.V.; Lord-in-Waiting 1907. 2, *Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.; Pyrgo Park, Havering atte Bower*.

O'Neill, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname O'Neill. B. 1839, s. 1883. M.P. Co. Antrim '63-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s. C. *Shanes Castle, Co. Antrim, Ireland, and 12, Queen's Gate, S.W. Carlton*.

Onslow, William Hillier, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Onslow. B. 1853, s. 1870. Lord-in-Waiting '80 and '86-7; Under-Sec. Colonies '87; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '88; Gov. New Zealand '88-92; Under-Sec. India '95-1900; Under-Sec. Colonies 1900-3; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture 1903-5; Chairman of Committees House of Lords March 1905. G.C.M.G. *Heir*, Visct. Cranley, s. C. 7, *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall; Clandon Park, Guildford. Carlton*.

Oranmore and Browne, Geoffrey Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1836). Surname Browne. B. 1861, s. 1900; I.R.P., C.V.O. C. *Heir*, Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Edward, s. 12, *Cavendish Place, W.; Castle McGarrett, Claremorris, Ireland; Bourtree Hill, Irvine, Scotland; The Mount, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Carlton, Bachelors*.

Orford, Robert Horace, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Walpole. B. 1854, s. 1894. Capt. W. Norfolk Mil. C. *Heir* (to barony only), Henry Spencer Vade-Walpole, c. *Wolterton Park, Eppingham, Norwich; 36, Bruton Street, W. Carlton, Travellers', Bachelors*.

***Orkney**, Edmund Walter, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Surname Fitzmaurice. B. 1867, s. 1889. S.P.; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 3rd Batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry '98-1903. *Heir*, Lady Mary Constance Hamilton, d. C. *Glanmore, Templemore; The Tythe House, Stewkley, Bucks. Carlton, White's, Pratt's, Kildare St., Dublin*.

Ormathwaite, Arthur, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname Walsh. B. 1827, s. 1881. M.P. Leo-

minster '65-8, Radnorshire '68-80. *Heir*, Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s. C. *Carlton*.

Ormonde, James Edward William Theobald, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). Sits as Ld. Ormonde (1821). Surname Butler. B. 1844, s. 1854. K.P.; P.C. (Irel.); Vice-Adm. of Leinster, and hered. Chief Butler of Ireland; L.L. Co. Kilkenny. *Heir*, Lord J. Butler, bro. C. *Carlton*.

Overtoun, John Campbell, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname White. B. 1843. E. at Glasgow Univ., M.A. '64. L.L. and Convener Co. Dumbarton. L. *Overtoun, Dumbartonshire*.

Oxford, Francis, 33rd Bp. of. Surname Paget. B. 1851, app. 1901. E. Ch. Ch., Oxford; B.A. '73; M.A. '76; D.D. (by decree of Convocation) '85; deacon '75, priest '77; Senior Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, '73-83, tutor of Ch. Ch. '76-83; Professor of Pastoral Theology, and Canon '85-92, when he was appointed Dean; Vicar of Bromsgrove '82-5; Examining Chaplain to the Bp. (Woodford) of Ely '78-85, to Bp. (Compton) of Ely '86-91, and Chaplain to the Bp. of Oxford from '89 until consecrated to the same see; Hon. Student of Ch. Ch., Oxford, 1901. Author of "Concerning Spiritual Gifts," "Faculties and Difficulties for Belief and Disbelief," "The Spirit of Discipline," "The Hallowing of Work," "The Redemption of War," Introduction to Hooker, Book V., "Studies in the Christian Character," and "Christ the Way." Chancellor of the Garter. *Cuddesdon, Oxford*.

Peckover, Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1907). B. 1830; was managing partner Gurney, Peckover & Co., bankers; F.S.A., F.R.G.S., LL.D. Camb. *Bank House, Wisbech*.

Peel, Arthur Wellesley, 1st V. (cr. 1895). Surname Peel. B. 1829. y. s. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxon., of which he is the Visitor; M.A.; Hon D.C.L. '87; P.C. M.P. for Warwick '65-85; Warwick and Leamington '85-95; was a Liberal until the Home Rule split, when he became Unionist. Parl. Sec. Poor Law Board '68-71; Parl. Sec. Board of Trade '71-3; Patronage Sec. Treasury '73-4; Under-Sec. Home Dept. '80; appointed Speaker during Mr. Gladstone's second Administration, '84, and was thrice re-elected to the Chair, his occupancy of which gained him universal respect and admiration; on his retirement in April '95 the thanks of the House were voted to him, he was made a Viscount, and granted a pension of £4000 for life; presented with the freedom of the City of London July '95; Chm. of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws. *Heir*, Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, s. L.U. *The Lodge, Sandy, Beds. United University*.

Pembroke and Montgomery, Sidney, 14th E. of (cr. 1551). Surname Herbert. B. 1853, s. 1895. P.C., G.C.V.O.; hered. Visitor of Jessu Coll., Oxford; Lord Steward of the Household '95-1905; M.P. Wilton '77-85; Croydon '86-95; a Lord of the Treasury '85-92; was Junior Conservative Whip. *Heir*, Ld. Herbert, s. C. *Wilton House, Salisbury. Carlton*.

Penrhyn, Sholto Edward, 3rd L. (cr. 1866). Surname Douglas-Pennant. B. 1864, s. 1907. Owner of the extensive slate quarries near Bangor; entered 1st Life Guards; M.P. S. Northants '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Alan Sholto Douglas-Pennant, s. C. *Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales. Carlton*.

- *Perth, Wm. Huntly, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). Is also Viscount Strathallan, to which title he s. 1893. Chief of the clan Drummond. Surname Drummond. B. 1871, s. 1902. S.P. *Heir-pres.*, Hon. James Eric Drummond, *h.-bro.* *Machany House, Machany, Perthshire* (see Melfort).
- Peterborough, Edward Carr, 28th Bp. of. (See founded 1541.) Surname Glyn. B. 1843, app. 1896. y. s. of the 1st Lord Wolverton; E. at Harrow and Univ. Coll. Oxon.; B.A. '67; ordained deacon and priest by the Archbp. of York, to whom he was chaplain '77-93; curate of Doncaster '68-71; vicar '75-8; vicar of St. Mary, Beverley, '72-5; hon. chaplain to the late Queen '81-4; chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty '84-86; vicar of Kensington '78-96. m. '82, Lady Mary Campbell, d. of the Duke of Argyll. *The Palace, Peterborough. Athenaeum and United University*
- Petre, Bernard Henry Philip, 14th L. (cr. 1603). Surname Petre. B. 1858, s. 1893. *Heir*, Hon. Philip B. J. Petre, *bro.* 94, *Piccadilly*.
- Pirrie, William James, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Pirrie. B. 1847. Entered Harland & Wolff's, Belfast, '62; partner '74; now chairman. Lord Mayor Belfast '96-7; P.C. '97; Hon. Freeman '98; L.L.D., D.Sc. *Ormsiston, Belfast*; 24, *Belgrave Square, London, S.W.* Reform; *Kildare St., Dublin, and Ulster, Belfast*.
- Playfair, George James, 2nd L. (cr. 1892). Surname Playfair. B. 1849, s. 1898. Late Brigadier-General Comdg. Coast Defences Scottish Command, C.V.O. *Heir*, Lyon G. H. Lyon Playfair, s. C. *Merley House, Wimborne. Naval and Military*.
- Plunket, William Lee, 5th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Plunket. B. 1864, s. 1897. K.C.V.O. 1903. Formerly in Diplomatic Service; m. Lady Victoria, d. of 1st M. of Dufferin and Ava. Priv. sec. to Lord Lieut. of Ireland 1901-1904. Governor of New Zealand 1904. K.C.M.G. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Terence C. Plunket, s. C. *Old Connaught House, Bray, Co. Wicklow. Carlton*.
- Plymouth, Robert George, 1st E. (cr. 1905), Viscount Windsor (1905), 14th L. Windsor (cr. 1529). Surname Windsor-Clive. B. 1857, s. as L. Windsor 1869. P.C.; L.L. Glamorganshire; Paymaster-General '91-2; First Commr. of Works 1902-5. *Heir*, Other Robert (Lord Windsor), s. C. *Hewell Grange, Redditch; St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff*; 54, *Mount Street, W. Carlton*.
- Poltimore, Augustus Frederick George Warwick, 2nd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Bampfylde. B. 1837, s. 1858. P.C.; Treas. of the Household '72-4. *Heir*, Hon. C. R. G. W. Bampfylde, s. C. *Poltimore Park, Exeter; Court Hall, North Molton, N. Devon. Carlton, Marlborough*.
- *Polwarth, Walter Hugh, 8th L. (cr. 1690). Surname Hepburne-Scott. B. 1838, s. 1867. L.L. Selkirkshire. *Heir*, Master of Polwarth, s. C. *Harden, Roxburghshire; Merton House, St. Boswell's, N.B.*
- *Portarlington, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). Surname Dawson-Damer. B. 1883, s. 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George Seymour Dawson-Damer, *bro.* *Came House, Dorchester; Emo Park, Portarlington*.
- Portland, William John Arthur Charles James, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Surname Cavendish-Bentinck. B. 1857, s. 1879. P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O.; Master of the Horse '86-92 and '95-1905; L.L. Caithness-shire 89, L.L. Notts. '98; Pres. of the Home of Rest for Horses; m. June 11th, '89, Miss Dallas-Yorke. *Heir*, M. of Titchfield, s. C.
- Portman, William Henry Berkeley, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). Surname Portman. B. 1829, s. 1888. M.P. Shaftesbury 52-7, and Dorsetshire '57-85; Col. W. Somerset Yeo. Cav. '54-72; Chm. Dorset C.C. *Heir*, Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s. L.U. *Bryanston, Blandford, Dorset; Wentworth Lodge, Bournemouth*; 22, *Portman Square, W.*
- Portsmouth, Newton, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). Surname Wallop. B. 1856, s. 1891. Hereditary Bailiff of Burley, New Forest; M.P. Barnstaple '80-85, S. Molton D. '85-91; Under-Sec. for War Dec. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. J. F. Wallop, *bro.* L. *Brooks's*.
- Poulett, William John Lydston, 7th E., (cr. 1706). B. 1883. C. *Hinton St. George, Crewkerne*; 4, *Whitehall Court, S.W. Bachelors*.
- Powerscourt, Mervyn Richard, 8th V. (cr. 1743). Surname Wingfield. B. 1880, s. 1904. I.P.; Baron Powerscourt in peerage of the United Kingdom; M.V.O. *Heir*, Hon. Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, s. L.U. *Powerscourt, Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Guards and Marlborough*.
- Powis, George Charles, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Surname Herbert. B. 1862, s. 1891. m. '90, Hon. Violet Lane Fox, Baroness Darcy de Knayth; L.L. Shropshire. *Heir*, Visct. Clive, s. C. *Carlton*.
- *Queensberry, Percy Sholto, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). Surname Douglas. B. 1868, s. 1900. S.P. Lieut. 3rd Battn. King's Own Scottish Borderers. *Heir*, Lord Douglas Howick, s. *Army and Navy*.
- Radnor, Jacob, 6th Earl of (c. 1765). Surname Pleydell Bouverie. B. 1868, s. 1900. M.P. Wilton D. of Wilts '92-1900. Lieut.-Col. comdg. 1st Wilts Rifle Vol. Corps 1903. C. *Heir*, Visct. Folkestone, s. C. *Longford Castle, Salisbury. Carlton, St. Stephen's, Turf*.
- *Radstock, Granville Augustus William, 3rd L. (cr. 1800). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1833, s. 1857. I.P.; M.A. Balliol Coll., Oxon. *Heir*, Hon. Granville Geo. Waldegrave, s. *Mayfield, Woolston, Hanis*.
- Raglan, George FitzRoy Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Somerset. B. 1857, s. 1884. Lieut.-Col. (Hon. Col.) Roy. Engineers Milit.; Under-Sec. for War 1900-1902; Gov. of Isle of Man 1902. *Heir*, Hon. F. R. Somerset, s. C. *Government House, Isle of Man. Carlton, Guards*.
- Ranfurly, Uchter John Mark, 5th E. of (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Ranfurly (1826). Surname Knox. B. 1856, s. '1875. G.C.M.G.; a Lord-in-Waiting '95-7; Gov. New Zealand '97-1904. P.C. Ireland 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Northland, s. C. *Northland House, Dunganon, Co. Tyrone. Carlton, Bachelors*, R.Y.S. (Coves), *Ulster (Belfast)*.
- Rathdonnell, Thomas Kane, 2nd L. (cr. 1868). Surname McClintock-Bunbury. B. 1848, s. 1879. I.R.P. '89; L.L. Co. Carlow '90. *Heir*, Hon. T. L. McClintock-Bunbury, s. C. *Lisnawagh, Rathvilly, co. Carlow. Carlton*.
- Rathmore, David Robert, 1st L. (cr. 1895). Surname Plunket. B. 1838. Called Irish Bar '62; Q.C. '68; Law Adviser Irish Govt. '68; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '75-7; Paymaster-Gen. '80; First Commr. of Works '85-6 and '86-92;

- M.P. Dublin Univ. '70-95; P.C.; LL.D.; Direc. L. & N. W. Ry. C. *The Oaks, Wimbledon, Carlton.*
- Ravensworth, Arthur Thomas**, 5th L. (cr. 1821), and a Bt. (1642). Surname Liddell. B. 1837, s. 1904; formerly in the War Office. *Heir*, Hon. Gerald Wellesley Liddell, s. C. *Ravensworth Castle, Gateshead, Durham; Eslington Park, Whittingham, Northumberland. Junior Carlton.*
- Rayleigh, John William**, 3rd L. (cr. 1821). Surname Strutt. O.M. B. 1842, s. 1873. E. at and Hon. Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's Prizeman '65; Sc.D. Camb. and Dublin; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford; Professor of Experimental Physics at Cambridge '79-84; Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution '87-1905; formerly one of the secretaries of the Royal Society; Scientific adviser to Trinity House; author of "Theory of Sound" and of numerous memoirs relating to Mathematics and Physics, republished by the Camb. Univ. Press; O.M. June 1902; Knight of the Prussian Order "Pour le Mérite"; Officer Legion of Honour; awarded the Nobel prize for Physics 1904, and presented it to Cambridge University. P.C. 1905. Pres. Royal Society 1905. *Heir*, Hon. R. J. Strutt, s. C. *Terling Place, Witham, Essex. Athenæum.*
- Reay, Donald James**, 11th L. (cr. 1628). Sits as Ld. Reay (1881). Surname Mackay. B. 1839, s. 1876. P.C.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; Chief of Clan Mackay; Rector of St. Andrews Univ. '84-6; Gov. of Bombay '85-90; L.L. Roxburghshire '92; Under-Sec. for India '94-5; President Royal Asiatic Society; Chm. London Sch. Bd. '97-1904; Pres. British Academy 1902-7. Hon. D.Litt. Oxford and Cambridge 1904. *Heir*, Baron A. Mackay, c. (to Sc. barony). L. *Carolside, Earlston, Berwickshire, N.B.; Ophemer, Netherlands; 6, Great Stanhope Street, W. Travellers, Athenæum, St. James's, New (Edinburgh).*
- Redesdale, Algernon Bertram**, 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Freeman-Mitford. B. 1837; 3rd s. of Henry Reveley Mitford, of Exbury, Hants. Entered Foreign Office '58; Sec. to H.M. Office of Works '74-86; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire '92-5; author "Tales of Old Japan," etc. G.C.V.O., K.C.B. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. C. B. Ogilvy Freeman Mitford, s. C. *Batsford Park, Moreton-in-Marsh, Marlborough, Travellers, Carlton, Royal Yacht Squadron.*
- Rendel, Stuart**, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Rendel. B. 1834. s. of the late J. M. Rendel, F.R.S. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, '61, but never practised; director Armstrong, Mitchell, & Co.; M.P. Montgomeryshire '80-94. L. *Hatchlands, Guildford; 1, Carlton Gardens. Athenæum, Brooks's.*
- *Rendlesham, Frederick William Brook**, 5th L. (cr. 1806). Surname Thellusson. B. 1840, s. 1852. I.P.; M.P. E. Suffolk '74-85. *Heir*, Hon. F. A. C. Thellusson, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Revelstoke, John**, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Baring. B. 1863, s. 1897. P.C. Director Bank of England; partner Baring Bros. & Co. *Heir*, Hon. Cecil Baring, bro. L.U. 3, *Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Travellers, Turf.*
- Ribblesdale, Thomas**, 4th L. (cr. 1797). Surname Lister. B. 1854, s. 1876. P.C.; Capt. Rifle Brigade; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Master of Buckhounds '92-95; chief L. Whip House of Lords '98; Trustee Nat. Portrait Gallery; Member Royal Commission on Horse Breeding. *Heir*, Hon. C. A. Lister, s. L. *Gisburne Park, Yorks; 32, Green Street, W. Turf, Brooks's.*
- Richmond, Lennox and Gordon**, Charles Henry, 7th D. of (cr. 1675). Surname Gordon-Lennox. B. 1845, s. 1903. M.P. W. Sussex '69-85, and Chichester '85-88; Col. 3rd Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; A.D.C. to the King; G.C.V.O. 1904; K.G. 1905. *Heir*, E. of March, s. C. *Goodwood, Chichester. Carlton.*
- Ridley, Matthew White**, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). Surname Ridley. B. 1874, s. 1904. M. 1899, Hon. Rosamond Cornelia Gwladys Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne; M.P. Stalybridge 1900-4. *Heir*, Hon. Matthew White Ridley, s. *Blagdon, Cramlington, Northumberland; 10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. Carlton, Turf.*
- Ripon, George Frederick Samuel**, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Surname Robinson. B. 1827. P.C.; K.G.; G.C.S.I.; C.I.E.; V.D.; M.P. Hull '52-3, Huddersfield '53-7, W. Riding '57-9; succ. as E. de Grey and Ripon '59; Under-Sec. for War (and a short time for India) '59-63; Sec. for War '63-66; Sec. of State for India '66; Pres. of Coun. '68-73; Gov. Gen. of India '80-84; First Lord of the Admiralty Feb. to July '86; Col. Sec. '92-5; Lord Privy Seal Dec. 1905; Chancellor of Univ. of Leeds. *Heir*, E. de Grey, s. L. *Studley Royal, Ripon; 9, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. Athenæum.*
- Ripon, William Boyd**, 3rd Bp. of. (See founded 678, restored 1836.) Surname Carpenter. B. 1841, app. 1884. E. at Cambridge; Senior Optime '64; vicar of St. James's, Holloway, '70, Christ Church, Paddington, and Chaplain to the Queen '79; Canon of Windsor '82; Bishop of Ripon '84. Hulsean Lecturer in '78; Bampton Lecturer in '87. Lecturer in Pastoral Theology, Cambridge, '94; Noble Lecturer, Harvard, U.S.A., 1904. Author of "Twilight Dreams," "Truth in Tales," volumes of sermons, "Book of Household Prayers," "Lectures on Preaching," "Thoughts on Reunion," "Popular History of the Church of England," "Religion in the Poets," etc. D.D. and D.C.L. (Oxon.) '89; D.D. Durham, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; D.Litt. (Leeds); Knight of Royal Crown, Prussia. *The Palace, Ripon; 2, Morpeth Mansions. Athenæum.*
- Roberts of Kandahar and Pretoria, Frederick Sleigh**, 1st E. (cr. 1901). Surname Roberts. He is the son of Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B. B. 1832. E. at Eton and Addiscombe. Lieut. in the Bengal Artillery '51; Capt. and Brevet-Major '60; served in the Indian Mutiny, and gained the Victoria Cross; in the Abyssinian war ('68) as Assistant Quartermaster-General and brevet Lieut.-Colonel; in the Looshai Expeditionary Force; C.B. '72; Quartermaster-General in India '75; in the Afghan war of '78 commanded the column sent to operate through the Kuram Valley, and gained a brilliant victory at Charasiab and entered Cabul. On the investiture of Candahar by Ayoub Khan, after the disaster at Maiwand, he marched from Cabul to Candahar, one of the most brilliant military feats of modern times, and defeated the Pretender. He was created a baronet '81, and given the G.C.B. and C.I.E. In '81 he took command of the forces against the Boers in South Africa, but was recalled in consequence of peace being made. He succeeded Sir Donald Stewart in the command of the Indian Army '85; was created a Peer

Jan. '92; G.C.S.I. '93; in April '93 resigned his command. Field-Marshal and Com.-in-Chief in Ireland '95; appointed to command the forces in S. Africa at the end of '99, and achieved a series of brilliant successes, amongst them being the relief of Kimberley, the capture of Cronje, and the annexation of the two Republics. His only son won his V.C. and met his death at the battle of Colenso. In recognition of his services his lordship was in 1901 created an Earl, and voted a grant of £100,000; received the order of the Garter, and the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest decoration in the German Army. He was appointed Commr.-in-Chief in succession to Lord Wolseley, but retired on abolition of the office, Feb. 1904. In 1905 issued a stirring appeal for a system of national military training as the only alternative to conscription. LL.D. Dublin, Cambridge, Durham, and Glasgow; D.C.L. Oxon. '81; D.Litt. Dublin; P.C. '95; K.P. '97; K.G. 1901; O.M. 1902. *Heiress-pres.*, Lady Aileen Mary, *d. Athenæum, United Service.*

Robertson, James Patrick Bannerman, L. (cr. 1899). Surname Robertson. B. 1845. P.C. Called to the Scottish Bar '67; Q.C. '85; Sol.-Gen. Scotland '85-86; Lord Advocate '88-91. Lord Justice General and Lord Pres. of Court of Session in Scotland '91-99; Lord of Appeal in Ordinary '99; Chairman Roy. Commn. on Univ. Education in Ireland, 1901. M.P. Buteshire '85-91. 7, *Seville Street, S.W.; Evington Place, Ashford, Kent.*

***Rochester**, John Reginald, 101st Bp. of. (See founded 604.) Surname Harmer. B. 1857; s. Rev. George Harmer. E. Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Bell Univ. Schol., 5th Classic '81; 1st class Theological Tripos; Fellow King's '83). Deacon '83, priest '84; Chaplain to Bishop Lightfoot, and one of his literary executors; edited his "Apostolic Fathers," etc.; Fellow Corpus Christi, Camb. '90; Dean '92; Bishop of Adelaide '95; Bishop of Rochester March 1905. *Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks.*

***Roden**, William Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. Surname Jocelyn. B. 1842, s. 1897. Retired Capt. R.N. *Heir*, Lt.-Col. R. J. O. Jocelyn, bro. *Tullymore Park, co. Down; Dundalk House, co. Louth.*

Rodney, George Brydges Harley Dennett, 7th L. (cr. 1782). Surname Rodney. B. 1857, s. 1864. *Heir*, Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, s. C. *Berrington Hall, Leominster. Carlton.*

Rollo, John Rogerson, 10th L. (cr. 1651). Sits as Lord Dunning (1869). Surname Rollo. B. 1835, s. 1852. Formerly S.R.P. *Heir*, William, Master of Rollo, s. L. *Duncrub Castle, Dunning, N.B. Athenæum.*

Romilly, William Gaspard Guy 4th L. (cr. 1866). Surname Romilly. B. 1899, s. 1905. *Portherry, Barry, S. Wales.*

Romney, Charles, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Marsham. B. 1864, s. 1905. *Heir*, Visct. Marsham, s. C. *Gayton Hall, King's Lynn.*

Rosebery, Archibald Philip, 5th E. of (cr. 1703). P.C., K.G., K.T. Sits as Ld. Rosebery (1828). Surname Primrose. B. 1847, s. 1868. E. at Eton and Christ Ch., Oxford; m. '78, Hannah (died '90), *d.* of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild, M.P. Appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland '72; Under-Sec. Home Office, '81-3; Lord Rector Univ. Edinburgh '80 and Glasgow '99; Lord Privy Seal, and First

Commr. of Works '85; Foreign Sec. '86; cast in his fortunes with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule. Elected L.C.C. Jan. 17th, '89, Chairman '89-'90 and '92; Foreign Sec. '92, and K.G. Succeeded Mr. Gladstone in March '94 as Prime Minister, and carried on the government till its defeat in '95; resigned the leadership of the party in order to leave himself a free hand upon the Armenian Question; supported the attitude taken up by Lord Salisbury on the Fashoda situation; urged the country to support the Government during the Transvaal war. He delivered the historic Chesterfield speech Dec. 1901, in which he declared that the Liberal party were free from the Irish alliance. In 1903-4-5 he was the most conspicuous opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals and of the Government, while he drew appreciably nearer the official Liberal party. Just before the Jan. 1906 General Election he made a strong pronouncement against Home Rule, and took no part in the formation of the Liberal Government which followed the election. He is a Captain of the Royal Co. of Archers (the King's Bodyguard for Scotland). LL. Linlithgow and Midlothian. Author of "William Pitt the Younger," '91, "Sir Robert Peel," '99, "The Last Phase," 1900, and "Lord Randolph Churchill," 1906. Lord Rosebery won the Derby in '94, '95, and 1905. High Steward of Kingston-on-Thames 1901; Chancellor of Lond. Univ. 1902. *Heir*, Lord Dalmeny, M.P. L. *Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard; Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh; The Durdans, Epsom; 38, Berkeley Square, W. Brooks's.*

Rosmead, Hercules Arthur Temple, 2nd L. (cr. 1896). Surname Robinson. B. 1866, s. 1897. Served in S. Africa; Lieut.-Col. 5th Battn. Royal Fusiliers. m. Hon. Edith L. Hancock, *d.* 4th Ld. Castlemaine. *Heir*, Hon. Hercules Edward J. Robinson, s. C. *Carlton, Army and Navy, Bath.*

Rosse, Lawrence, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). Surname Parsons. B. 1840, s. 1867. K.P.; F.R.S. and D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Dub.; I.R.P. '68; Chan. Dub. Univ.; Pres. Roy. Dub. Soc. '87-92; Pres. Roy. Dublin Academy '96-1901; L.L. King's co. *Heir*, Lord Oxmantown, s. C. *Birr Castle, King's County. Athenæum, Carlton.*

Rosslyn, James Francis Harry, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname St. Clair-Erskine. B. 1869, s. 1890. Late Lieut. Thorneycroft's M. I., and was at the relief of Ladysmith, 1900; private sec. (unpaid) to the Sec. of State for Scotland; a member of the dramatic profession under the name of James Erskine. *Heir*, Lord Loughborough, s. *Dysart, Fife, N.B.*

Rossmore, Derrick Warner William, 5th L. (cr. 1796). Sits as Ld. Rossmore (1838). Surname Westenra. B. 1853, s. 1874; L.L. Co. Monaghan. *Heir*, Hon. William Westenra, s. C. *Carlton.*

***Roths**, Norman Evelyn Leslie, 18th E. of (cr. 1457), in the Peerage of Scotland. Surname Leslie. B. 1877, s. 1893. *Heir*, Lord Leslie, s. *Leslie House, Leslie, Fife, N.B.*

Rothschild, Nathaniel Mayer, 1st L. (cr. 1885). Surname Rothschild. B. 1840; s. e. s. late Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild. P.C.; G.C.V.O.; M.P. Aylesbury '65-85; L.L. Buckinghamshire since '89; was Chm. Old Age Pensions Committee. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, M.P., s. L.U. 148, *Piccadilly.*

- dilly; Tring Park, Tring. Turf, Marlborough, St. James's, Brooks's.*
- Roxburghe**, Henry John, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). Sits as E. Innes (1837). Surname Innes-Ker. B. 1876, s. 1892. K.T. Served in the S. African campaign 1900; A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales during his colonial tour. *Heir*, Lord Alastair Robert Innes-Ker, *bro.* *Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B.*
- Russell**, John Francis Stanley, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). Surname Russell. B. 1865, s. 1878. L.C.C., M.I.E.E., Lieut. Army Motor Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. B. A. W. Russell, *bro.* *Telegraph House, Chichester; 57, Gordon Square, W.C. Automobile, Reform.*
- *Ruthven**, Walter James, 8th L. (cr. 1651). Surname Hore-Ruthven. B. 1838, s. 1864; served in Crimea and Indian Mutiny. *Heir*, Hon. W. P. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O. Major Scots Guards, s. C. Harperston, *Taghmon, Co. Wexford; Newland, Gorebridge, Midlothian. Carlton.*
- Rutland**, Henry John Brinsley, 8th D. of (cr. 1703). Surname Manners. B. 1852, s. 1906. Principal private sec. to Marquis of Salisbury '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Leicestershire, Melton Div., '88-95; L.L. Leicestershire; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. Leicestershire Regt. and 1st V. B. Leicestershire Regt. *Heir*, M. of Granby, s. C. *Belvoir Castle, Grantham; Longshaw Lodge, Sheffield; Stanton, Woodhouse, Rowsley; 16, Arlington Street, S.W.*
- Sackville**, Lionel, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Sackville-West. B. 1827, s. 1888. Dip. service '47; Sec. of Embassy '67; Acting Min. Plen. at Paris '71-2; Min. to Argentine Repub. '72-8, Madrid '78-81, Washington '81-8; G.C.M.G. '88. *Heir*, Lionel E. Sackville-West, n. C. *Knole Park, Sevenoaks, Kent.*
- St. Albans**, Edgar, 3rd Bp. of. (See created 1877.) Surname Jacob. B. 1844, app. 1903. E. New Coll., Oxford; 1st class Mods. '65, 3rd class Lit. Hum. '67, B.A. '68, M.A. '70, D.D. '95, Hon. D.D. (Durham) '96; deacon '68, priest '69; curate of Taynton, Oxon, '68-9, Witney '69-71, and St. James's, Bermondsey, '71-2; Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta '72 and was his successor's Commissary '76-88; Hon. Canon of Winchester '84; Vicar of Portsea '78-96. Examining Chaplain to Bp. of Winchester '76; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen '90; in '93 Rural Dean of Landport and Chaplain to H.M. Prison, Kingston, Portsmouth; and in '96 Bishop of Newcastle, whence he was translated to St. Albans 1903. Author of "The Divine Society," being the '90 Cambridge Lectures on Pastoral Theology. *Higams, Woodford Green, Essex. Athenæum.*
- St. Albans**, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). Surname Beaucherk. B. 1870, s. 1898. Hered. Grand Falconer and hered. Registrar to the Court of Chancery. *Heir*, Lieut. Lord Osborne de Vere Beaucherk, *bro.* *Redbourne, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire.*
- St. Aldwyn**, Michael Edward, 1st Visct. (cr. 1906). Surname Hicks Beach. B. 1837. E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; High Steward Gloucester; M.P. East Gloucestershire '64-85, Bristol West '85-1906; Parliamentary Sec. to Poor Law Board March to Aug. '68; Under Sec. Home Office Aug. to Dec. '68; Chief Sec. for Ireland '74-8 and '86-7; Sec. for Colonies '78-80; Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons '85-6; President of the Board of Trade '88-92; Chancellor of the Exchequer '95-1902; retired from official life Aug. 1902. P.C. and D.C.L. Chairman Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904. He was one of the first of the Unionist leaders to oppose Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and founded the Unionist Free Food League, but later leaned to Mr. Balfour's Retaliation policy. *Heir*, Hon. Michael H. Hicks-Beach, M.P., s. *Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Gloucestershire; 81, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton and Athenæum.*
- St. Asaph**, Alfred George, 91st Bp. of. (See founded 560.) Surname Edwards. B. 1848, app. 1889. E. Jesus Coll., Oxon. Deacon '74; curate of Llandingat and second master of Llandovery College, '74-5; head master of the same college '75-85; vicar of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, '85. *The Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Davids**, John, 120th Bp. of. Surname Owen. B. 1854. (This see, founded at an early date, is said to have been originally archiepiscopal.) E. Bottwnog Grammar Sch. and Jesus Coll., Oxford; senior mathematical master at Appleby Grammar School; Professor of Welsh and Classical lecturer at St. David's College, Lampeter '79; Warden and Head-master of Llandovery College '85-89; Dean of St. Asaph '89; Principal Lampeter College '92, and Residential Canon at St. Asaph; Bp. '97. *The Palace, Abergwili R.S.O., Carmarthenshire. Athenæum.*
- St. Germans**, Henry Cornwallis, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Eliot. B. 1835, s. 1881. Formerly R.N., and clerk in Foreign Office. *Heir*, Lord Eliot, s. L.U. *Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall; 17, Grosvenor Gardens, W. Travellers', St. James's, Wellington.*
- St. John of Bletsoe**, Beauchamp Moubay, 16th L. (cr. 1558). Surname St. John. B. 1844, s. 1887. Formerly in the Army; L.L. Bedfordshire. *Heir*, Hon. Henry B. O. St. John, D.L., J.P. Beds., s. C. *Melchbourne Park, Sharnbrook, Beds. Junior Carlton.*
- St. Leonards**, Edward Burtenshaw, 2nd L. (cr. 1852). Surname Sugden. B. 1847, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. F. E. Sugden, n.
- St. Levan**, John, 1st L. (cr. 1887). Surname St. Aubyn. B. 1829. *e.s.* late Sir E. Aubyn, Bart.; Deputy Special Warden of the Stanneries; Hon. Col. 3rd Batt. D. of Cornwall's Light Infantry; M.P. W. Cornwall '58-85, and St. Ives D. '85-7. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. John Townshend St. Aubyn, s. L.U. *St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall.*
- St. Oswald**, Rowland, 2nd L. (cr. 1885). Surname Winn. B. 1857, s. 1893. M.P. Pontefract '85-93; Capt. Coldstream Guards; served in Soudan Campaign '85. *Heir*, Hon. Rowland George Winn, s. C. *Nostell Priory, Wakefield, Yorks; 11, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- St. Vincent**, Carnegie Parker, 5th V. (cr. 1801). Surname Jervis. B. 1855, s. 1885. Formerly in the Army. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. R. C. Jervis, *bro.* C. Norton Disney, *Newark; Sutton-on-Derwent, Yorks.*
- Salisbury**, John, 93rd Bp. of. (See founded 1042.) Surname Wordsworth. B. 1843; s. late Bishop of Lincoln. E. at Ipswich, Winchester, and New Coll., Oxon. Deacon '67; priest '69; Fellow and College Tutor of Brasenose, Proctor, Grinfield Lecturer, Select Preacher, Bampton Lecturer, Examiner for Classical Moderations and in the Theologi-

cal Schools, and Examining Chaplain to his father; Canon of Rochester '83, and Bishop of Salisbury '85. Author of "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin," the Bampton Lectures for '81, "The One Religion"; a critical edition of the Vulgate New Testament (in partnership with the Rev. H. J. White); a "Memoir of the Episcopate of Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews 1853-1892"; "The Ministry of Grace," 1901; visited the Patriarchs and Chief Prelates of the East to present the resolutions of the Lambeth Conference of '97 on Union among Christians; chairman of a joint committee of Convocations which published (April 1902) "The Position of the Laity"; President Anglican and Foreign Church Society, Church Historical Society, and Central Society for Sacred Study; Chairman Jerusalem and the East Mission Fund; Chaplain of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Fellow British Academy 1905. *Palace, Salisbury; West Lulworth, Wareham; Lollards' Tower, S.E.*

Salisbury, James E. H., P.C., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). Surname Gascoyne-Cecil. B. 1861, s. 1903. *E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxford; M.P. Darwen, Lancs., '85-92, and Rochester '93-1903; served in South Africa 1900; Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs 1900-03; Lord Privy Seal 1903-5; A.D.C. to the King; High Steward of Westminster 1903, of Hertford 1905; President Board of Trade Mar.—Dec. 1905. m. '87, Cicely Alice Gore, 2nd d. 5th Earl of Arran. Heir, Robert Arthur J., Viscount Cranborne. C. Hatfield House, Hatfield, Herts; Manor House, Cranborne; 20, Arlington St., S.W. Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum.*

Saltoun, Alexander William Frederick, 18th L. (cr. 1445). Surname Fraser. B. 1851, s. 1886. *S.R.P. Heir, Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, s. Carlton.*

Sanderson, Thomas H., 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Sanderson. B. 1841. Junior clerk in Foreign Office '59; private secretary to Lord Stanley, Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs '66-68; assisted the late Lord Tenterden as H.M.'s Agent at Geneva with reference to the *Alabama* claims Nov. '71; was again private secretary to Lord Derby from '74 to '78, and to the late Earl Granville April '80—June '85; Assist. Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs April '89; Permanent Under-Sec. Jan. '94; retired Feb. 1st, 1906; C.B. '80; K.C.M.G. '87; K.C.B. '93; G.C.B. 1900; I.S.O. 1902; D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. 65, *Wimpole Street, Athenæum, Travellers'.*

Sandhurst, William, 2nd L. (cr. 1871). Surname Mansfield. B. 1855, s. 1876. P.C., G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Under-Sec. for War '86, and '92-95; Gov. of Bombay '95-1900; P.C. 1906. *Heir, Hon. J. W. Mansfield, bro. L. 60, Eaton Square, S.W. Brooks's, Turf, and Garrick.*

Sandwich, Edward George Henry, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Surname Montagu. B. 1839, s. 1884. M.P. Huntingdon '76-84; late Col. Gren. Guards; Chm. Hunts C.C.; L.L. Hunts '91. K.C.V.O. *Heir, Admiral the Hon. V. A. Montagu, R.N., bro. Hinchinbrook, Hunts; Hooke Court, Beaconsfield, Dorset; 18, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Travellers', Turf.*

Sandys, Michael Edwin Marcus, 5th L. (cr. 1802). Surname Sandys. B. 1855, s. 1904. *Heir,*

Hon. Edmund A. Marcus Sandys, bro. L. Turf, Brooks's.

Savile, John, 2nd L. (cr. 1888). Surname Lumley-Savile. B. 1854, s. 1896. Has served in Diplomatic Service and Foreign Office. 12, *Charles Street, Berkeley Square; Rufford Abbey, Ollerton; Walshaw Moor, Hebden Bridge; Ristworth Lodge, Halifax; Villa Edelweiss, Cannes.*

Saye and Sele, Geoffrey Cecil, 18th L. (cr. 1447, 1603). Surname Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes. B. 1857, s. 1907. Lt.-Col. 3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers. *Sunbury House, Reading.*

Scarborough, Aldred Frederick George Beresford, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Surname Lumley. B. 1857, s. 1884. Served in S. Africa 1900 with the Imp. Yeo. *Heir, Hon. O. V. Lumley, bro. C. Sanbeck Park, Rotherham. Carlton.*

Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, 4th L. (cr. 1761). Surname Curzon. B. 1831, s. 1856. Rector of Kedleston, Derbyshire. *Heir, Lord Curzon of Kedleston (I.P.), s. C. Carlton, Arthur's.*

Seafeld, James, 11th E. of (cr. 1701), and a Baronet. Sits as Ld. Strathpey (1884). Surname Ogilvie-Grant. B. 1876, s. 1888. *Heir, Hon. T. Ogilvie-Grant, bro. C. Ballacolla House, Queen's Co. Caledonian, Junior Constitutional.*

Seaton, John Reginald Upton, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Colborne. B. 1854, s. 1888. *Heir, Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, bro. Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. Carlton and Travellers'.*

Sefton, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). Sits as Ld. Sefton (1831). Surname Molyneux. B. 1871, s. 1901. Master of the Horse Dec. 1905—Aug. 1907. *Heir, Visct. Molyneux, s. L. Croxteth, Liverpool.*

Selborne, William Waldegrave, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882, B. Selborne 1872). Surname Palmer. B. 1859, s. 1895. m. Lady Maud Cecil, d. of 3rd M. of Salisbury; M.P. Petersfield D. '85-92, W. Edinburgh '92-5; Under-Sec. for the Colonies '95-1900, First Lord of the Admiralty 1900-5; High Commissioner for S. Africa and Administrator of Transvaal and Orange River Colonies 1905; Hon. Col. 3rd Militia Batt. of the Hampshire Regt.; P.C. 1900; Elder Brother of the Trinity House. L.U. *Heir, Visct. Wolmer, s. Blackmoor, Liss, Hants. Brooks's.*

Selby, William Court, 1st Visct. (cr. 1905). Surname Gully. B. 1835. E. Trin. Coll., Camb. Pres. Camb. Union; Inner Temple '60; Q.C. '77; Benchcr '79; Recorder Wigan '86-95; Speaker '95-1905; Hon. LL.D. Camb.; D.C.L. Oxon. Granted £4000 a year for life and made a Viscount June 1905. Received freedom of the City. *Heir, Hon. James W. H. Gully, s. 3, Buckingham Gate, S.W.*

***Sempill, John, 18th L. (cr. 1489).** Surname Forbes-Sempill. B. 1863, s. 1905. S.P. *Heir, Hon. William F. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, s.*

Shaftesbury, Anthony, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Surname Ashley-Cooper. B. 1869, s. 1886. Lieut.-Col. commanding North of Ireland Imp. Yeo.; K.C.V.O. *Heir, Anthony Lord Ashley, s. C. St. Giles's House, Cranborne, Dorset; Belfast Castle, Belfast; 38, Bryanston Square, W. Marlborough, Carlton, Turf.*

Shannon, Richard Henry, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). Sits as L. Carleton (1786). Surname Boyle. B. 1860, s. 1890. *Heir, Viscount Boyle, s. C. Carlton.*

- Sheffield**, Henry North, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816). Sits as Ld. Sheffield (1802). Surname Holroyd. B. 1832, s. 1876. M.P. E. Sussex '57-65; formerly in dip. service. *Heir*, Lord Stanley of Alderley (to *Ir.* barony), c. C. Carlton.
- ***Sherard**, Philip Halton, 11th L. (cr. 1627). Surname Sherard. B. 1851, s. 1902. I.P.; *Heir*, Ralph Woodchurch Sherard, bro. C. Glatton, *Peterborough*.
- Sherborne**, Edward Lenox, 4th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Dutton. B. 1831, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. and Rev. Canon F. G. Dutton, bro. *Sherborne House, Northleach, R.S.O.*; 9, *St. James's Square, Travellers', Boodle's*.
- Shrewsbury and Talbot**, Charles Henry John, 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). Surname Chetwynd-Talbot. B. 1860, s. 1877. E. Eton. Hered. Lord High Steward of Ireland. *Heir*, Visct. Ingestre, s. C. Ingestre Hall, *Stafford. Carlton, Marlborough, and White's*.
- Shuttleworth**, Ughtred J., 1st L. (cr. 1902). Surname Kay-Shuttleworth. B. 1844. M.P. Hastings '60-80, and Clitheroe '85-1902; Under-Sec. India '86; Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster '86; Sec. to Admiralty '92-5; Chairman Canals Commn. 1906. P.C.; K.C.V.O. 1907. *Heir*, Hon. Lawrence Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, s. L. *Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley; Barbon Manor, Kirkby Lonsdale; 28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. Athenæum, Reform, Nat. Liberal*.
- Sidmouth**, William Wells, 3rd V. (cr. 1805). Surname Addington. B. 1824, s. 1864. M.P. Devizes '63-4; formerly in R.N. *Heir*, Hon. G. A. Addington, s. C. *Upottery Manor, Devon; 78, Eaton Place, S.W. Carlton*.
- Sinclair**, Charles William, 15th L. (cr. 1449). Surname St. Clair. B. 1831, s. 1880. S.R.P.; retired Colonel. *Heir*, Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s. C. 55, *Onslow Square, London, S.W. Carlton, United Service*.
- Sligo**, Henry Ulrick, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). Sits as Ld. Monteaigle (1806). Surname Browne. B. 1831, s. 1903. Bengal Civil Service '51-86; *Heir*, Earl of Altamont, s. *Westport House, Westport, Co. Mayo, Ireland*.
- ***Sodor and Man**, Thomas Wortley, 70th Bp. of. Surname Drury. App. 1907. E. Christ's Coll., Camb., 25th Wrangler, 3rd-class Class. Tripos, 1st-class Theological; Principal C.M.S. College, Islington, '82-99; Principal Ridley Hall, Cambridge, '99-1907; D.D., M.A. *Bishop's Court, Isle of Man; 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. National Club*.
- Somers**, Arthur Herbert Tennyson, 6th L. (cr. 1784). Surname Cocks. B. 1887, s. 1899. *Heir*, Rev. Henry L. Somers Cocks, un. *The Briary, Freshwater, I.W.*
- Somerset**, Algernon, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Surname St. Maur. B. 1846, s. 1894. *Heir*, Ld. Percy St. Maur, bro. *Maiden Bradley, Bath; Burton Hall, Loughborough; Berry Pomeroy, Totnes. Army and Navy, Carlton, Wellington*.
- Sondes**, Lewis Arthur, 7th E. (cr. 1860). Surname Milles. B. 1866, s. 1907. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. 3rd Batt. Yorks Light Infantry; served in S. Africa. *Heir*, Hon. H. A. Milles-Lade, bro. *Lees Court, Faversham; Nackington, Canterbury; Elmham Hall, Dereham, Norfolk. Carlton, Bachelors'*.
- Southampton**, Charles Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1780). Surname Fitz-Roy. B. 1867, s. 1872. *Heir*, Hon. E. A. Fitz-Roy, bro. *Idlicote, Shipston-on-Stour*.
- Southesk**, Charles N., 10th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as Ld. Balinhard (1869). Surname Carnegie. B. 1854, s. 1905. Late Col. Comm. Forfar and Kincardine Artillery. *Heir*, Lord Carnegie, s. C. *Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. Carlton*.
- Southwark**, Edward Stuart, 1st Bp. of (see founded 1905). Surname Talbot. B. 1844. E. Charterhouse and Christ Ch., Oxford; 1st class in Classics '65, and in Law and Modern History '66; Warden Keble Coll. '70-88; Vicar of Leeds '88-95; Hon. Canon of Ripon '91; Chaplain to Queen Victoria '94; Bishop of Rochester '95. Select preacher at Oxford. A contributor to "Lux Mundi." Acting Dean of Southwark Cathedral 1905. *Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. Athenæum*.
- ***Southwell**, Arthur Robert Pyers, 5th V. (cr. 1776). Surname Southwell. B. 1872, s. 1878. m. '97, Dorothy Katharine, d. of Sir Wm. Walrod (Lord Waleran). I.P. *Heir*, Hon. R. A. W. J. Southwell. *Knollon Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. Bachelors', New*.
- ***Southwell**, Edwyn, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1884.) Surname Hoskyns. B. 1851. E. Haileybury and Jesus Coll., Camb.; Hon. D.D. 1901. Ordained '74; curate at Welwyn, Herts, '74-80; Quebec Chapel '80-81; St. Clement's, N. Kensington, '81-86; Rector of St. Dunstan, Stepney '86-95; Vicar Bolton '95-1901; Hon. Canon of Manchester '99; Suffragan Bp. of Burnley 1901-4; Bp. of Southwell Sept. 1904. *Bishop's Manor, Southwell*.
- Spencer**, John Poyntz, 5th E. (cr. 1765). Surname Spencer. B. 1835, s. 1857; P.C.; K.G.; M.P. S. Northants '57; Viceroy of Ireland '68-74 and '82-5; Lord Pres. of Council '80-83 and Feb. to July '86; First Lord of the Adm. Aug. '92 to June '95; L.L. of Northants; formerly Chm. Northants Quarter Sessions; Chm. Northants C.C.; and Master of the Pytchley. Ex Chan. Victoria Univ., Manchester; Member of Council of Duke of Cornwall (Prince of Wales), and Keeper of the Privy Seal 1901. Freeman of the city of Exeter 1902. App. 1902 Leader of the Liberal Peers in the House of Lords in succession to the late Earl of Kimberley. *Heir*, Visct. Althorp, h.-bro. L. Althorp, *Northampton. Athenæum, Brooks's*.
- Stafford**, Fitz Osbert Edward, 11th L. (cr. 1640). Surname Stafford-Jerningham. B. 1833, s. 1892. *Heirship* in dispute between Francis E. FitzHerbert, n., and William Henry Stafford Jerningham, heir presumptive to the Baronetcy of "Jerningham of Costessey," who claims like his late father to be heir presumptive to the "Barony of Stafford" in the male line, c. L.U. *Costessey Park, Norwich; Stafford Castle; Shifnal Manor, Salop*.
- Stair**, John Hew North G. H. H., 11th E. of (cr. 1793). Sits as Ld. Oxenford (1841). Surname Dalrymple. B. 1848, s. 1903. *Heir*, John James, Visct. Dalrymple, s. L. *Lochwich, Castle Kennedy, Wiglowinshire; Oxenford Castle, Dalkeith*.
- Stalbridge**, Richard de Aquila, 1st L. (cr. 1886). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1837. P.C.; M.P. Flintshire '61-86; Vice-Chamb. of Household '62-4; Patronage Sec. to Treasury '80-85; and 1st L. Whip in House of Commons '80-86; Chm. L. & N.W.R. since '91. *Heir*, Hon. Hugh Grosvenor, s. L.U. 22, *Sussex Square, W.*
- Stamford**, William, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Grey. B. 1850, s. 1890. M.A. Oxon]

- formerly Prof. of Classics and Philosophy at Codrington Coll., Barbados. *Heir*, Lord Grey of Groby, s. *Dunham, Massey Hall, Altrincham; Llandaff House, Weybridge, Grosvenor.*
- Stanhope**, James Richard, 7th E. (cr. 1718). Surname Stanhope. B. 1880, s. 1905. Lieut. Grenadier Guards; A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, Commanding London District. *Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent*; 20, *Grosvenor Place, S.W.*
- Stanley of Alderley**, Lyulph Edward, 4th L. (cr. 1839). B. 1839, s. 1903. Ed. Eton and Balliol Coll. (Fellow '62-69). M.P. Oldham '80-85; Vice-Chairman London School Board '97. *Heir*, Hon. Arthur Lyulph Stanley, M.P., s. L. 15, *Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.*
- Stanmore**, Arthur, 1st L. (cr. 1893). Surname Hamilton Gordon. B. 1829. M.A. Camb. '51; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon. '79; G.C.M.G.; sec. to Mr. Gladstone's Mission to Corfu '58; Lieut.-Col. Comdg. 1st Aberdeenshire Rifle Vol.; M.P. Beverley '54-7; Gov. of New Brunswick '61-6, Trinidad '66-70, Mauritius '71-4, Fiji '75-80, New Zealand '80-82, Ceylon '83-90; mem. of Roy. Commission on Historical Manuscripts 1900. *Heir*, Hon. George A. Maurice Gordon, Capt. 3rd Battn. Gordon Highlanders, s. *Red House, Ascot.*
- Stradbroke**, George Edward John Mowbray, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Baron Rous (1796). Surname Rous. B. 1862, s. 1886. C.B. M.A. Camb.; Col. Comdg. 1st Norfolk R. G. Art. Vols.; A.D.C. to the King; Vice-Admiral of Suffolk '90; C.V.O., D.L., J.P. Suffolk; Vice-Chairman East Suffolk C.C. *Heir*, John A. Alexander, Visct. Dunwich, s. C. *Henham, Wangford. Bachelors, Carlton.*
- Strafford**, Rev. Francis Edmund Cecil, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Surname Byng. B. 1835, s. 1899. Vicar of St. Peter's, Onslow Gardens, '67-89; Chaplain to Hampton Court Palace '65-7, the late Queen, the Speaker '74-89; Grand Chaplain of England in Freemasonry '89. *Heir*, Visct. Enheld, s. *Wrotham Park, Barnet*; 5, *St. James's Square.*
- Strathcona and Mount Royal**, Donald Alexander, 1st L. (cr. 1897). Surname Smith. B. 1820; s. of Alexander Smith of Archieston, Scotland, and Barbara, d. of Donald Stewart. m. Isabella Sophia, d. of Richard Hardisty of Canada. Hon. Pres. Bank of Montreal and Director Canadian Pacific and St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railways; Gov. of Hudson's Bay Co., Chancellor McGill Univ., Montreal, and Aberdeen Univs., D.C.L. Oxon. and Dublin, LL.D. Camb., Yale, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Toronto, Laval and Victoria (Manchester) Univs.; High Commr. for Canada in London since '96. G.C.M.G., F.R.S. He and Lord Mount-Stephen gave as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee of '87, £200,000 to found the Victoria Hospital at Montreal. 911, *Dorchester Street, Montreal*; *Silver Heights, Manitoba*; *Norway House, Pictou, Nova Scotia*; *Glencoe, N.B.*; *Colonsay, N.B.*; *Knebworth, Herts*; *Debden Hall, Newport, Essex*; 28, *Grosvenor Square, W. Athenæum.*
- Stratheden and Campbell**, Hallyburton George, 3rd L. (cr. 1836, 1841). Surname Campbell. B. 1829, s. 1893. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. John Beresford Campbell, s. 17, *Bruton Street, W.*; *Hartrigge, Jedburgh.*
- Strathmore and Kinghorne**, Claude George, 14th E. of (cr. 1666). Sits as Ld. Bowes. Sur-
- name Bowes-Lyon. B. March 14th, 1855, s. 1904. L.L. Forfarshire. *Heir*, Lord Glamis. s., Scots Guards. C. *Glamis Castle, Forfarshire*; *Streatham Castle, Darlington*; *St. Paul's, Wilden Bury, Welwyn. Carlton.*
- Sudeley**, Charles Douglas Richard, 4th L. (cr. 1838). Surname Hanbury-Tracy. B. 1840, s. 1877. F.R.S.; P.C.; M.P. Montgomery Dist. '63-77; formerly in R.N.; Lord-in-Waiting '80-85; Capt. of Gent.-at-Arms Feb. to July '86. *Heir*, Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, s. L. U. *Ormeley Lodge, Ham Common, Surrey.*
- Suffield**, Charles, 5th L. (cr. 1786). Surname Harbord. B. 1830, s. 1853. P.C., G.C.V.O.; Lord-in-Waiting 1901-5; Master of Buckhounds '86-7; K.C.B. '76; Permanent Lord-in-Waiting; Hon. Col. 3rd Norfolk Vols. and Norfolk Militia Artillery. *Heir*, Col. the Hon. C. Harbord, s. L. U. *Gunton Park, Norwich*; 4, *Manchester Square, W. Marlborough.*
- Suffolk and Berkshire**, Henry Molyneux Paget, 10th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1898. A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. *Heir*, Charles Henry George, Viscount Andover, s. *Charlton Park, Malmesbury.*
- Sutherland**, Cromartie, 4th D. of (cr. 1833). Surname Sutherland-Leveson-Gower. B. 1851, s. 1892. K.G. Col. Staffordshire Yeo. Cav.; M.P. Sutherland '74-86; L.L. Sutherland shire since '92. *Heir*, M. of Stafford, s. *Trentham Hall, Staffordshire*; *Lilleshall, Newport, Salop*; *Dunrobin Castle, Sutherland*; *House of Tongue, Sutherland*; *Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.*
- Swansea**, Ernest Ambrose, 2nd L. (cr. 1893). Surname Vivian. B. 1848, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. Odo Richard Vivian, h.-bro. C. 27, *Belgrave Square, S.W. Brooks's, Athenæum.*
- Swaythling**, Montagu, 1st L. (cr. 1907). Surname Samuel-Montagu. B. 1832. Established and is head of banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., London; Bart. '94; M.P. Whitechapel '85-1900. *Heir*, Hon. Louis Montagu, s. L. *South Stoneham House, Southampton*; *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*
- Taafe**, Henry, 12th V. (cr. 1628). Surname Taafe. B. 1872, s. 1895. Count in the Austrian peerage, as well as Viscount Taafe, and Baron Ballymore, of Corren, co. Cavan, in Ireland; holds a commission in the Kaiser Franz-Josef Regiment of Dragoons of the Reserve. *Heir*, Hon. Edward C. R. Taafe, s. *Ellischau Castle, Silberberg, Bohemia.*
- Talbot de Malahide**, Richard Wogan, 5th L. (cr. 1831). Sits as Ld. Talbot de Malahide (1856). Surname Talbot. B. 1846, s. 1883. *Heir*, Hon. J. B. Talbot, s. C. *Auchinleck House, Ayrshire*; *Malahide Castle, Dublin. Army and Navy, Carlton.*
- Tankerville**, George Montagu, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). Surname Bennet. B. 1852, s. 1899. Was in the R.N. '67-9; lieut. Rifle Brigade '72-80. *Heir*, Lord Ossulston, s. *Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland*; *Thornington House, Mindrum R.S.O., Northumberland*
- Teignmouth**, Charles John, 3rd L. (cr. 1797). Surname Shore. B. 1840, s. 1885. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. F. W. J. Shore, bro. C. *Crossways, Oxford.*
- Templemore**, Arthur Henry, 3rd L. (cr. 1831). Surname Chichester. B. 1854, s. 1906. *Heir*, Hon. A. C. S. Chichester, s. C. 4, *Portman Square. St. James's, Travellers'.*
- Temple**, Algernon William Stephen, 5th E. (cr. 1822). Surname Temple-Gore-Langton. B.

- 1871, s. 1902. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Chandos Graham Temple-Gore-Langton, *bro.* *Newton Park, Bristol; Wotton, Aylesbury.*
- Templetown**, Henry Edward Montague Doring-ton Clotworthy, 4th V. (cr. 1806). Surname Upton. B. 1853, s. 1890. I.R.P. '94. *Heir*, Hon. Eric E. M. J. Upton, s. *Castile Upton, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim.*
- Tennyson**, Hallam, 2nd L. (cr. 1884). Surname Tennyson. B. 1852, s. 1892. Author of biography of his father (published '97). Governor of S. Australia '99, and Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia 1902-4. D.C.L. Oxford 1904, Litt. D. Camb., G.C.M.G. P.C. 1905. *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, s. *Aldworth, near Haslemere; Farrington, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Athenæum.*
- Tenterden**, Charles Stuart Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1827). Surname Abbott. B. 1805, s. 1882. E. at Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb. 12, *Culford Mansions, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. St. James's.*
- Teynham**, Henry John Philip Sidney, 18th L. (cr. 1616). Surname Roper-Curzon. B. 1867, s. 1892. *Heir*, Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, s. *Raensdale House, Ascot. Wellington.*
- Thurlow**, Thomas John, 5th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce. B. 1838, s. 1874. P.C.; formerly in dip. service; a Lord-in-Waiting '80-85 and '86; Paymaster-Gen. '86. *Heir*, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Edward H.-T.-C.-Bruce, s. L.
- Tollemache**, Wilbraham Frederick, 2nd L. (cr. 1876). Surname Tollemache. B. 1832, s. 1890. M.P. W. Cheshire '72-85. *Heir*, B. L. J. Tollemache, g.s. C. 61, *Cadogan Gardens, S.W.; Helmingham Hall, Stowmarket; Peckforton, Tarporley, Cheshire. Carlton.*
- Torphichen**, James Walter, 12th L. (cr. 1564). Surname Sandilands. B. 1846, s. 1869. S.R.P. since '94. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen, s. L. *Calder House, Mid-Calder, N.B. Naval and Military.*
- Torrington**, George Master, 9th V. (cr. 1712). Surname Byng. B. 1886, s. 1889. *Heir*, Hon. S. Byng, un. C. A minor. *Yoles Court, Maidstone.*
- Townshend**, John James Dudley Stuart, 6th M. (cr. 1786). Surname Townshend. B. 1866, s. 1899. *Heir*, Colonel Charles V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., c.
- Tredegar**, Godfrey Charles, 1st V. (cr. 1905) and 2nd L. (cr. 1859). Surname Morgan. B. 1831, s. 1875. M.P. Brecknockshire '58-75; served in the Crimea; L.L. Monmouthshire '99; Hon. LL.D. Wales 1905. *Heir*, Hon. F. C. Morgan, *bro.* C. *Carlton.*
- Trevor**, Arthur William, 2nd L. (cr. 1880). Surname Hill-Trevor. B. 1852, s. 1894. *Heir*, Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *h.-bro.* C. *Carlton, White's.*
- ***Trimlestown**, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, 18th L. (cr. 1461). Surname Barnewall. B. 1861, s. 1891; established ('93) his claim to the barony, which had been dormant since the death of the 16th Baron ('79); m. '89, Margaret Theresa, d. of Richard J. Stephens, Esq., of Brisbane. *Heir*, Hon. R. N. F. Barnewall, s.
- Truro**, Charles William, 4th Bp. of. (See re-founded 1877). Surname Stubbs. B. 1845, app. 1906. E. at Liverpool Royal Institution Sch. and Sidney-Sussex Coll., Cambridge (Hon. Fellow); Mathematical Honours, Le Bas University prize for an English essay. Ordained '68; curate at St. Mary's, Sheffield; vicar of Grandborough, Bucks, '71; of Stokenham, Devon, '84; rector of Wavertree '88; Dean of Ely '94; Bishop of Truro 1906. Select preacher at Cambridge in '81, '94, '96, and 1901, Lady Margaret Preacher '96, Hulsean Lecturer 1904, select preacher at Oxford '83 and '98-9, and at Harvard, U.S.A., 1900. He is a Broad Churchman and a Liberal. His published works include "God and the People," "Village Politics," "Land and the Labourers," "Christ and Democracy," "Christ and Economics," a "Creed for Christian Socialists," "Historical Memorials of Ely Cathedral," "Charles Kingsley and the Christian Social Movement," "Bryhtnoth's Prayer and other Poems," "The Social Teaching of the Lord's Prayer," "In a Minster Garden: a Causerie of Things Old and New," "Cambridge and its Story," "Castles in the Air," and other poems; "The Christ of English Poetry," Hulsean Lectures.
- Tweeddale**, William Montagu, 10th M. of (cr. 1694). Sits as Ld. Tweeddale (1881). K.T. Surname Hay. B. 1826, s. 1878. M.P. Taunton '65-8, Haddington Dist. '78; formerly Bengal C.S.; Ld. High Comm. to Gen. Assem. Ch. of Scotland '90-92, '96, and '97. *Heir*, E. of Gifford, s. L.U. *Yester, Haddingshire, N.B.; 6, Hill Street, W. Travellers.*
- Tweedmouth**, Edward, 2nd L. (cr. 1881). Surname Marjoribanks. B. 1849, s. 1894. P.C.; E. Harrow and Christ Ch., Oxon.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '74; Contr. H.M. Household '86; 2nd Liberal Whip '86-92; Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury and Chief Liberal Whip '92-4; Lord Privy Seal March '94, and Chancellor of the Duchy '94-5; First Lord of Admiralty Dec. 1905; M.P. Berwickshire '80-94. *Heir*, Capt. the Hon. Dudley Churchill Marjoribanks, D.S.O., M.V.O., s. L. *Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed; 57, Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. Brooks's.*
- ***Valentia**, Arthur, 11th V. (cr. 1622). Surname Annesley. B. 1843, s. 1863. I.P.; M.P. Oxford City since April '95; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; served in S. Africa with Yeomanry, C.B. 1900, M.V.O. 1901. *Heir*, Hon. A. Annesley, s. C. *Bletchington Park, Oxford; 49, Cadogan Square, S.W. Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- Vaux of Harrowden**, Hubert George Charles, 7th L. (cr. 1523). Surname Mostyn. B. 1860, s. 1833; diplomatic service, retired '90. Three daughters, co-heiresses. L. *Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. Brooks's and Travellers.*
- Ventry**, Dayrolles Blakeney, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Eveleigh-de-Moleyns. B. 1828, s. 1868. I.R.P. '71. *Heir*, Hon. F. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Vernon**, George Francis Augustus, 8th L. (cr. 1762). Surname Venables-Vernon. B. 1888. s. 1898. *Heir*, the Hon. F. W. L. Venables-Vernon, *bro.* *Sudbury Hall, Derby; Poynton Towers, Stockport.*
- Verulam**, James Walter, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). Surname Grimston. B. 1852, s. 1895. M.P. St. Albans Div. Herts '85-92. Is a Baron of Scotland, a Viscount and a Baron of Ireland, and a Baron of Great Britain, besides being a Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom. Is also a Baronet. *Heir*, Visct. Grimston, s. C. *Gorkhambury, St. Albans. Carlton, Bachelors.*

- Vivian**, George Crespiigny Brabazon, 4th L. (cr. 1841). Surname Vivian. B. 1878, s. 1893. *Heir*, A. H. Vivian, c. *Glynn, Bodmin, Cornwall*; 11, *North Audley St., W.*
- Wakefield**, George Rodney, 2nd Bp. of. (See founded 1888.) Surname Eden. B. 1853. *E. Richmond (Yorks)* and *Pembroke Coll., Camb.*, B.A. (2nd-class classical tripos) '76; M.A. '79, D.D. 91, Hon. Fellow of *Pembroke Coll.*, 1903. Ordained '78: assistant master at *Aysgarth School, Wensleydale*, '78-9; domestic chaplain to the late *Bishop Lightfoot* '79-83; Vicar of *Bishop Auckland* '83-90; Bishop Suffragan for the diocese of *Canterbury*, with the title of Bishop of *Dover* '90-7; Bp. of *Wakefield* '97. *Bishopgarth, Wakefield, Athenaeum.*
- Waldegrave**, William Frederick, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Surname Waldegrave. B. 1851, s. 1859. Lord-in-Waiting '86-92, '95-6; Capt. of the Yeo. of the Guard '96-1905; Hon. Commissioner in *Lunacy* '99; P.C. *Heir*, Visct. *Clewton*, s. C. *Clewton Priory, Bath*; 20, *Bryanston Square, Carlton, Constitutional.*
- Waleran**, William Hood, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Walrond. B. 1849. E. *Eton*; Grenadier Guards; retired '72; M.P. *East Devon* '80-85, *Devon*, *Tiverton D.* '85-1905; s. as 2nd Bart. '89; Junior Lord of the Treasury '85-6 and '86-92; second Conservative Whip '85-6 and '86-95; Patronage Secretary to the Treasury and senior Conservative Whip '95-1902; P.C.; Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster* 1902; *Heir*, Hon. Lionel Walrond, M.P., s. *Bradfield, Collumpton*, and 9, *Wilbraham Place, S.W. Carlton and Turf.*
- Wales**, H.R.H. Prince of. (See special biography.)
- Wallscourt**, Erroll Augustus Joseph Henry, 4th L. (cr. 1800). Surname Blake. B. 1841, s. 1849. I.P. *Heir*, Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, s. *Travellers*.
- Walsingham**, Thomas, 6th L. (cr. 1780) Surname de Grey. B. 1843, s. 1870. LL.D. F.R.S.; F.L.S.; F.Z.S.; F.E.S. (Pres. '89-90); Mem. Soc. Ent. de France; Ent. Ver. zu Berlin; Nederl. Ent. Ver.; Soc. Ent. de Russie; Am. Ent. Soc. Phil.; Lin. Soc. N.S.W., etc., etc.; High Steward Camb. Univ. and King's Lynn; M.P. W. Norfolk '65-71; Lord-in-Waiting '74-5. *Heir*, Hon. J. A. de Grey, half-bro. C. *Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk, Carlton, Isthman.*
- Wandsworth**, Sydney James, 1st B. (cr. 1895). Viscount also of the Kingdom of Portugal. Surname Stern; e. s. late Visct. de Stern, who established in London the firm of Stern Bros. E. at *Magdalene Coll., Camb.*; Hon. Col. 4th Vol. Batt. E. Surrey Regt.; M.P. *Stowmarket Div. of Suffolk* '91-5. L. 10, *Great Stanhope Street, W. Marlborough, Bachelors', St. James's, Reform.*
- Warwick**, Francis Richard Charles Guy, 5th E. of (cr. 1759), is also E. Brooke (cr. 1746). Surname Greville. B. 1863, s. 1893. m. Frances Evelyn, d. Col. the Hon. C. H. Maynard, '81. M.P. *Somerset* '78-85; Colchester '88-92; L.L. *Essex*; Past Dep. Grand Master of *Freemasons* '98; Col. *Warwickshire I.Y. Heir*, Lord Brooke, s. C. *Warwick Castle; Easton Lodge, Dunmow.*
- Waterford**, Henry De La Poer, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). Sits as *Ld. Tyrone* (1786). Surname Beresford. B. 1875, s. 1895. K.P. m. '97, Lady Beatrix Frances Fitzmaurice, y. d. M. of *Lansdowne. Heir*, E. of *Tyrone*, s. C. *Carlton, White's, Turf, Kildare St.*
- *Waterpark**, Henry Anson, 4th L. (cr. 1792). Surname Cavendish. B. 1839, s. 1863. E. *Harrow. I.P.* In Foreign Office '60-63. *Heir*, Hon. Charles F. Cavendish, R.N., s. L.U. *Doveridge, Derby.*
- Weardale**, Philip James, 1st L. (cr. 1905). Surname Stanhope. B. 1847; son of Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope. Formerly in R.N.; M.P. *Wednesbury* '86-92, *Burnley* '93-1900; *Leicestershire, Harborough D.* 1904-5. 3, *Carlton Gardens, S.W.*
- Welby**, Reginald Earle, 1st L. (cr. 1894). Surname Welby. B. 1832. s. of the late Rev. John Earle Welby; Assist. Fin. Sec. to the Treasury '80; auditor Civil List '81; Perm. Sec. of the Treas. '85-94; G.C.B. '92; Comr. of the Exhibition of '51; Chm. of the Roy. Commn. on Military and Civil Exp. of India, and late Chm. L.C.C. 11, *Stratton Street, London, W.*
- Wellington**, Arthur Charles, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Surname Wellesley. B. 1849, s. 1900. K.G., G.C.V.O. Col. formerly commanding 1st Battn. Gren. Guards. *Heir*, The Marquis Douro, s. *Stratfield Saye, Hants; Apsley House, Piccadilly, W.*
- Wemyss and March**, Francis Richard, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). Sits as *Ld. Wemyss* (1821). Surname Charteris. B. 1818, s. 1883. M.P. E. *Gloucestershire* '41-6, *Haddingtonshire* '47-83; a Lord of Treas. '53-5; A.D.C. to the King 1901; capt. of the Royal Company of Archers (the King's Body Guard for Scotland). *Heir*, Lord Elcho, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Wenlock**, Beilby, 3rd L. (cr. 1839). Surname Lawley. B. 1849, s. 1880. P.C., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I.; M.P. *Chester* April to July '80; Chm. E. R. *Yorks C.C.*; Gov. of *Madras* '91-'96; Lord of the *Bedchamber* to the Prince of Wales. Lieut.-Col. com. E. *Riding Yorks. Imp. Yeo. Heir*, Hon. R. T. Lawley, bro. L.U. *Escrick Park, York; 26, Portland Place, W. Brooks's.*
- Wentworth**, Ada Mary, Baroness (cr. 1529). Surname Milbanke. B. Feb. 26th, 1871, s. 1906, on the death of her father, the 2nd Earl of Lovelace and 12th Baron Wentworth. The Earldom of Lovelace devolved on a half-brother of the late Earl (see Lovelace).
- Westbury**, Richard Luttrell Pilkington, 3rd L. (cr. 1861). Surname Bethell. B. 1852, s. 1875. *Heir*, Hon. R. Bethell, s. C. *Carlton.*
- Westmeath**, Anthony Francis, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Surname Nugent. B. 1870, s. 1883. I.R.P.; P.C. (Ireland); assist. priv. sec. to Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, Col. Sec. '98-1901; Sec. to Royal Commission on French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland '98. *Heir*, Hon. W. A. Nugent, Capt. 15th Hussars, bro. *Pallas, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carlton, Wellington, Kildare Street.*
- Westminster**, Hugh Richard Arthur, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). Surname Grosvenor. B. 1879, s. 1899. Served in S. African war, and was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts; m. 1901, Miss Sheelagh Cornwallis West. L.L. *Cheshire. G.C.V.O.* 1907. *Heir*, Edward George Hugh, Earl Grosvenor, s. *Eaton Hall, Chester*; 33, *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- Westmorland**, Anthony Mildmay Julian, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Surname Fane. B. 1859, s. 1891. *Heir*, Lord Burghersh, s. C.
- Wharholiffe**, Francis John, 2nd E. of (cr. Baron 1826, Earl and Visct. 1876). Surname

- Montagu-Stuart-Wortley. B. 1856, s. 1899. Retired Commander R.N. *Heir*, Viscount Carlton, s. *Wortley Hall, Sheffield, Carlton, Naval and Military, Turf.*
- ***Wicklow**, Ralph Francis, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Surname Howard. B. 1877, s. 1891. *m.* 1902, Gladys, 2nd d. Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. I.P. *Heir*, Lord Clanmore, s. *Shelton Abbey, Arklow, Ireland.*
- Willoughby de Broke**, Richard Greville, 18th L. (cr. 1492). Surname Verney. B. 1869, s. 1902. M.P. Warwickshire (Rugby Div.) '95-1900. *Heir*, Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s. C. *Compton Verney, Warwick, Carlton, Turf, White's.*
- Wilton**, Arthur George, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Surname Egerton. B. 1863, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Grey de Wilton, s. *Heaton Park, near Manchester, Carlton, White's.*
- Wimborne**, Ivor Bertie, 1st L. (cr. 1880). Surname Guest. B. 1835. *Heir*, Hon. Ivor C. Guest, M.P., s. C. 22, *Arlington Street, S.W. Carlton.*
- Winchester**, Herbert Edward, 87th Bp. of. (See founded 636.) Surname Ryle. B. 1856; s. of Rt. Rev. J. C. Ryle, Bp. of Liverpool. *m.* '83, d. of the late Major-Gen. Adams. E. Eton, Newcastle Scholar; Cambridge, Scholar of King's; B.A. '79, M.A. '82, D.D. '96; Principal of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, '86-8; Hulsean Prof. Divin., Camb., '87-1901; Pres. Queens' Coll., Camb., '96-1901; Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen Victoria '98-1901; Hon. Canon of Ripon '95-1901; Bp. of Exeter 1901-3; Bp. of Winchester and Prelate of Most Noble Order of the Garter from 1903. *Farnham Castle, Surrey; Lollards' Tower, Lambeth, S.E.*
- Winchester**, Henry William Montagu, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Surname Paulet. B. 1862, s. 1899. Late Capt. Hants Carbiniers I.Y. Is premier Marquis of England. L.L. Hants; Chairman Hants C.C. *Heir-pres.*, Capt. Charles Standish Paulet, c. *Amport St. Mary's, Andover, Hampshire.*
- Winchelsea and Nottingham**, Henry Stormont, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). Surname Finch-Hatton. B. 1852, s. 1898. *Heir*, Visct. Maidstone, s. C. *White's, Carlton.*
- Winterstoke**, William Henry, 1st L. (cr. 1906). Surname Wills. B. 1830. Chairman Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd.; Director G.W.R.; M.P. Coventry '80-86, East Bristol '95-1900; Bart. '92. *Bladon, R.S.O., Somerset; East Court, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Thanet; 25, Hyde Park Gardens, W. Reform, Gresham, National Liberal.*
- ***Winterton**, Edward, 6th E. of (cr. 1766). Surname Turnour. B. 1883, s. 1907. I.P. M.P. Sussex, Horsham Div. See COMMONS.
- Wolseley**, Garnet Joseph, 1st V. (cr. 1885). Surname Wolseley. B. 1833 at Golden Bridge House, Co. Dublin; s. late Major G. J. Wolseley. Served in the second Burmese war, in the Crimea, in India, and on the staff in the campaigns of '57-9, and received a brevet majority; as Lieut.-Col. in the China War of '60; and as Colonel in Canada from '62-70; commanded the Red River Expedition; Major-Gen. commanding in the Ashantee War in '73-4; and as Lieut.-Gen. commanding in the South African War in '79. Commanded in the Egyptian War of '82, and was raised to the peerage after the victory of Tel-el-Kebir; also commanded in the Sudan campaigns of '84-5, and was made a Viscount; received £25,000 for his services in Ashanti, and £30,000 for his Egyptian campaign. He has been High Commissioner to Natal and to Cyprus; Adjutant-General '82. Published his "Story of a Soldier's Life," 1903; of his "Soldier's Pocket-book" several editions have appeared. Ranger of Greenwich Park '88; acted as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland '90, and Commander-in-Chief '95-1900; Field-Marshal '94, and published a biography of the Duke of Marlborough; Col. Royal Horse Guards (Blues); Gold Stick to H.M.; K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., O.M. 1902. *Heiress* (to the Viscounty by special remainder), Hon. Frances G. Wolseley, d. 1, *Gore Street, Queen's Gate, S.W.; Glynde, Sussex. United Service, Athenæum.*
- Wolverton**, Frederic, 4th L. (cr. 1869). Surname Glyn. B. 1864, s. 1888. Partner Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Lord-in-Waiting '92-3; L.C.C. '98; Press Censor in the S. African campaign; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1902-5. *Heir*, Hon. George E. D. Carr-Glyn, s. *Brooks's.*
- ***Worcester**, Huyshe Wolcott, 105th Bp. of. (See founded 679). Surname Yeatman-Biggs. Appointed 1904. B. 1845, s. of Mr. H. F. Yeatman, J.P., of Stock House, Dorset. E. at Winchester, and Emmanuel Coll., Camb.; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury; Vicar of Netherbury, Wilts, '77; and of St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, '79; Select Preacher to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Suffragan Bishop of Southwark '91; appointed to the see of Worcester 1904. *m.* Lady Barbara, d. 4th E. of Dartmouth. *Harlebury Castle, Kidderminster.*
- Wrotesley**, Arthur, 3rd L. (cr. 1838). Surname Wrotesley. B. 1824, s. 1867. B.A. Oxford, 1846. A Lord-in-Waiting '69-74, '80-85. *Heir*, Hon. Victor Alexander Wrotesley, s. 8, *Herbert Crescent, Sloane Street, Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- Wynford**, Philip George, 6th L. (cr. 1829). Surname Best. B. 1871, s. 1904. Lieut. Dorset I.Y. C. *Heir*, Hon. Samuel J. Best, bro. *Wynford House, Maiden Newton, Dorset.*
- Yarborough**, Charles Alfred Worsley, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Surname Pelham. B. 1859, s. 1875. *m.* '86, Hon. Marcia Amelia Mary Lane-Fox (Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right—see Conyers and Fauconberg). P.C.; Vice-Adm. Co. Lincoln; Capt. Corps of Gent.-at-Arms '90-92. *Heir*, Lord Worsley, s. C. *Carlton, Brocklesby Park, Lincs.*
- York**, William Dalrymple, 88th Archbp. of. Surname MacLagan. B. 1826. Primate of England, and Metropolitan, and member of the Privy Council. Prelate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. (The see dates from 625, and has an income of £10,000.) His Grace is the s. of Dr. David MacLagan, who served with distinction in the Peninsular War. E. Peterhouse, Camb.; graduated B.A., Junior Opt. '56; M.A. '60; D.D., *jure dig.*, '78; D.C.L., LL.D.; Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse '89. Deacon '56, priest '57; curacies at St. Saviour, Paddington, '56-8, and St. Stephen, Marylebone, '58-60; curate in charge of Enfield '65-9; rector of Newington '69-75; vicar of Kensington '75-8; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral '78; Bishop of Lichfield '78; Archbishop of York '91. He gave up £500 of his endowments for six years (March '93) to assist the poorer clergy in his diocese; invited 150 Nonconformist ministers to visit him at Lichfield Palace on Michaelmas Day

'90, and the Nonconformist ministers in the diocese of York in '95. Edited "The Church and the Age," and is the author of "Pastoral Letters and Synodal Charges"; "Parochial Papers"; "The Church and the People; an Inquiry into the Neglect of Public Worship" ('82), etc. Visited Russia in '97. *Bishopthorpe, York. Athenæum.*

Zetland, Lawrence, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Surname Dundas. B. 1844, s. as E. 1873. K.T.;

P.C.; M.P. Richmond '72-3; a Lord-in-Waiting '80; Viceroy of Ireland '89-92. *Heir, E. of Ronaldshay, s. C. Turf.*

Zouche of Haryngworth, Robert Nathaniel Cecil George, 15th L. (cr. 1308). Surname Curzon. B. 1851, s. 1873. Capt. 2nd Vol. Batt. Roy. Sussex Regt.; served in S. Africa 1900-1. *Heiress-presumptive, Hon. Darea Curzon, sis. C. Parham, Pulborough, Sussex. Carlton.*

III. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The **Redistribution Act** did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. No candidate requires any property qualification, and no member receives any payment or allowance whatsoever.

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." An affirmation to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poyning, of East Hendred and Northstead, or

the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. During the recess the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

Parliamentary Registration.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house

which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the register in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. Any person not having his name on any list of voters, or receiving a notice of objection, should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

Election of a Member of Parliament

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christ-

mas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a publicfast or thanksgiving, are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where there is an equality of votes, the returning officer, if a registered elector of the county or borough, may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether or not the election was void, and whether corrupt practices have been committed; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a Royal Commission, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

Parliamentary Procedure.

The most striking feature in the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5600 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4000 and a peerage. The following have been Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (the late Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel, now Viscount Peel, '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully, now Viscount Selby, '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

Chairman of Committee.

The Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means is a member of the House of Commons

who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. Leonard Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; Mr. James William Lowther, '95-1905; Mr. Grant Lawson, June 21st to end of session 1905; and Mr. A. Emmott, elected Feb. 1906.

Deputy Chairman.

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the Office is £1000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker without any formal communication to the House. The late Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P.; and in Feb. 1906 he was succeeded by Mr. James Caldwell, M.P.

The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He, by the messengers, notifies committees when the House is going to prayers. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. Certain of the galleries, corridors, etc., are under his charge. Mr. H. D. Erskine, C.V.O., is the present Serjeant-at-Arms.

The House in Committee.

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in Committee of Supply, while in Committee of Ways and

Means resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, Select Committees chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committee of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in Committee of Supply. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st. The Estimates, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the Army (Annual) Bill, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the Appropriation Bill.

Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. Questions are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for

the purpose. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service

Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

Principal Officers of House of Commons.

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Clerk Assistant, Arthur W. Nicholson, Esq., C.B.

Second Ditto, Thomas L. Webster, Esq.

Principal Clerks: W. Gibbons, Esq., C.B., *Public Bills and Fees*; Sir Everard Doyle, Bart., *Committee Office*; W. H. Ley, Esq., *Clerk of the Journals*; J. H. W. Somerset, Esq., *Private Bill Office*.

Senior Clerks: C. V. Frere, G. C. Giffard, S. L. Simeon, A. I. Dasent, H. West and H. A. Ferguson-Davie, Esqs.

Assistant Clerks: A. H. Ellis, Percy A. Bull, F. R. W. Wynn, W. E. Grey, F. C. Holland, J. W. G. Bond, H. C. Dawkins, R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, R. E. Childers; J. S. Porter and F. C. Bramwell, Esqs.

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, C. W. Campion, J. F. Symons-Jeune, Esqs.

Taxing Master, C. W. Campion, Esq.

Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, F. C. Bramwell, Esq.

Librarian, R. C. Walpole, Esq.

Shorthand Writer, W. H. G. Salter, Esq.

Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.

Serjeant-at-Arms, H. D. Erskine, Esq., C.V.O.

Deputy Serjeant, F. R. Gosset, Esq.

Assistant Serjeant, Walter Erskine, Esq.

Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce.

Speaker's Counsel, Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.

1. ALPHABETICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members returned at the General Election in Jan. 1906, corrected by the results of bye-elections up to Nov. 30th, 1907. A prefixed * denotes that the member was in the last Parliament.

For pollings in the various constituencies, together with the Nos. of registered electors in the constituencies and in the United Kingdom, see pp. 408-18.

***Abraham, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, North-East, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; represented co. Limerick, West, '85-92; b. '40; took an active part in the Land League, and in '81 was imprisoned as a suspect; a Congregationalist; Joint Sec. Irish Parliamentary Party. 26, Ashmount Road, Hornsey Lane, N.

***Abraham, W. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Glamorganshire, Rhondda D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; b. '42; E. Cwmavon village school; miners' agent '73; J.P. Glamorganshire; member Royal Commission on Labour and Mining Royalties; a Welsh Bard under title of "Mabon." President South Wales Miners' Federation; Treasurer Miners' Federation of Great Britain; presented with a national testimonial March 1905. Westminster Palace Hotel, S.W.; Brynghedw, Pentre, Rhondda, Glamorgan.

Acland, Francis Dyke (L.), elected for N. Riding Yorks., Richmond D., Jan. 25th, 1906; e. s. A. H. Dyke Acland; b. '74; E. Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford; Junior Examiner Education Office 1900-3; Lieut. 12th Middx. Rifle Vols. Colby Hall, Askrigg, Yorks; 118, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Travellers, Brooks's.*

***Acland-Hood, Captain Sir A. F., Bart. (C.)** elected for Somerset, Wellington D., Jan 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92 b. '53; E. Eton, Balliol College, Oxford, and Sandhurst; served 1st Dragoon Guards and Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; aide-de-camp to the Governor of Victoria '89-91; J.P., D.L., and C.C. Somerset; Vice-Chamberlain of the Household 1900, and Patronage Secretary to the Treasury 1902-5; now principal Opposition Whip; P.C. Nov. 1904. St. Audries, Bridgwater.

Adkins, William Ryland Dent (L.), elected for Lancs., Middleton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '62; E. Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., Lond. (B.A. Lond., Honours, English, and Philosophy), and Balliol Coll., Oxford (History Exhibitioner); Barrister-at-Law; C.C. for Northants since '89; J.P. Northampton. 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, Bath, Whitehall, and Eighty.*

Agnew, George William (L.), elected for Salford, West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; b. Jan. 10th, '52; E. Rugby School and St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A.; lately partner in Messrs. Thos. Agnew & Sons, of London, Manchester, and Liver-

pool. Rougham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. *Reform, Devonshire.*

***Ainsworth**, John Stirling (L.), elected for Argyllshire, Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 28th, 1903; *b.* '44; J.P. Argyllshire and Cumberland (Sheriff in '91); commanded 3rd Vol. Battn. Border Regt. '98-1902. Ardanaiseig, Kilchrenan, Argyll; Harecroft, Gosforth, Cumberland; 55, Eaton Place, S.W.

***Akers-Douglas**, Rt. Hon. A. (C.), elected for Kent, St. Augustine's D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Kent, East, '80-85; *b.* '51; E. Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford; Inner Temple '75; assumed name of Douglas '75; Patronage Secretary of Treasury '85, '86-92; First Commissioner of Works '95-1902, Home Secretary 1902-5, P.C. '91; Ecclesiastical Commissioner for England; J.P. and D.L. Kent and Dumfries. Chilton Park, Maidstone, and 113, Mount Street, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*

Allen, Percy (L. and Lab.), elected for Middlesex, Tottenham D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '66, at Oxford; E. Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A., Litt. Hum.), and Mansfield Coll.; Warden Mansfield House Settlement, Canning Town, '91-1901, now Vice-President; West Ham Borough Council '92-1901; editor *Echo* 1901-2; hon. sec. National Unemployed Committee and Settlements Association; author "The Unemployed," and "Housing." 1, Woburn Square, W.C.

Allen, Arthur Acland (L.), elected for Christchurch Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '68 at Prestwich, Manchester; E. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.); travelled extensively; member L.C.C. since '99; chairman of various committees. Southbourne House, Christchurch. *Reform and National Liberal.*

***Allen**, Charles Peter (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, Stroud D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '61; E. Rugby and Oxford; a newspaper proprietor; called to Bar, Inner Temple '88. Farmhill Park, Stroud.

***Ambrose**, Dr. Robert (N.), returned unopposed for Mayo, West, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; *b.* '56; E. Queen's Coll., Cork, and Edin. Univ. (L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.); B.A. Queen's Univ., Ireland; practises in London. 1, Mount Place, E.

***Anson**, Sir William R., Bart. (L.U.), returned unopposed for Oxford University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '43; E. Eton and Balliol College; author of several books on Law; J.P. Oxfordshire, and Chairman of Quarter Sessions since '94; Warden of All Souls' College since '81; Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford '99; Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Education, 1902-5. All Souls' College, Oxford, and Pusey House, Faringdon. *Athenæum, Brooks's, Travellers', and St. James's.*

Anstruther-Gray, Major W. (C.), elected for St. Andrews Burghs Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '59; E. at Eton; joined 13th Hussars '80; served in India and Afghanistan; retired Major Royal Horse Guards; A.D.C. to Earl of Kintore when Governor of S. Australia; served in South Africa; F.S.A., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. Kilmany, Fife, Scotland, and 9, Eaton Square, W. *Naval and Military, Bachelors', and Marlborough.*

***Arkwright**, John Stanhope (C.), elected for Hereford Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford

(Newdigate prizeman '95); D.L., J.P. Herefordshire; barrister. Lyonshell, Herefordshire; 85, Vincent Square, S.W.

Armitage, Robert (L), elected for Leeds, Central D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* Feb. 22nd, '66; E. Westminster School, Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); joint managing director Farnley Iron Co.; Chairman Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield; Barrister Inner Temple; Lord Mayor Leeds 1904-5. Farnley Hall, Leeds. *National Liberal.*

***Arnold-Forster**, Right Hon. H. O. (L.U.), elected for Croydon Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for Belfast, West, 192-1905; 2nd s. of the late Mr. W. D. Arnold, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, and adopted son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster; *b.* '55; E. Rugby and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in History); Lincoln's Inn '79; North-Eastern Circuit; was President of the Land Settlement Commission in South Africa; appointed Sec. to the Admiralty in Nov. 1900; Sec. of State for War 1903-5; author of "In a Conning Tower," "Our Home Army," "Army Letters," "The Army in 1906," etc. 2, The Abbey Garden, Westminster.

Ashley, Wilfrid William (C.), elected for N. Lancs, Blackpool D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; E. Harrow and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; Grenadier Guards '89-98; *m.* 1901, Maud, only child of Sir E. Cassel, G.C.M.G. 32, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W. *Travellers', White's, Brooks's.*

***Ashton**, T. G. (L.), elected for Bedfordshire, S. or Luton D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; and for Cheshire, Hyde D., '85-6; *b.* '55; E. Rugby and University College, Oxford (M.A. '82); J.P. Lancs., Cheshire, and Sussex. Hyde, Cheshire; Vinehall, Robertsbridge, Sussex; and 39, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, and New University.*

***Asquith**, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L.), elected for Fife, East, Jan. 26th 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '52; E. City of London School and Balliol College, Oxford (1st-class Classics, Craven University Scholar, and Fellow of Balliol); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '76. Engaged with Sir C. Russell on behalf of Mr. Parnell at the Parnell Commission. K.C., Home Secretary, and P.C. '92. In the course of the Home Rule debates, he rose rapidly to the first rank in the House. He was entrusted with the conduct of the Disestablishment of the Church of Wales Bill in '94. On the defeat of the Rosebery Ministry in June '95, he resumed practice at the bar. He supported Lord Rosebery when the Liberal League was formed in 1902, and became a Vice-President. He was one of the most effective speakers on the Liberal side during 1903 on the Education question and the War Commission's report, and during 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. Chancellor of the Exchequer Dec. 1905. D.C.L. Oxford 1904; Lord Rector Glasgow Univ. Nov. 1905; LL.D. Edinburgh and Glasgow 1907. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and National Liberal.*

Astbury, John Meir (L.), elected for Lancs., Southport D., Jan. 24th, 1906; E. Trin. Coll., Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.); called to Bar '84; K.C. '95. 16, Grenville Place, S.W. *Reform, Ranelagh.*

***Atherley-Jones**, L. (L.), elected for Durham, North-West, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for

- it since '85; *b.* '51; *E.* Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (B.A. '74); called to the Bar '75; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1906; Benchet Inner Temple 1907. Kimbescote, Bray, Bucks; 25, Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.; 4, Paper Buildings, E.C. *Devonshire, Savage.*
- ***Aubrey-Fletcher**, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Aubrey, Bart. (C.), elected for Sussex, Lewes D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for Horsham '80-85; *b.* '35; *E.* Eton; J.P. Surrey and Bucks; J.P. and D.L. Sussex; Groom-in-Waiting to the Queen '85-6; C.B., P.C. 1901. Ham Manor, Angmering, Sussex; 1, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Baker**, J. Allen (L.), elected for Finsbury, Eastern D., June 29th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1852 at Trenton, Ontario, Canada; came to England '76; Chairman Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., engineers, Willesden; member Society of Friends. "Donnington," Donnington Road, Harlesden, N.W.
- Baker**, Sir John (L.), elected for Portsmouth Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; *b.* '28; woollen manufacturer; twice Mayor of Portsmouth and long Chairman of School Board; knighted '95. North End House, Portsmouth. *National Liberal.*
- ***Balcarres**, David Lindsay, Lord (C.), elected for the Chorley D. of Lancashire Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since June '95; *e. s.* of Earl of Crawford; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Oxford; was President of the Oxford Union; Captain 1st Volunteer Battn. Manchester Regt.; Junior Lord of the Treasury, Oct. 1903-5; *m.* 1900, Constance, *d.* of the late Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., M.P. Haigh Hall, Wigan; Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife; and 74, Brook Street, W.
- ***Baldwin**, A. (C.), elected for Worcestershire, Bewdley D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '41; Chairman Great Western Railway, Metropolitan Bank (of England and Wales), Ltd., and Baldwins, Ltd.; D.L. Worcester, and J.P. Wilden House, Stourport; and Kensington Palace Mansions, W. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- ***Balfour**, Right Hon. A. J. (C.), elected for the City of London, Feb. 27th, 1906, defeated at Manchester, East, Jan. 13th, 1906; sat for it '85-1905, having previously represented Hertford '74-85; *b.* '48; *e. s.* of Mr. James Maitland Balfour, of Whittingehame (*d.* '56), and Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, 2nd dau. of 2nd Marquis of Salisbury. *E.* Eton and Trinity College, Camb. (M.A. '73, Hon. Fellow 1902); was private sec. to Lord Salisbury '78-80, and went with him to Berlin '78; member of the so-called "Fourth Party"; President Local Govt. Board '85-6; Sec. for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet, and Vice-President Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, '86-7; Chief Sec. for Ireland '87-91, and carried the Crimes Act through Parliament; created the Congested Districts Board for Ireland '90; First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of the House on the death of Mr. W. H. Smith '91, and again '95-1905. On the retirement of Lord Salisbury in 1902, he became Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, retaining the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He introduced the Education Act, 1902. When Mr. Chamberlain made his Fiscal proposals, 1903, Mr. Balfour, holding that the country was not ripe for the taxation of food, committed himself and the Government only to a policy of Retaliation. At the end of 1906 he and his Cabinet resigned. Author of "A Defence of Philosophic Doubt" ('79), "Essays and Addresses" ('93), enlarged edition 1904, and "The Foundations of Belief, being Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" ('95, cheap edition 1901). D.L. for East Lothian; late Captain East Lothian Yeomanry; P.C. '85; F.R.S. '88. Hon. LL.D. Edinburgh '81, St. Andrews University '85, Cambridge '88, Dublin and Glasgow '91; Hon. D.C.L. Oxford '91; Lord Rector of St. Andrews '86, Glasgow '90; became Chancellor of Edinburgh University '91; member of the Senate of London University '88; President British Association 1904; Captain Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews '94-5; President National Cyclists' Union '96. Whittingehame, Prestonkirk, East Lothian. *Carlton, Travellers', Athenæum, New Club (Edinburgh),* and many others.
- Balfour**, Robert (L.), elected for Lanarkshire, Partick D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Madras Coll., St. Andrews; partner in the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co., Liverpool and London; Chairman of California Oilfields, Ld. *National Liberal, City of London, Bath, and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- ***Banbury**, Sir Frederick G., Bart. (C.) returned unopposed for City of London, June 15th, 1906; sat for Camberwell, Peckham D., '92-1905; *b.* '50; *E.* Winchester; baronet 1902. Warneford Place, Highworth, Wilts, and 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.
- Baring**, Godfrey (L.), elected for Hants, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton; Chairman Isle of Wight C.C.; High Sheriff Hants '97, J.P. Hants, D.L. Isle of Wight. Nubia House, Cowes; 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Travellers', Brooks's, Bachelors', R.Y.S.*
- Baring**, Hon. Guy Victor (C.), elected for Winchester Jan. 13th, 1906; 4th s. of the 4th Lord Ashburton; *b.* '73; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. 2nd Batt. Coldstream Guards; served in S. Africa. St. Cross Mill, Winchester. *Guards.*
- Barker**, John (L.), elected for Penrhyn and Falmouth Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 1840; *E.* privately; founder and head of John Barker & Co., Kensington. The Grange, Bishop's Stortford, Herts; Old Court Mansions, Kensington, W. *Devonshire, National Liberal.*
- ***Barlow**, Sir John Emmott, Bart. (L.), elected for the Frome Division of Somerset Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it '92-5 and '96-1905; *b.* '57; *E.* Grove House School, Tottenham, and Lond. Univ.; is a barrister, but does not practise; senior partner Thomas Barlow & Brother, Manchester and London, and Barlow & Co., Calcutta, Shanghai and Singapore; Bart. 1907. Torkington Lodge, near Stockport, Cheshire; Bryn Eirias, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
- Barlow**, Percy (L.), elected for Bedford Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* privately and Pemb. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '94); Barrister Inner Temple '92; J.P. Middlesex Torkington House, Acton, W., and 5, Essex Court, Temple, E.C. *National Liberal, Bath, Eighty.*
- Barnard**, Edmund Broughton (L.), elected for Kidderminster Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Brighton College and Downing College, Camb,

(B.A. '79, M.A. '82); J.P. Herts and Alderman and Vice-Chairman Herts C.C.; member Met. Water Bd. and Thames and Lee Conservancy Bd. Fair Green House, Sawbridgeworth, Herts. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Jarnes, George Nicoll (Lab.), elected for Glasgow, Blackfriars, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* 1859 at Lochee, Forfar; apprenticed to Dundee engineer; went to Barrow, afterwards to London; assist. sec. to Amalgamated Society of Engineers '92-95, general sec. '96; prominent in the Engineers' Lock-out of '97; Moseley Commissioner to America; President National Committee of Organised Labour on Old Age Pensions; ed. A.S.E. *Journal* and author of "The History of the A.S.E." 108, Peckham Road, London, S.E.

Barran, Rowland Hirst (L.), elected for Leeds, North D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '58; director of John Barran & Sons, Ltd., merchants, of Leeds; member of the Leeds City Council 1901-4; Member of Court, Leeds University. Beechwood, Roundhay, near Leeds. *Reform, Ranelagh, Bath.*

Barrie, Hugh I. (C.), elected for Londonderry County, North D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* 1860 in Glasgow; grain and produce merchant Glasgow, Belfast and Coleraine; Londonderry C.C. and J.P. Manor House, Coleraine. *Constitutional and Glasgow Conservative.*

***Barry, E.** (N.), returned unopposed for Cork, South, Jan. 20th 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '52; *E.* St. Vincent's College, Dublin, and Dr. Knight's, Cork; a farmer; J.P. 10, Vincent Square, S.W.

Barry, Redmond, K.C. (L.), elected for Tyrone, North D., March 8th, 1907; *b.* at Cork; called Irish Bar '88; took silk '99; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1905. 72, Lower Baggott Street, Dublin.

Beale, William Phipson (L.), elected for Ayrshire, South, Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '39; *E.* Heidelberg and Paris; barrister Lincoln's Inn, '67; benchers '92; K.C. Drumlamford, Barrhill, Ayrshire. 10, New Court, Carey Street, W.C.; 30, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform, Saville and Garrick, and National Liberal.*

Beauchamp, Edward (L.), elected for Suffolk, N. or Lowestoft D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '49; *E.* for Royal Navy; underwriter at Lloyd's, of which he was Chairman 1905. 82, Gloucester Place, W. *Union.*

Beaumont, Hon. Hubert (L.), elected for Sussex, S. or Eastbourne D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton, Cheltenham, and Oxford; fought King's Lynn '95, N. Bucks 1900, and Barnard Castle 1903. 6, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Brooks's, Reform, Garrick.*

Beck, Arthur Cecil (L.), elected for Cambs., N. or Wisbech D., Jan. 25rd, 1906; *b.* '76; *E.* Haileybury and Cambridge Univ.; called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '98, but has never practised; J.P. Hunts; Mayor of St. Ives, Hunts, 1905-6. Harrold Hall, Bedford; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Devonshire, New Oxford and Cambridge.*

Beckett, Hon. William Gervase (C.), elected for N. Riding Yorks., Whitby D., Jan. 25th, 1906; fought the seat unsuccessfully June 1905; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton; partner Beckett & Co., bankers; chief proprietor *Saturday Review*. 1, Hyde Park Place, W.; Kirkdale Manor, Nawton York, Leeds. *Carlton, Garrick, and Bachelors'.*

***Bell, Richard** (L.), elected for Derby Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* at

Merthyr '59. At 17 entered the service of the Great Western Railway and soon joined the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants; in '86 went to Swansea as head guard, and became local sec. of the men's society. In '91, owing to his removal from Swansea, he left the G.W.R.; appointed organising secretary '93 and general secretary '97 of the A.S.R.S. Member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress; J.P. Middx. 72, Acton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Bellairs, Lieut. Carlyon Wilfroy (L.), elected for King's Lynn Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '71; s. of Gen. Sir W. Bellairs; *E.* Stubbington House, Fareham, and H.M.S. *Britannia*; naval cadet '84; lieut. '91; retired '02. Silver medal Society of Arts for lecture on the Coal problem; Lecturer to the Naval War Course 1902-5. 44, Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, S.W. *Savile.*

Belloo, Hilaire Joseph Peter (L.), elected for Salford, South D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Oratory School, Edgbaston, and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st Class in History); journalist: author of "The Modern Traveller," "Path to Rome," "Caliban's Guide to Letters," "Hills and the Sea," etc. Kings Land, Shipley, Horsham, Sussex. *Reform and Manchester Reform.*

***Benn, Sir John Williams** (L.), elected for Devonport Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it June 1904—Dec. 1905; also represented Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., '92-5; *b.* '50 at Hyde, Cheshire; *E.* privately; trade newspaper proprietor; member of L.C.C., Vice-Chairman '95-6, Chairman 1904-5; knighted 1906. Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.; The Old Knoll, Blackheath, S.E.

Benn, Wedgwood (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, St. George's D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Lycée Condorcet, Paris, Lond. Univ. (B.A. '98, first place in honours, Univ. Prize in French); newspaper proprietor; Parl. private sec. to Mr. McKenna. Christopher Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Bennett, Ernest N. (L.), elected for Oxfordshire, Mid or Woodstock D., Jan. 10th, 1906; *b.* '66; Fellow of Hertford Coll., Oxford three First Classes and Senior University Greek Testament Prize; explored Socotra in '96; was war correspondent in Crete '97, Soudan '98, and served in the S. African War, commanding Oxfordshire Vols. in Orange River Colony 1902; Capt. 2nd V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Hertford College, Oxford. *Bath, Oxford County, Eighty, and Reform.*

Berridge, Thomas H. Devereux (L.), elected for Warwick and Leamington Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1857; *E.* Upholland Gram. School, Lancs; is senior partner in the firm of Burn & Berridge, solicitors, Old Broad Street, London. 49, Rutland Gate, W. *National Liberal, Automobile, and Eighty.*

Bertram, Julius (L.), elected for Herts, N. or Hitchin D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Repton and New Coll., Oxford; admitted a solicitor '93. Sishes, Stevenage, Herts; 14, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall. *Reform.*

Bethell, Sir John Henry (L.), elected for Essex, S. or Romford D., Jan. 12th, 1906; *bro.* T.R. Bethell, M.P.; J.P. Essex; knighted, Nov. 9th, 1906. Park House, Wanstead, Essex.

Bethell, T. R. (L.), elected for Essex, E. or Maldon D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; was in business in the City; called to Bar Middle

- Temple, S.E. Circuit. The Firs, South Woodford, Essex; 2, Garden Court, Temple.
- Bigbold, Sir Arthur (C.)**, elected for Wick Burghs Jan. 29th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *E. Trinity Hall, Camb.; LL.B.*; entered at the Inner Temple; *F.R.G.S., F.Z.S.*; one of the founders of the Kennel Club; President of the Gaelic Society in Inverness since 1900; knighted 1904. 2, Curzon Street, Mayfair; Lochrosque Castle, Ross-shire; Strathbran Lodge and Cabuie Lodge, Ross-shire. *Carlton, Junior Carlton, Constitutional, Kennel, and Norfolk Club, Norwich.*
- Birrell, Right Hon. Augustine (L.)**, elected for Bristol, North D., Jan. 15th, 1906; sat for Fifeshire, West D., '89-1900; *b. '50; s. of Rev. C. Birrell, Nonconformist minister at Liverpool; E. Amersham Hall School and Trin. Hall, Camb.*; Hon. Fellow since '99; Hon. LL.D. St. Andrews; Barrister '75, Benchers Inner Temple 1903; Quain Professor of Law, Univ. Coll., Lond., '96-9; practised at the Chancery Bar; ex-Chairman Liberal Publication Department; President Board of Education Dec. 1905-7; Chief Sec. Ireland, Jan. 1907; author "Obiter Dicta," "Res Judicatæ," "Men, Women and Books," etc. Had charge of Education Bill in Commons, 1906. 70, Elm Park Road, Chelsea. *Athenaum, New University, and National Liberal.*
- Black, Arthur William (L.)**, elected for Bedfordshire, N. or Biggleswade D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b. '63; lace manufacturer in Nottingham; Sheriff Nottingham '98-9, Mayor 1902-3; Chairman Nottingham Education Committee. "Springfield," Alexandra Park, Nottingham. Eighty and National Liberal.*
- *Boland, John P. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kerry, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b. '70; E. Cardinal Newman's School, the Oratory, Edgbaston; London (B.A. '92), Oxford (M.A. 1900); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97. 198, Ashley Gardens, S.W.; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
- Bottomley, Horatio W. (L.)**, elected for Hackney, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; the well-known financier. Proprietor and editor *John Bull*. 56A, Pall Mall, S.W.; The Dicker, Sussex.
- Boulton, Alexander Claude Forster (L.)**, elected for Hunts, N. or Ramsey D., Jan. 17th, 1906 *b. '62; E. Trin. Coll., Toronto; member of the Canadian and the English Bar; settled in England '91; joint founder with late Sir Walter Besant of the Atlantic Union; counsel to G.P.O. at the Central Criminal Court, 1906. 2, Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; St. Ives, Hunts. Eighty.*
- Bowerman, C. W. (Lab.)**, elected for Deptford Jan. 15th, 1906; *b. '51; apprenticed as compositor; member London Society of Compositors since '73; appointed News Sec. '89, Gen. Sec. '92; President Trades Union Congress at Swansea 1901. 4, Battledean Road, Highbury, N.*
- Bowles, George Frederic Stewart (C.)**, elected for Lambeth (Norwood) Jan. 15th, 1906; *s. Mr. T. Gibson Bowles; b. '77; E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A., Honours in History); was Pres. Camb. Union; served as sub-lieut. in R.N.; author "A Gun-Room Ditty Box" and "A Stretch off the Land"; called to Bar, but does not practise. 36, Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W. Carlton.*
- Boyle, Sir Edward, Bart. (C.)**, elected for Taunton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b. 1849; E. privately for the Army; Fellow Surveyors' Institute;*
- called to the Bar '87, K.C. '98; created a baronet 1904; director London and India Docks Joint Committee. 63, Queen's Gate, S.W.; 1, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Ockham, Hurst Green, Sussex. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- Braze, William (Lab.)**, elected for Glamorgan-shire, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b. '65; went into the Risca collieries at 12; agent and vice-president S. Wales Miners' Federation; member Monmouthshire C.C.; member Royal Comm. Coal Supplies; a Baptist. Bryn Ivor, Abertillery.*
- Bramsdon, Thomas Arthur (L.)**, elected for Portsmouth Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it May-Sept. 1900; *b. '57; admitted a solicitor '78; Coroner of Portsmouth since '84; J.P.; chairman School Board '92-98. St. Heliers, Elm Grove, Southsea. National Liberal, Royal Portsmouth, and Corinthian Yacht.*
- Branch, James (L.)**, elected for Middlesex, Enfield D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b. '45; boot manufacturer Bethnal Green and Northampton; L.C.C. till 1907; Pres. London Federation P.S.A. Societies. 24, Fountayne Road, Stoke Newington, N.*
- Bridgeman, William Clive (C. T.R.)**, elected for Shropshire, W. or Oswestry D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b. '64; E. Eton, Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A.); was private sec. to Lord Knutsford and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; six years on London School Board; L.C.C. 1903; J.P. Salop. Leigh Manor, Minsterley, Salop; 13, Mansfield Street, London, W. Carlton and White's.*
- *Brigg, J. (L.)**, elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, North, Keighley D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b. '34; D.L., J.P. West Riding; Director Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co. Kildwick Hall, Keighley, Yorks.*
- Bright, John A. (L.)**, elected for Oldham Jan. 15th, 1906; sat for Central Birmingham '89-95; *b. 1848; s. of Rt. Hon. John Bright; E. Grove House School, Tottenham, and Univ. Coll., Lond.; director John Bright & Brothers, Ltd., L. & N.W. Railway, Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., etc. One Ash, Rochdale. Reform, Cobden, and Manchester Reform.*
- Brocklehurst, W. Brocklehurst, B.A. (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Macclesfield D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b. '51; E. Cheltenham Coll. and Magdalen Coll., Oxford; silk manufacturer; Lieut.-Col. Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire. Butley Hall, Prestbury, near Macclesfield.*
- Brodie, H. Cunningham (L.)**, elected for Surrey, South-East or Reigate D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *E. Winchester Coll., and abroad; partner firm of Findlay, Durham, and Brodie, Colonial merchants; has travelled in America, Canada, and South Africa; Major Middlesex Yeomanry. 9, Little Stanhope Street, Mayfair, W. Union, Cavalry, and National Liberal.*
- Brooke, Stopford W. Wentworth (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *s. of Dr. Stopford Brooke; b. '59; E. Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxford (M.A.); was Unitarian minister in Boston, U.S.A.; adopted politics as his profession. 34, De Vere Gardens, Kensington; High Wethersell, Cranleigh, Surrey. St. James's, Savile and Queen's.*
- *Brotherton, Edward Allen (C.)**, elected for Wakefield Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it

- 1902-5; *b.* '56; *E.* Owens College, Manchester; Chairman of Brotherton & Co., of the Calder Vale Ammonia Works, Wakefield. 16, St. James's Place, S.W.; Arthington Hall, Yorks.
- Brunner**, John Fowler Leece (L.), elected for S.W. Lancs., Leigh D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Cheltenham Coll., Polytechnic School, Zürich, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; managing director of Brunner, Mond, & Co., Ltd. Sandway House, Northwich; 43, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Brunner**, Rt. Hon. Sir John T., Bart. (L.), elected for Cheshire, Northwich D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and sat for it '85-6, and '87-1905; *b.* '42; *E.* by his father; chairman of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.; member of the Council of Liverpool University, where he endowed the Chairs of Economic Sciences, Physical Chemistry, and Egyptology; J.P. Cheshire; D.L. Lancashire; member Canning Commission; P.C. 1906. Silverlands, Chertsey, and 9, Enismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Arts.*
- Bryce**, John Annan (L.), elected for Inverness Burghs Jan. 19th, 1906; *bro.* of Right Hon. James Bryce; *E.* High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs., and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Brackenbury History Scholar and 1st-class honours in classics); partner Wallace Bros., East India merchants; director London and County Bank, Bombay-Baroda Railway Co., etc. 35, Bryanston Square, London. *Savile and City of London.*
- ***Buchanan**, Thos. Ryburn (L.), elected for East Perthshire Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; also for Edinburgh, City D., '81-5, West '85-92, Aberdeenshire, East, '92-1900; *b.* '46; *E.* High School, Glasgow, Sherborne School, Dorset, and Balliol College, Oxford; gained Stanhope (history) prize '68; Fellow of All Souls' '71; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '73; Financial Sec. War Office, Dec. 1905. 12, South Street, Park Lane, W.
- Buckmaster**, Stanley Owen (L.), elected for Cambridge Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* 1861; *E.* Aldenham and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84, K.C. 1902. 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 1, Porchester Terrace, W. *Reform.*
- ***Bull**, Sir William (C.), elected for Hammer-smith Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '63; solicitor '92-1901; L.C.C.; Chairman J. W. Singer & Sons, Frome and London. Parliamentary Private Sec. to Mr. Long when Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1905; knighted Dec. 1905. 414, Uxbridge Road, W.; 31, Essex Street, Strand. *Carlton, Constitutional, United, and 1900.*
- ***Burdett-Coutts**, W. L. A. B. (C.), elected for Westminster Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '51; *E.* Keble College, Oxford (M.A. '80); Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77, and received from the Sultan the Star and Collar of the Medjidie; *m.* Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name. 1, Stratton Street, W. *Carlton.*
- ***Burns**, Rt. Hon. John (L. and Lab.), elected for Battersea Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* in '58 at Vauxhall, at ten years of age went to work at a local candle factory, then became a rivet boy at Vauxhall, and later apprenticed himself to an engineer at Millbank; worked as foreman engineer for twelve months on the Niger (West Africa),

and on his return spent his savings in a six-months' tour through Europe; attracted public attention by his speeches on Socialism at an Industrial Remuneration Conference in London. At the General Election in '85 he stood unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate for the western division of Nottingham; took part in the unemployed agitation of '86, and was one of the heads of the crowd which on Feb. 8th, '87, broke from the control of its leaders and caused a riot in the West End; contested the right of public meeting in Trafalgar Square, and suffered six weeks' imprisonment for resisting the police ('87). An organiser of the Dock Labourers' Strike in '89; L.C.C. for Battersea; appointed President Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905.

Burnyeat, William John Dalzell (L.), elected for Whitehaven Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '74; *E.* Rugby, and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford (Exhibitioner at both; two honour schools, M.A. Oxon.); barrister-at-law; practises on the Northern Circuit. Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.; Millgrove, Moresby, Whitehaven. *Reform and National Liberal.*

***Burt**, Thomas (L.), elected for Morpeth Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '74; *b.* '37; Sec. Northumberland Miners' Union '65; member Labour and Mining Royalties Commission '91; President Trades Union Congress '91; Parliamentary Secretary Board of Trade Aug. '92-July '95; P.C. Dec. 1905. 20, Burdon Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Reform.*

Butcher, Samuel Henry (C.), elected for Cambridge Univ. Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* at Marlborough and Trin. Coll., Camb. (Senior Classic '73); Fellow Trin. Coll. '74; D.Litt. Oxford, Litt.D. Cambridge, Dublin, and Manchester, LL.D. St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh; Fellow and Lecturer Univ. Coll., Oxford '76-82; Professor of Greek Edinburgh Univ. '82-1903; Fellow British Academy; Lecturer at Harvard 1904; author, with Mr. A. Lang, of a prose translation of the "Odyssey" '79, and of a number of works on the classics. J.P. Co. Kerry. 6, Tavistock Square, London; Danesfort, Killarney. *Athenæum and New Club, Edinburgh.*

***Buxton**, Sydney (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Poplar D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86, and for Peterborough '83-5; *b.* '53; *E.* Clifton Coll. and Trin. Coll., Camb.; author of "Handbook to Political Questions," "Finance and Politics," "Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer," "Shooting and Fishing," etc.; Under Colonial Sec. '92-5; Postmaster-General Dec. 1905. 7, Grosvenor Crescent, W. *Athenæum and Brooks's.*

Byles, William Pollard (L.), elected for Salford, North D., Jan. 13th, 1906, sat for Yorks., Shipley D., '92-5; *b.* at Bradford '39; *E.* privately; ex-proprietor *Bradford Observer*; Chairman *Yorkshire Daily Observer*, *Ld.* 8, Chalcot Gardens, Hampstead. *National Liberal, and Reform Club, Manchester.*

Cairns, Thomas (L.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne Jan. 15th, 1906; *E.* privately; head of Cairns, Noble & Co., shipowners, etc., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; educationist and City Councillor; pioneer of Newcastle's electric tramway system, housing reform, etc. Dilston Hall, Corbridge-on-Tyne. *National Liberal, Newcastle Liberal.*

***Caldwell**, James (L.), elected for Lanarkshire Mid, Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since

- '04; was M.P. for Glasgow, St. Rollox, '86-92; *b.* at Kilmarnock '39; *E.* Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.; admitted to the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow '64; became calico printer (now retired); Deputy Chairman of Committees, 1906. 12, Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, and 107, Holland Road, W.
- ***Cameron, Robert (L.)**, elected for Durham, Houghton-le-Spring D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '25; *E.* Fortingall Parish School and Normal College, London; teacher, writer, and lecturer on literature, science, etc.; J.P. Sunderland. 26, Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.
- ***Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Stirling Burghs Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for the constituency since '68; *s.* of the late Sir J. Campbell, but in '72 assumed additional surname of Bannerman under the will of his maternal uncle, the late H. Bannerman; *b.* '36; *E.* Glasgow Univ. and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. honours '58, M.A. '61); P.C.; Financial Sec. War Office '71-4 and '80-82; Sec. Admiralty '82-4; Chief Sec. Ireland '84-5; Sec. for War '86 and '92-5; chosen Leader of the Liberal Opposition in succession to Sir William Harcourt Feb. '99. Notwithstanding the differences between Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals over the Boer War, a unanimous vote of confidence in his leadership was carried at a meeting of the Liberal party held at the Reform Club, July 1901. In 1902 a passage of words took place between him and Lord Rosebery over the doctrine of the "clean slate" in regard to the Irish question and other public questions, and the Liberal League was formed. Sir Henry, however, again received the solid support of the Liberal party in the House in 1903, 1904 and 1905 in opposing the Education and Licensing Acts, Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal policy, and the Government's action with regard to Licensing and to Chinese Labour in South Africa. On the resignation of the Balfour Administration in Dec. 1905, he was summoned by the King and formed a Liberal Cabinet, himself becoming First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister; the general election which followed gave him a tremendous majority. Lady Campbell-Bannerman, who was a daughter of the late Gen. Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B., died at Marienbad, Aug. 30th, 1906. J.P. and D.L. Kent; J.P. Lanarkshire and Perthshire; LL.D. Glasgow, D.C.L. Oxford 1907. Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire; 29, Belgrave Square, and 10, Downing Street, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- ***Campbell, James Henry Mussen (C.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; sat for St. Stephen's Green D. of Dublin '98-1900; *b.* '51; *E.* Dublin Univ.; called to Irish Bar '78, took silk '90; bencher King's Inn, '94; called to English Bar '98; bencher Gray's Inn 1901; Solicitor-General for Ireland 1901-5; P.C. Ireland Dec. 1905. 30, Upper Pembroke St., Dublin. *University (Dublin).*
- Carlile, E. Hildred (C.)**, elected for Herts, St. Albans D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* privately and on the Continent; formerly a director of J. & P. Coats, Ltd.; Hon. Colonel 2nd V.B. West Riding Regiment; J.P. Herts and W. Riding Yorks. Ponsbourne Park, Hertford. *Carlton.*
- Carr-Gomm, Hubert William Culling (L.)**, elected for Southwark, Rotherhithe D., Jan. 17th, 1906; Assist. Parl. Sec. to Prime Minister; his family has long been associated with Rotherhithe; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Oriel Coll., Oxford (M.A.); formerly Capt. 3rd V.B. The Queen's R.W. Surrey Regt. 10, Westminster Mansions, S.W. *Brooks's, New Oxford and Cambridge, National Liberal.*
- ***Carson, Right Hon. Sir Edward (C.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Dublin Univ. (M.A.); LL.D. *hon. causa*; called to the Irish Bar '77, English Bar '93; K.C. Ireland and England; Solicitor-General Ireland '92; Bencher of King's Inn, Dublin, and of the Middle Temple; P.C. Ireland '96; Solicitor-General for England 1900-5; P.C. England 1905. 5, Eaton Place, S.W., and Northgate, Rottmagedean. *Carlton, Garrick, Bachelors', and University (Dublin).*
- Castlereagh, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Viscount (C.)**, elected for Maidstone Jan. 17th, 1906; *e. s.* of Lord Londonderry; *b.* '78; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; Capt. in the Royal Horse Guards; *m.* Edith, *d.* of the Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, '99. Londonderry House, Park Lane, W. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Turf.*
- ***Causton, R. K. (L.)**, elected for Southwark, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '88, and for Colchester '80-85; *b.* '43; Director of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.; Master Skinners' Co. ('77-8); Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. 92-June '95; Paymaster-General Dec. 1905, P.C. 1906. 12, Devonshire Place, W. *Reform, Devonshire, City Liberal, National Liberal, and Gresham.*
- Cave, George (C.)**, elected for Surrey, Kingston D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's Coll., Oxford; gained Taylorian Exhibition, and 1st in Classics; called to Bar, Inner Temple '80; K.C. 1904; practises at the Chancery Bar; Recorder of Guildford. Wardrobe Court, Richmond, Surrey; 4, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Carlton and Union.*
- ***Cavendish, Victor C. W. (L.U.)**, elected for Derbyshire, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '91; *e. s.* of the late Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., and heir-presumptive to his uncle, the Duke of Devonshire; *b.* '68; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; Lieut. Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Treasurer of the Household 1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1903-5; P.C. Dec. 1905. 37, Park Lane, W.
- ***Cawley, Sir Frederick, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, South-East (Prestwich D.), Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '50; *E.* Aldersey Grammar School; bleacher and calico printer; J.P. Lancs. and Herefordshire; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. Brooklands, Prestwich; Berrington Hall, Leominster. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Cecil, Evelyn (C.)**, elected for Aston Manor Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, and for Herts (East D.) '98-1900; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '89; Member of Permanent Commission International Railway Congress (1905). 10, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Cecil, Lord E. A. Robert (C.)**, elected for East Marylebone, Jan. 15th, 1906; 3rd s. late Lord Salisbury; *b.* '64; *E.* Eton and Oxford; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '87; K.C. '99; acted as

private sec. to his father at Foreign Office for some years. 25, Grove End Road, N.W. Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, West, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85, and was M.P. for Birmingham '76-85; *b.* in London, July '36; *E.* private school and Univ. Coll., Lond.; joined the firm of Nettlefold, screw makers of Birmingham; was one of the leaders of the defeated unsectarian candidates for the School Board of Birmingham in '70, but in '73 he was elected chairman, and was also a member of the Town Council (Mayor '73). On the death of his father he retired from the firm, in order to devote all his energies to public life. To him was due the transfer of the gas and water works to the borough authorities, and he was the author of the improvement scheme which has entirely transformed the face of central Birmingham. In '76 he entered Parliament and took his seat below the gangway with the Radicals; Pres. Board of Trade, with Cabinet rank, '80-85, and passed a Patents Bill and a Bankruptcy Bill; Pres. Local Government Board '85 until his divergence of views on the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone caused his resignation (March 27th, '86); Chief Commissioner to the Conference at Washington for the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Canada on the Fisheries Question. Married Miss Endicott Nov. 15th, '88. During the general election of '92 his influence in the Midlands was very marked. Throughout the Home Rule debates he led the assaults on the Bill, but took practically no part in the Disestablishment debate in '94. In the autumn he outlined a policy of social reform for the joint Unionist party, and stated that the gulf between him and the Liberal party could not now be bridged over, and in June '95 took office under Lord Salisbury as Colonial Secretary. The Workmen's Compensation Act, '97, was greatly indebted to his advocacy during its passage through the House. In '98 he made the famous "long spoon" speech in reference to foreign affairs, and declared himself strongly in favour of an alliance with the United States. The negotiations with the Transvaal, which ended in war, occupied him fully during '99, and his South African policy was one of the main controversial features of the General Election of 1900 and during 1901. He had charge in 1900 of the measure for the constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. On Feb. 14th, 1902, he was presented with an address by the City of London Corporation. He presided over the 1902 Colonial Conference. In November 1902 he visited South Africa, and on his return received an address from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London (March 20th, 1903). In May 1903 he launched, at Birmingham, his scheme for the revision of the Fiscal Policy of the country and the adoption of a policy of Preferential Tariffs; and in September, believing that policy to be at that time unacceptable to the majority in the constituencies, he resigned, in order to be free to devote himself to explaining and popularising his proposals. He began his campaign for this purpose at Glasgow on Oct. 6th, 1903, and the Tariff Commission was afterwards set up on his initiative. He is President of the Central Liberal Unionist Council and of the Imperial Tariff Committee.

His 70th birthday and completion of 30 years' service as M.P. for Birmingham were celebrated on July 7th, 1906. Lord Rector of Glasgow University '97-9; LL.D. Camb. '92; D.C.L. Oxford '96; LL.D. Dublin '99; LL.D. Wales 1905; Chancellor of Birmingham University. Highbury, Moorgreen, Birmingham, and 40, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Athenæum and Devonshire.*

*Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. Austen (L.U.), who has sat for Worcestershire, East, since '92, is *e. s.* of Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.; *b.* '63; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '89), also Paris and Berlin; *m.* 1906, Ivy Muriel, *d.* Col. H. Dundas; Civil Lord of the Admiralty '95-1900; Financial Secretary to the Treasury 1900-2; Postmaster-General, member of the Cabinet, and P.C. 1902; Chancellor of the Exchequer Oct. 1903-Dec. 1905. 9, Egerton Place, S.W.

*Chance, Frederick William (L.), elected for Carlisle July 14th, 1905, and returned unopposed Jan. 12th, 1906; *b.* '55; head Ferguson Bros., cotton manufacturers; Mayor Carlisle 1904; Director Carlisle and Cumberland Bank.

*Channing, Sir Francis A., Bart. (L.), elected for Northamptonshire, East, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *E.* Liverpool and Oxford; Fellow and Lecturer in Philosophy, and Tutor Univ. Coll.; Chancellor English Essay Prize; Arnold History Essay Prize; Classical and Mathematical Honours; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '82; J.P. Northants; member Agricultural Commission '93; Bart. Nov. 9th, 1906. 40, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and National Liberal.*

Chaplin, Rt. Hon. Henry (C.), elected for Surrey, Wimbledon D., May 14th, 1907; sat for Mid Lincolnshire '68-85; Sleaford Div. '85-1906; *b.* 41; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster '85-6; first President of Board of Agriculture '86-92; member of Agricultural Commission '93; President of Local Govt. Board '95-1900, and as such conducted the Agricultural Rates Act through the House in '96, the Vaccination Act in '98, and the Housing Act in 1900. J.P. and D.L. Lincolnshire. Stafford House, St. James', S.W.

*Cheetham, John Frederick (L.), elected for Stalybridge Jan. 13th, 1906, and Jan. 7th, 1905; M.P. N. Derbyshire '80-85; J.P. Cheshire and Lancs.; Governor Victoria Univ., Manchester. Eastwood, Stalybridge. *Athenæum and Brooks's.*

Cherry, Richard R. (L.), elected for Liverpool, Exchange D., Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1859; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (B.A. '79, LL.D. '88); Gold Medallist Mental Science, and History and Political Science; called Irish Bar '81; Professor Criminal and Constitutional Law, Dublin Univ. '89-94; took silk '96; Bencher King's Inns, Dublin, 1906; P.C. Ireland 1905; appointed Attorney-General for Ireland Dec. 1905. 92, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. *National Liberal, Liverpool Reform.*

*Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer (L.), elected for North-West Manchester Jan. 13th, 1906, Oldham 1900-5; *e. s.* of the late Lord Randolph Churchill; *b.* '74; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst. Served with the Spanish forces in Cuba in '95, with the Malakand Field Force, the Tirah Expeditionary Force, the Nile Expeditionary Force, and the South African Light Horse, and was special war

- correspondent for the *Morning Post* during the South African campaign. Author "Story of Malakand Field Force," "The River War," "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," "Ian Hamilton's March," and a biography of Lord Randolph Churchill (1906). He opposed the Sugar Convention Bill, criticised Mr. Brodrick's Army proposals, was one of the strongest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's Fiscal proposals in 1903, 1904 and 1905, and joined the Liberal party. Parliamentary Under Sec. Colonial Office Dec. 1905. Took a leading part on the Government side in the 1906 and 1907 Sessions. Went on a tour in British East Africa autumn 1907. 12, Bolton Street, W.
- ***Clancy, J. J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin, North, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '47; M.A. Royal University of Ireland, Scholar, Exhibitioner, and Prizeman of Queen's College, Galway; acting editor of the *Nation* '80-'85; called to the Irish Bar '87; K.C. 1906. 1, Breffni Terrace, Kingstown, co. Dublin.
- Clark, George (C.)**, elected for Belfast, North, April 17th, 1907; partner Workman & Clark, Ltd., Belfast.
- Clarke, Charles Goddard (L.)**, elected for Camberwell, Peckham D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* privately; wholesale druggist, Artillery Lane, E., Manchester, etc.; J.P. London; L.C.C. since '98; ex-Mayor Camberwell. "South Lodge," Champion Hill, S.E. *National Liberal*
- Cleland, James William (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, Bridgeton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* 1874; *E.* Glasgow Acad. and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., B.C.L.); a barrister; L.C.C. for Lewisham; Inns of Court Rifles. 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Union, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal*
- Clough, William (L.)**, elected for W. Riding Yorks, Skipton D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Steeton Provident School, Keighley Trade School, Pannal Coll., Harrogate; worsted manufacturer until '92; C.C. Oakworth Div. W. Riding Yorks. Whitley Head, Steeton, near Keighley.
- Clynes, J. R. (Lab.)**, elected for Manchester, North-East D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* at Oldham '69; entered a cotton factory; organiser Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union since '91; Sec. Oldham and District Trades' Council; member National Labour Party; J.P. Oldham. 174, Union Street, Oldham.
- ***Coates, Major Edward Feetham (U.)**, elected for Lewisham Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since Dec. 15th, 1903; *b.* '53. Member of Messrs. Coates, Son, & Co., stockbrokers, London; Lieutenant City of London; D.L. Surrey and Chairman Surrey C.C. Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey; Helperby Hall, York. *Carlton, Junior United Service, Wellington, and R.Y.S.*
- Cobbold, Felix Thornley (L.)** elected for Ipswich Jan. 12th, 1906; M.P. Stowmarket D. '85-'6; *b.* '41; *E.* Eton and King's Coll., Camb. (Senior Fellow); called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '68. The Lodge, Felixstowe, and 3, Whitehall Court, W.
- ***Cochrane, Hon. Thomas (L.U.)**, elected for Ayrshire, North, Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton; served in Scots Guards; J.P. Fife; Under-Secretary for the Home Department 1905; D.L. Renfrewshire; saw active service in S. Africa 1900. Crawford Priory, Cupar, Fife.
- ***Collings, Right Hon. Jesse (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, Bordesley D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86, and for Ipswich '80-'86; *b.* Littleham, Devon, '31; J.P. and Ald. Birmingham (Mayor '78-9); Hon. Sec. National Education League; Founder Allotments and Small Holdings Association; President Rural Labourers' League; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86; member Labour Commission '91; P.C.; Under Sec. Home Department '95-1902. Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. *Constitutional*
- Collins, Stephen (L.)**, elected for Lambeth (Kennington), Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '47 at Swanage; started life as a stonemason; head of Stephen Collins, Ltd., Vauxhall; L.C.C. for Kennington 1901-7; a Congregationalist and temperance worker. Harborne, St. Anne's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W. *National Liberal*
- Collins, Sir William Job (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, West, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Vice-Chancellor, Fellow, member of Senate, scholar, and gold medallist Lond. Univ.; a surgeon and a specialist in diseases of the eyes; member Royal Commission on Vivisection; Chairman L.C.C. '97-8, and member since '92; knighted 1902; member of council King Edward's Hospital Fund; M.D., M.S., B.Sc. Lond.; F.R.C.S. 1, Albert Terrace, Regent's Park. *Reform*
- ***Condon, T. J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Tipperary, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '50; Mayor Clonmel '89, '90-91. 6, Clapham Common North, S.W.
- Cooper, George (L.)**, elected for Southwark, Bermondsey D., Jan. 16th, 1906; a resident in the district; L.C.C. for Bermondsey '89-1906; Chairman Public Health Committee 1901-6 (retired from London C.C. March 1906). 92, Southwark Park Road, S.E.
- ***Corbett, A. Cameron (L.U. and F.T.)**, elected for Glasgow, Tradeston D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* privately; J.P. Warwickshire and Lanarkshire. Rowallan, Kilmarnock, and 26, Hans Place, S.W. *Brooks's*
- Corbett, Charles Henry (L.)**, elected for Sussex, N. or E. Grinstead D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Marlborough and New Coll., Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.); barrister; J.P. Sussex. Woodgate, Danehill, Sussex, and 75, Victoria Street, S.W.
- ***Corbett, Thomas Lorimer (C.)**, elected for Down, North D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '54; *E.* privately. L.C.C. '89-92 and since '95; J.P. Co. London. 57, Warwick Square, S.W. *Carlton and Constitutional*
- Cornwall, Sir Edwin A. (L.)**, elected for Bethnal Green, North-East, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '63; L.C.C. for his constituency since '92; acted as Progressive Whip at Spring Gardens; was chairman Parliamentary Committee, and a most active worker; chairman L.C.C. 1905-6; knighted on the occasion of the visit to London of the Paris Municipal Council and the opening of Kingsway, 1905. First Mayor of Fulham 1900; D.L. and J.P. Lond.; member Thames Conservancy Board; has the Cross of the Legion of Honour. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*
- Cory, Sir Clifford John, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Cornwall, W. or St. Ives D., Jan. 25th, 1906;

- b.* '59; *E.* privately; member firm of Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., colliery owners, S. Wales; director Barry Railway; member S. Wales Conciliation Board; High Sheriff Monmouth 1905; C.C. Glamorganshire; J.P.; Bart. 1907. Llantarnam Abbey, Monmouthshire. *Isthmian, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Cotton, Sir Henry (L.),** elected for Nottingham East Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1845; *E.* Brighton Coll. and King's Coll., Lond.; entered Indian Civil Service '65; Sec. Revenue Dept., Bengal Govt., '88; Financial Dept. '89; Chief Sec. Bengal Govt. '91-6; Acting Home Sec. to Govt. of India, '96; Chief Commr. Assam '96-1902, when he retired. K.C.S.I. 1902. 45, St. John's Wood Park, N.W. *Savile and National Liberal.*
- Courthope, George Loyd (C.T.R.),** elected for Sussex, East, Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford; Captain 1st Cinque Ports R.V.C.; J.P. Sussex; Barrister-at-Law. Fair View, Hawkhurst, Sussex. *Carlton, Constitutional, National, and Bath.*
- Cowan, William Henry (L.),** elected for Surrey, Guildford D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Merchiston Castle and Edinburgh Univ.; partner W. and B. Cowan, of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, and Sydney, and managing director of Parkinson and W. & B. Cowan, Ltd.; has travelled widely; knows the Colonies well. The Crow's Nest, Fairways, near Uckfield, Sussex. *National Liberal.*
- Cox, Harold (L.),** elected for Preston Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Tonbridge School and Jesus Coll., Camb.; was Pres. Camb. Union; lectured for Camb. Univ. Extension Soc.; was Professor of Mathematics at the Mohammedan Coll., Aligarh; sec. Cobden Club '99-1904; author of "Land Nationalization," etc. 6, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- *Craig, Charles Curtis (C.),** returned unopposed for South Antrim Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '69; *E.* Clifton College. 55, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. *Carlton, Ulster.*
- Craig, Herbert James (L.),** elected for Tynemouth Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1869; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B.; Barrister-at-Law; Lieut. in Royal Naval Volunteers, Tyneside Division. 11, Prior's Terrace, Tynemouth. *Reform.*
- Craig, Captain James (C.),** elected for Down, East, Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh; Captain 3rd Batt. Royal Irish Rifles; Hon. Captain in the Army; served in South African war; J.P. Belfast. Craigavon, Strandtown, co. Down. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Craik, Sir Henry (C.),** elected for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, Feb. 7th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Glasgow High School and Univ., and Balliol Coll., Oxon. (M.A., Honours in Classics and History '69); Examiner Educn. Dept. '70; Senior Examiner '78; Sec. to Scotch Educn. Dept. '85-1904; K.C.B. '97; LL.D.; author of "The State and Education," "A Life of Swift," "Selections from Swift," and "A Century of Scottish History." 5A, Dean's Yard, Westminster. *Athenæum and Caledonian.*
- *Crean, E. (N.),** returned unopposed for Cork, South-East D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; sat for Queen's Co., Ossory D., '92-1900; Mayor of Cork '99. Knockree Villas, Cork.
- *Cremer, Sir William Randal (L.),** elected for Shoreditch, Haggerston D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for same division '85-95 and 1900-5; *b.* '36; founder Amalgamated Society of Joiners; first Gen. Sec. International Working Men's Association; 36 years Sec. International Arbitration League, editor and publisher of the *Arbitrator*; originator Inter-Parliamentary Conferences; has Cross of the Legion of Honour; awarded Nobel Gold Medal and Peace Prize of £8000 in 1903, and gave it all to International Arbitration League as an endowment. 11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- *Crombie, J. W. (L.),** elected for Kincardineshire Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '58; *E.* Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; Aberdeen Univ. (M.A.), France, and Germany; J.P. and D.L., Aberdeenshire; Director of J. & J. Crombie, Ltd. Balgowrie Lodge, Aberdeen, and 91, Onslow Square, S.W. *Reform.*
- *Crooks, Wm. (Lab.),** elected for Woolwich Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '52; *E.* London, and learned the trade of a cooper; organiser of several labour bodies; L.C.C. for Poplar since '92; Mayor of Poplar 1901. 81, Gough Street, Poplar.
- Crosfield, Arthur H. (L.),** elected for Warrington Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Uppingham; Chairman Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., soap and chemical manufacturers; won French Golf Championship 1905; Captain Cannes Golf Club; has travelled much. Barremman, Hoylake. *National Liberal, Liverpool Reform, Royal and Ancient Golf, St. Andrews.*
- *Cross, Alex. (L.U.),** elected for Glasgow, Camlachie D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '47; *E.* Glasgow Univ.; partner Alexander Cross & Sons, Ltd., seed merchants and chemical manufacturers. 14, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow; March Bankwood, Beattock, Dumfriesshire, and 44, Queen's Gate Gardens, W. *National Liberal, Edinburgh, and Reform, London.*
- Crossley, William John (L.),** elected for Cheshire, Altrincham D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Ireland and Germany; engineer; Freeman City of Manchester; J.P. Manchester and Cheshire. Glenfield, Altrincham; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Clarendon, Union, Reform, and Manchester.*
- *Cullinan, J. (N.),** returned unopposed for Tipperary, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '58; *E.* Theirls Lay College; took a prominent part in the Land League days; was several times imprisoned. Bansha, co. Tipperary.
- Curran, Pete Francis (Lab.),** elected for Durham (Jarrow), July 4th, 1907; *b.* at Glasgow 1860; worked as a hammerman; General Organiser Gas Workers' and General Labourers' Union '91; Chairman General Federation Trade Unions.
- Dalmeny, Albert Edward H. M. A., Lord (L.),** elected for Edinburghshire (Midlothian) Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '82; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; late 2nd Lieut. Grenadier Guards; capt. Surrey Cricket Club. Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire.
- Dalrymple, John James, Viscount (C.),** elected for Wigtownshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; *es.* Earl of Stair; *b.* '79; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; entered Scots Guards '98; Capt.; served in S. Africa '99-1902. Lochinch, Castle Kennedy,

- Wigtownshire; Oxenfoord Castle, Dalkeith. *Guards'.*
- ***Dalziel, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Kirkcaldy Burghs Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for them since March '92; *b.* '68; *E.* Borge Academy, Shrewsbury High School, and King's Coll., Lond.; journalist and newspaper proprietor. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Davies, David (L.)**, returned unopposed for Montgomeryshire Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '80; *E.* Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, and King's Coll., Cambridge (2nd-class honours history); landed proprietor; director Ocean Colliery Company, the Cambrian Railways, and the Barry Railway Co.; Capt. Vol. Batt. S. Wales Borderers; has a pack of hounds at Llandinam. Plas Dinam, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. *Welsh and Royal Societies'.*
- Davies, Ellis W. (L.)**, returned unopposed June 5th, 1906, for Carnarvonshire S. or Eifion D.; *b.* 1871; *E.* private school and Liverpool Coll.; solicitor, 1st-class honours, Law Society's prize. Bodlondel, Carnarvon. *National Liberal.*
- ***Davies, M. Vaughan- (L.)**, elected for Cardiganshire Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '40; *E.* Harrow; J.P. and D.L. Cardiganshire. Tan-y-Bwlch, Aberystwyth, and 17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. *Brooks's.*
- Davies, Timothy (L.)**, elected for Fulham Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1857 near Carmarthen; apprenticed to drapery business in Liverpool, and afterwards established a big business at Fulham, '85; L.C.C. for Fulham 1901-7; Mayor of Fulham 1901-2. Pantycelyn, Putney. *National Liberal.*
- Davies, W. Howell (L.)**, elected for Bristol, South, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '51; tanner and leather factor; Mayor of Bristol '95, Alderman '97; chairman City Finance and Docks Committees; Pres. Anchor Society '92. Down House, Stoke Bishop; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *National Liberal and Bristol Liberal.*
- ***Delany, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Queen's Co., Ossory D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; a farmer; C.C. King's County. Killeigh, Tullamore, Ireland.
- ***Devlin, Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for Kilkenny, North D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; elected also and decided to sit for Belfast, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '65; a journalist. Albert Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.
- Dewar, Arthur (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh South Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for it '99-1900; *b.* 1860; *E.* Perth Academy and Edin. Univ.; K.C.; Member of the Scottish Bar. 24, Walker Street, Edinburgh. *Liberal and University, Edin., Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Dewar, Sir John Alexander, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Inverness-shire Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '56; chairman of John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., distillers; twice Lord Provost of Perth. Abercainry, Crieff, Perthshire.
- Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A.); barrister '84; J.P. and D.L. County of London; member L.C.C. since '89, Dep.-Chairman '92-6, Chairman 1900. 51, Campden Hill Road, W. *New University and National Liberal.*
- ***Dickson-Poynder, Sir J., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Wiltshire, Chippenham D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow; inherited baronetcy from his uncle, Captain Sir A. C. Dickson, R.N.; L.C.C. since '98; J.P. Wilts; went on active service in South Africa and acted as A.D.C. to Gen. Lord Methuen. Formerly a C., but joined L. party in 1900-5 Parliament. Hartham, Corsham; Hilmarton Manor, Calne; 8, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair. *Turf and Marlborough.*
- ***Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W., Bart. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92, M.P. for Chelsea '68-86; *b.* '43 *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '66; P.C.; lectured in '71 at Newcastle on "The Cost of the Crown" in a most uncompromisingly Radical fashion; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs '80; President Local Government Board (with a seat in the Cabinet '82) '80-'85. He is proprietor of the *Athenæum* and of *Notes and Queries*. Author of "Greater Britain," "The Fall of Prince Florestan," "The Present Position of European Politics," '87, "The British Army," "Problems of Greater Britain," '90, and, with Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, "Imperial Defence," '92. 75, Sloane Street, S.W.; Pyrford Rough, Woking.
- ***Dillon, J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, East, Jan. 19th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Tipperary '80-83; *b.* '51; *E.* Catholic Univ., Dublin; became L.R.C.S.I., afterwards making politics his vocation. Assisted in the formation of the Irish Land League '79, and was closely identified with the Plan of Campaign. He has twice been imprisoned (in '88 and '91) on political charges. Elected Chairman of the Irish party, in succession to Mr. Justin M'Carthy, '96, '97 and '98. North Great George's Street, Dublin.
- ***Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. D., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Middlesex, Uxbridge D., Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Evesham '80-85; *b.* '32; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; Lieut. City of London; one of the founders of the Primrose League; Chairman '94-1903 Thames Conservancy; J.P.; Alderman Middx. C.C. Ashley Manor, Cheltenham, and 14, Chesham Place, S.W. *Carlton and Garrick.*
- Dobson, Thomas William (L.)**, elected for Plymouth Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Congregational School, Hackney; timber and coal merchant, Croydon; J.P. Croydon; twenty years member of Croydon C.C.; Congregationalist. 124, George Street, Croydon. *National Liberal.*
- Dolan, Charles J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Leitrim, North, Feb. 28th, 1906; *b.* '81; a school teacher in London; *E.* St. Patrick's Coll., Cavan, and at Maynooth; is studying for the Bar. Manorhamilton, co. Leitrim.
- ***Donelan, Captain A. J. C. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '46; *E.* privately and at Sandhurst; retired from army. Is Chief Nationalist Whip. Ballynona, Midleton, co. Cork.
- ***Doughty, Sir George (L.U.)**, elected for Great Grimsby Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '54; J.P. for parts of Lindsey; twice Mayor of Grimsby; knighted 1904. Waltham Hall, Lincs. and 23, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Reform, Devonshire.*
- Duckworth, James (L.)**, elected for Stockport Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Lincs. (Middleton) '97-1900; *b.* 1840; began life at six in a cotton

mill; served in the Marines; took up tea trade and became provision merchant; Chairman of J. Duckworth, Ltd., Director of Boots, Ltd., Bellfield, Ltd., etc.; Mayor Rochdale '91-2; Pres. United Methodist Free Churches '94. Castlefield, Rochdale. *National Liberal*.

Du Cros, William Harvey (C.), elected for Hastings Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* King's Hospital, Dublin; was a clerk; developed the Dunlop tyre and accumulated a fortune; is largely interested in the automobile industry. Wychwood House, 1, Cottessmore Gardens, Kensington, W.; 106, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea; Howberry Park, Wallingford, Berks. *St. Stephen's, Junior Constitutional*.

Duffy, W. J. (N.), returned unopposed for Galway, South D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '65; Sec. South Galway Executive, United Irish League. Shraidmor, Lough Rea, co. Galway.

Duncan, Charles (Lab.), elected for Barrow-in-Furness Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1865; an engineer by trade; Middlesbrough Guardian and Town Councillor '95-1900; Gen. Sec. Workers' Union since '98; life abstanter. 16, Agincourt Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.

***Duncan**, James Hastings (L.), elected for Yorks, Otley D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; partner William Ackroyd & Co., worsted spinners, and Duncan, Barraclough & Co., worsted manufacturers. Kineholm, Otley, Yorks.

Duncan, R. (C.), elected for Lanarkshire, Govan D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Glasgow High School, Acad. and Univ.; Walker prizeman; member Inst. C.E.; senior partner Ross & Duncan, marine engineers, Whitefield, Govan; founder and editor *Britannia*, organ of Imperial unity movement. Whitefield, Govan; Rodona, Dumbreck, Glasgow.

Dunn, Albert Edward (L.), elected for Cornwall, N.W. or Camborne D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Hallam Hall Coll., Clevedon; admitted solicitor '87; Mayor Exeter 1900-2; Hon. Town Clerk 1905; a Congregationalist. 70, Victoria Street, S.W.; Mount Radford, Exeter; The Battery, Portreath, Cornwall. *National Liberal, Eighty*.

Dunne, Major Edward Marten (L.), elected for Walsall Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1864; *E.* Wellington Coll. and Sandhurst; served in the Border Regt. '84-96, then left the Army; appointed to Staff Aldershot Command 1900; Brigade-Major Bedford Vol. Brigade. 23, Prince's Gate, S.W.; Gatley Park, Kingsland R.S.O., Herefordshire. *Naval and Military*.

Edwards, Allen Clement (L. and Lab.), elected for Denbigh District Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Knighton, Radnorshire; trades union official, journalist, author, barrister-at-law. 4, Pump Court, Temple. *National Liberal*.

Edwards, E. (Lab.), elected for Hanley Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1852; a collier; sec. N. Staffs Miners' Association since '77; went to Burslem '84; ex-Mayor and Alderman; Staffs C.C.; ex-Pres. Midland Miners' Association, and Pres. Miners' Federation Great Britain. Miners' Offices, Burslem.

***Edwards**, Sir Francis, Bart. (L.), elected for Radnorshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; sat '92-5, and 1900-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Shrewsbury School and Oxford (B.A.); a solicitor, but does not practise; D.L. and J.P. Radnorshire. 111, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and The Cottage,

Knighton, Radnorshire. *Reform, National Liberal*.

Elbank, Master of. See Murray, Hon. H. W. O.

***Ellis**, Rt. Hon. John E. (L.), elected for Nottinghamshire, Rushcliffe D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '41; *E.* Friends' School, Kendal; has been one of the Deputy Chairmen of Committees; J.P. Nottingham and North Riding, Yorks; also D.L. North Riding; a Chairman of Standing Committees; Parl. Under-Sec. India Office Dec. 1905-6; P.C. Wrea Head, Scalby, R.S.O., Yorks, and 37, Prince's Gate, S.W. *Reform*.

***Emmott**, A. (L.), elected for Oldham Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '58; *E.* Kendal and Tottenham Schools of the Society of Friends; appointed Chairman Ways and Means '06; J.P. Lancs. and Oldham. 30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. *Reform*.

Erskine, David (L.), elected for Perthshire, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; *g.s.* David Erskine, W.S., author of "Institutes of the Law of Scotland"; *b.* '66; *E.* Harrow and in France and Germany; was on the staff of Earl of Aberdeen in Canada '93-8; Sec. '97-8. Linlathen, Broughty Ferry, N.B. *New and Scottish Liberal, Edinburgh*.

***Esmonde**, Sir T. Grattan, Bart. (N.), returned unopposed for North Wexford Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, for Kerry, West, '92-1900, and for co. Dublin, South, '85-92; *b.* '62; ex-Nationalist Whip; Chamberlain to Vatican Household. Ballynastagh, Gorey, co. Wexford.

Esslemont, George Birnie (L.); elected for Aberdeen, South D., Feb. 20th, 1907; a merchant in Aberdeen, and President Liberal Association there '99-1907.

Essex, Richard Walter (L.), elected for Gloucestershire, Cirencester D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* privately; wall-paper merchant. Streatham Park, S.W. *National Liberal and Eighty*.

***Evans**, Samuel T. (L.), returned unopposed for Glamorganshire, Mid, Jan. 13th, 1906, and, after his appointment as Recorder of Swansea, Oct. 8th, 1906, and has sat for it since '90; solicitor '83; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '91; K.C. 1901; J.P. Glamorganshire; Recorder of Swansea 1906. Neath, Glamorganshire; 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C.; and 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.

***Eve**, Harry Trelawney, K.C. (L.), elected for Devon, Ashburton D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 7th, 1904, to Dec., 1905; *b.* in London '56; *E.* privately and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn '81; Chancery practice; took silk '95; Bench of his Inn '99. Yarnor, Bovey Tracey, S. Devon; 85, Addison Road, W.

Everett, Robert Lacey (L.), elected for Suffolk, Woodbridge D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it '85-6 and '92-5; *b.* '33; yeoman farmer at Rushmere; Town Councillor Ipswich 9 years; Alderman Suffolk C.C.; J.P. Rushmere, Ipswich.

Faber, Captain Walter Vavasour (C.), elected for Hants, West or Andover D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheam School and R.M.A. Woolwich; entered R.A. '77; Capt. '85; retired '90; volunteered S. Africa 1900-1; in Wilts Imp. Yeo. 1901-3. Weyhill, near Andover. *Naval and Military and Junior Constitutional*.

- ***Faber, George Denison (C.)**, elected for York City Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '52; *E.* Marlborough and Univ. Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Registrar Privy Council '87-96; member of the banking firm of Beckett & Co., Leeds; C.B. 1905; D.L. and J.P. W. Riding, Yorks. Rush Court, Wallingford; 14, Grosvenor Square, W.
- Faber, George Henry (L.)**, elected for Boston Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '39; *E.* preparatory school, Camberwell, Merchant Taylors' School, and Paris; underwriting member of Lloyd's; director of Willis, Faber, & Co., Ltd., 31, Cornhill, E.C. "Kinloch," Foxgrove Road, Beckenham. *Thatched House, Junior Athenæum.*
- ***Fardell, Sir T. George (C.)**, elected for Paddington, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. '95; *b.* '33; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '62; J.P. Ely; knighted '97. 26, Hyde Park Street, W. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- ***Farrell, J. P. (N.)**, returned unopposed for N. Longford Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; and for Cavan, West, '95-1900, editor and proprietor of the *Longford Leader*; and *Roscommon, Leitrim, and Westmeath News*. Market Square, Longford; 57, Denbigh Street, S.W.
- Fell, Arthur (C.)**, elected for Yarmouth Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* King's Coll., Lond., St. John's Coll., Oxford; M.A., F.S.S., etc.; retired solicitor; director of various Colonial and other companies. Lauriston House, Wimbledon Common. *Carlton, Gresham, and Golfers'.*
- ***Fenwick, C. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Northumberland, Wansbeck D., and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '50; at nine years of age began to work; member of Royal Commissions on Mine Explosions and on Secondary Education; Parliamentary Sec. Trades Union Congress '90-94; opposes Eight Hours Bill for Miners. 14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 95, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
- Ferens, Thomas Robinson (L.)**, elected for Hull East Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '47; *E.* Belvedere Academy, Bishop Auckland; has been for many years managing director of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., starch and blue manufacturers; Director Life Assurance Society. Wilton House, Hull. *National Liberal.*
- Fetherstonhaugh, Godfrey (U.)**, elected for North Fermanagh Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Chard Grammar School and Trin. Coll., Dublin (B.A. '80. M.A. '83, 1st in Classics, 2nd in Modern History); called to Irish Bar '83, to English Bar '95; K.C. '98; Bench of King's Inn 1900; practises on Connaught Circuit. 5, Herbert Street, Dublin, and Glenmore, Crossmolina, co. Mayo. *University (Dublin), Carlton and Junior Constitutional (London).*
- ***Ffrench, Peter (N.)**, returned unopposed for Wexford, South, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; *b.* '44; a farmer; J.P. and coroner co. Wexford. Harpoonstown, Bridgetown, Wexford. *National Liberal.*
- ***Field, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Dublin, St. Patrick's D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* at Blackrock, co. Dublin; President Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock Owners' Association; Vice-Pres. National Federation of Meat Trades of U.K.; President Town Tenants' League. Main Street, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Fiennes, Hon. Eustace (L.)**, elected for Oxfordshire, Banbury D., Jan. 17th, 1906; s. of Lord Saye and Sele; *b.* '64; *E.* Malvern; served with French's Scouts in the Louis Riel Rebellion, Canada, also in Egypt and S. African War; was Sub-Commissioner for Native Affairs in Bechuanaland; member of the Stock Exchange. Erleigh House, Earley, Berks. *Orleans.*
- ***Findlay, Alexandér (L.)**, elected for North-East Lanark Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 10th, 1904; *b.* 1844; founded Alex. Findlay & Co., Bridge Steel and Roof Works, Motherwell, in '88; Provost of Motherwell 1901-4. Bellfield House, Motherwell, Lanarkshire.
- ***Flavin, Michael Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for North Kerry Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since April '96; *b.* '66. The Rock, Tralee, co. Kerry.
- ***Fletcher, J. S. (U.)** elected for Hampstead Oct. 26th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1841; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church; called to Bar Linc. Inn '68; Chairman Hampstead Board of Guardians '80-98. Virginia Water, Surrey; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Fletcher, Sir H. Aubrey.** See *Aubrey-Fletcher.*
- ***Flynn, J. C. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, North, Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '52; merchant; imprisoned under the Coercion Act '88. 4, York Terrace, Cork.
- ***Forster, H. W. (C.)**, elected for Kent, Sevenoaks D. Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Junior Lord of the Treasury 1902-5. Southend Hall, Catford, Kent, and Exbury, Southampton.
- ***Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Ilkeston D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and has sat for it since '87, and for Chester City '85-6; *E.* Drogheda, Dublin, and on the Continent; gold medalist for distinguished merit, and Vice-President British Medical Association; Emeritus Professor of Medicine. Queen's College, and Consulting Physician, General Hospital, Birmingham; D.C.L. (Durham); LL.D. (Montreal); F.R.C.P. (London); J.P. Warwickshire; Sec. Local Government Board '92-5; President Allotments Association and Land Law Reform Association; knighted '86; P.C. 1906. 30, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Fowler, Right Hon. Sir Henry (L.)**, elected for Wolverhampton, East, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for Wolverhampton '80-85; *b.* at Sunderland '30; *E.* Woodhouse Grove School and St. Saviour's School, Southwark; admitted a solicitor '52; Mayor of Wolverhampton '63; first Chairman of the School Board '70; began his Parliamentary career as the colleague of Mr. Villiers; Under-Sec. Home Department '84, Financial Sec. Treasury, and P.C. '86; President Local Government Board '92, and took charge of the Parish Councils Bill; Secretary for India '94, and G.C.S.I. '95; Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster Dec. 1905. He took the view that the responsibility for the Boer war lay with the Boer Government, and was a prominent member of the Liberal League 1905. Woodthorne, Wolverhampton. *Reform and Athenæum.*
- Fox, George Richard Lane (U.)**, elected for Yorks, W. Riding, Barkston Ash D., Jan. 19th,

1906; *b.* '70; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford; Master Bramham Moor Hounds; J.P. W. Riding; D.L. co. Leirtrim; West Riding, Yorkshire C.C. since '97. Bramham Park, Boston Spa. *Turf, Bachelors', and Carlton.*
Freeman-Thomas, Freeman (L.), elected for Cornwall, Bodmin D., July 24th, 1906; sat for Hastings 1900-5; *b.* '66; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; *m.* '92, Marie Adelaide, *d.* Lord Brassey. Ratton, Willingdon, Sussex; 76, Ashley Gardens, S.W.

Fuller, John M. Fleetwood (L.), elected for Wiltshire, Westbury D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '64; *E.* Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Wiltshire, Major Royal Wilts Yeomanry; Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) Feb. 1906-7; Vice-Chamberlain H.M. Household March 1907. Jagard's House, Corsham, Wiltshire; 47, Rutland Gate, S.W. *Brooks's, White's.*

Fullerton, Hugh (L.), elected for Cumberland, W. or Egremont D., Jan. 24th, 1906; J.P. Cumberlaad and Manchester; memb. Nat. Lib. Federation Committee. Brackenhoe, Sale, Cheshire.

Furness, Sir Christopher, Kt. (L.), returned unopposed for Hartlepool Jan. 12th, 1906, and sat for it '91-95 and 1900-5; *b.* '52; *E.* privately; head of the Furness line of steamships, and connected with shipbuilding, iron-works, and collieries in the north of England. J.P., D.L., co. Durham and N. Riding Yorks. Tunstall Court, West Hartlepool; Grantley Hall, Ripon; and 23, Upper Brook Street, W.
Gardner, Colonel Alan Coulstoun (L.), elected for Herefordshire, S. or Ross D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '46; served 11th and 14th Hussars; Zulu War '79, and Boer War '81; A.D.C. Viceroy of Ireland '80; married *e. d.* Lord Blyth, and with her has hunted and explored all over the world. Clearwell Castle, Coleford. *Turf, White's, and St. James's.*

Gardner, Ernest (C.), elected for Berks, Wokingham D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1901-5; *b.* '46; Mayor Maidenhead '92-3; Alderman Berks C.C.; Master Drapers' Co. 1901-2; J.P. Berks. Spencers, Maidenhead.

ibb, James (L.), elected for Middlesex, Harrow D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '44; a member of Lloyd's; a Congregationalist. 51, Ladbroke Grove, W.

ibbs, George Abraham (C.), elected for Bristol, West, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Major North Somerset I.Y.; served in S. Africa 1900; travelled in the East. 35, Wilton Place, S.W.; Tyntesfield, Bristol. *White's and Carlton.*

Gilhooley, J. (N.), returned unopposed for Cork, West, Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '45; draper at Bantry; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88. Bantry, co. Cork.

Gill, Alfred Henry (Lab.), elected for Bolton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '56, at Rochdale; cotton operative (half-timer at 10, full time at 13); assist. sec. Bolton and District Operative Spinners' Association '06; General Sec. since '07; J.P. Bolton '09; member Committee British Cotton Growing Association; Parliamentary Committee Trades Union Congress. 61, Hampden Street, Bolton.

Ginnell, Laurence (N.), returned unopposed for Westmeath, N., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '54; self-educated; Barrister of Middle Temple and of Irish Bar; author of "The Brehon Laws," "Doubtful Grant of Ireland"; one of the founders of Irish Literary Society, London.

***Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Herbert J. (L.)**, elected for Leeds, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. for Leeds '80-85; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in Modern History '76, M.A. '79); Lecturer in Modern History, Keble College; P.C.; Junior Lord Treasury '81-5; Deputy Commissioner Board of Works '85; Financial Sec. War Office '86; Under Home Sec. '92-4; First Commissioner of Works '94-5; Chief Liberal Whip '99-1905; Home Sec. 1905. 11, Downing Street, S.W.; Sandycroft, Littlestone-on-Sea. *National Liberal, Bath, and Reform.*

Glen-Coats, Sir Thomas G., Bart. (L.), elected for Renfrewshire West Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '46; *E.* Queenwood Coll., Hants; Hon. Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; director J. & P. Coats, Ld.; Bart. '94. Ferguslie Park, Paisley; 29, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Glendinning, Robert G. (L.), describes himself as a "Liberal Unionist," but defeated Mr. W. Moore, K.C., the sitting C. member), elected for Antrim N. Jan. 26th, 1906; linen merchant in Belfast, and in America. Glengyle, Windsor Avenue, Belfast. *Ulster Reform, Belfast.*

Glover, T. (Lab.), elected for St. Helens Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '52; a miner at Blackbrook; began work at 9 years; agent St. Helens District of Miners '84; founder and treasurer Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; J.P. St. Helens '92. 108, Prescott Road, St. Helens, Lancs.

***Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford (L.)**, elected for Ipswich Jan. 12th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '50; Assoc. M.I.C.E.; engineer and sec. Ipswich Gas Co. '77-87; Mayor Ipswich '91; J.P. Ipswich. Knighted 1907. Oak Hill, Ipswich. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Gooch, George Peabody (L.), elected for Bath Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* King's Coll., Lond.; Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A., 1st-class History and Univ. Essay Prize); has worked at Toynbee Hall; author "English Democratic Ideas in the XVIIth century," "Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492-1899," etc. South Villa, Campden Hill Road, W. *National Liberal.*

***Gordon, John (L.U.)**, elected for Londonderry, South D., Jan. 27th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '49; B.A., LL.D.; called to the Irish Bar '77; took silk '92; Bencher of King's Inn '98. 25, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

***Grant, Corrie (R.)**, elected for Warwickshire, Rugby D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '50; *E.* City of London School. Called to Bar, Middle Temple, '77, North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. 1906. 2, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.; 26, The Avenue, Bedford Park, W.

Grayson, Victor (Soc.), elected for Yorks, Colne Valley D., July 18th, 1907; *b.* at Liverpool 1882; apprenticed to engineering; studied for ministry; took up economics at Owens College, Manchester, and lived in Ancoats working as a journalist. Granville Place, Ancoats, Manchester.

Greenwood, Granville George (L.), elected for Peterborough Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (1st class Classical Tripos 1873), B.A.; barrister. 33, Linden Gardens, W. *United University, National Liberal, and Eighty.*

- Greenwood, Hamar (L.)**, elected for York City Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* Whitby, Ontario, Canada '71; *E.* Toronto Univ. (B.A. '95); was in Ontario Govt. Department of Agriculture; barrister of Gray's Inn; Capt. King's Colonials' Imperial Yeomanry, formed 1902; President Canadian Society, London; Parl. Sec. to Under Sec. of State for the Colonies 1906. 4, Crown Office Row, Temple, and Whitehall Court, S.W. *Eighty, National Liberal, and Reform.*
- Gretton, John (C.)**, elected for Rutlandshire June 11th, 1907; sat for S. Derbyshire 1905; *b.* 1867; a director of Bass, Ratcliffe & Gretton; Lieut.-Col. 2nd V.B. N. Staffordshire Regt.; M.P. S. Derbyshire '95-1906. Stapleford Park, Melton Mowbray; Burton-on-Trent.
- *Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Northumberland, Berwick D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* 62; *E.* Winchester and Balliol Coll., Oxford; won M.C.C. and Queen's Club tennis prizes '96; Under Foreign Sec. '92-5; a member of the Liberal League, in strong sympathy with Lord Rosebery; joined Liberal Cabinet, Dec. 1905, as Foreign Sec.; J.P. and D.L. for Northumberland; P.C. 1902. D.C.L. Oxon. 1907. Lady Grey died Feb. 4th, 1906, from results of a driving accident. Falloden, Christon Bank, Northumberland. *Brooks's.*
- *Griffith, Ellis J. (L.)**, elected for Anglesey Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '60; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '87; Chester and North Wales Circuit; Recorder of Birkenhead, and then returned unopposed; Fellow Downing College, Camb., and ex-President Cambridge Union. Ty-Coch Brynsiencyn, Anglesey; 3 (North), King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Newlands, Somerset Road, Wimbeldon Common, S.W.
- Grove, Thomas Newcomen Archibald (L.)**, elected for Northants, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; sat for West Ham, North, '92-5; *E.* privately and Oriel Coll., Oxford (double honours); educated for the Bar; founded *New Review*, and edited it till '94; has travelled extensively. Pollards Park, Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks. *White's.*
- *Guest, Hon. Ivor Churchill (L.)**, elected for Cardiff, Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for Plymouth 1900-5; *e. s.* and heir of Lord Wimborne; *b.* '73; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb.; Captain in Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa; was a Conservative, but joined the Liberal party during the Fiscal controversy. Ashby St. Ledgers, Rugby; 57, Seymour Street, W.
- Guinness, Hon. Walter Edward (C.)**, elected for Bury St. Edmunds Aug. 24th, 1907; 3rd son Viscount Iveagh; *b.* 1880; *E.* Eton; served as Captain I.Y. in S. Africa; Major Suffolk I.Y.; L.C.C. *Carlton.*
- Gulland, John William (L.)**, elected for Dumfries Burghs Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Edinburgh Royal High School and University; corn merchant; Pres. Young Scots Society; Sec. Scottish Liberal M.P.s' Committee; author of "How Edinburgh is Governed," 8, Claremont Crescent, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal (Edinburgh) and National Liberal (London).*
- *Gurdon, Sir W. Brampton (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, North D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '40; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; obtained by competition a Treasury appointment '63, was private sec. to Mr. Gladstone '65-6 and '68-74; retired from Treasury '85; C.B., K.C.M.G.; Chairman of Selection Committee. L.L. Suffolk. P.C. Assington Hall, Boxford, Suffolk. *Brooks's.*
- Gwynn, Stephen L. (N.)**, elected for Galway City, Nov. 3rd, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* St. Columba's Coll., Rathfarnham, and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; son of Dr. Gwynn, Regius Professor of Divinity, Dublin Univ.; journalist and author.
- Haddock, George B. (C. T.R.)**, elected for N. Lancs., North Lonsdale D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* 63; *E.* Clifton Coll.; shipowner; director Harrison, Ainslie & Co., Lindal Moor mines, Furness. 5, Gambier Terrace, Liverpool. *Bath.*
- *Haldane, Right Hon. Richard Burdon (L.)**, elected for Haddingtonshire Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '56; *E.* Edinburgh (M.A. 1st-class honours in Philosophy, LL.D. '98), LL.D. Camb. 1907, and Göttingen Univ.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; K.C. '90; Benchers '93; author of "Life of Adam Smith," "Education and Empire," 1902, and "The Pathway to Reality," 1903; Gifford Lecturer, St. Andrews Univ. 1902 and 1903; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901; P.C. 1902; Sec. of State for War Dec. 1905. Lord Rector Edinburgh Univ. Nov. 1905; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon 1906. Cloan, Auchterarder, Perthshire, 28, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., and 10, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. *Brooks's, Athenæum, and New Club (Edinburgh).*
- Hall, Fred (L. and Lab.)**, returned unopposed for Yorks, W. Riding (Normanton D.), Nov. 27th, 1905; *b.* '55 in Staffs.; worked in a Rotherham Colliery; Sec. Yorks Miners' Association '78, and afterwards treasurer and agent. Rawmarsh Hill, Parkgate, near Rotherham.
- Halpin, James (N.)**, returned unopposed for Clare, West, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '43; *E.* Springfield College, Ennis; took an active part in the National organisation '65-7, and the Land League in the '80's; was twice imprisoned in '88 for presiding at a proclaimed meeting, etc. Newmarket-on-Fergus.
- *Hamilton, Marquis of (C.)**, returned unopposed for Londonderry City Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *e. s.* Duke of Abercorn; *b.* '69; *E.* Eton; joined 1st Life Guards '91. Captain '96; Treasurer of Household Oct. 1903-5. Coates House, Fittleworth, Sussex.
- *Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Lewis (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, N.E., Rossendale D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it March 1904-Dec. 1905; *b.* '63; *E.* at Eton; for years intimately connected with the work of Liberal organisation; appointed First Commissioner of Works Dec. 1905; joined the Cabinet March 1907; piloted Small Holdings Bill through the House 1907. Nuneham Park, Oxon; 14, Berkeley Square, W.
- *Hardie, James Keir (Ind. Lab.)**, elected for Merthyr Tydvil Jan. 18th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5, and for West Ham '92-5; *b.* '56; became a journalist '82, edited the *Cummock News* until '86, and *Miner and Labour Leader* '87-1903; founder of the Independent Labour party; Chairman of Labour Party in the House. 14, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.; Lochnorris, Cummock, Ayrshire.
- Hardy, George A. (L.)**, elected for Suffolk, Mid or Stowmarket D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* private schools; London manufacturer

- and merchant; L.C.C. Dulwich '98-1907; director L.M.S.; trustee Cheshunt Coll.; Cheshunt House, Champion Hill, S.E. *National Liberal*.
- ***Hardy, Laurence (C.)**, elected for Kent, Ashford D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A. 1st-class History '76); J.P. West Riding, Yorks; Chairman of Grand Committees; Deputy Chairman Ways and Means, June 1905. Sandling Park, Hythe, Kent, and 42, Lownes Square, S.W.
- ***Harmood-Banner, John Sutherland (C.)**, elected for Liverpool (Everton D.), Feb. 22nd, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1847; *E.* at Radley, and in 1865 entered his father's firm, J. Harmood-Banner & Son, accountants, Liverpool; Chairman Pearson Knowles Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., of Wigan and Warrington. Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire.
- Harmsworth, Cecil Bisshopp (L.)**, elected for Worcestershire, Mid or Droitwich D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin; (B.A., Senior Moderator in Mod. Literature, Stewart Scholar in Literature). 28, Montagu Square, W. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal*.
- ***Harmsworth, R. Leicester (L.)**, elected for Caithness-shire Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '70; director of The Amalgamated Press, Ltd. (formerly Harmsworth Bros.). 3, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.
- ***Harrington, T. C. (P.)**, elected for Dublin, Harbour D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; was M.P. for Westmeath '83-5; *b.* '51; Sec. Irish National League; called to the Irish Bar '87; imprisoned under the Crimes Act. Lord Mayor of Dublin 1901-3. 70, Harcourt Street, Dublin.
- Harrison-Broadley, Col. Henry B. (C.)**, elected for E. Riding Yorks, Howdenshire D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Brackenbury's, Wimbledon; went out to Colorado, '72; engaged in cattle and mining industries, etc., in America. Welton House, Brough, E. Yorks. *Carlton, Conservative, Bachelors*.
- Jarris, F. Leverton (C.)**, elected for Stepney May 10th, 1907; sat for Tynemouth 1900-1906; *b.* 1864; *E.* Winchester and Cambridge; member Tariff Commission. 70, Grosvenor Street, S.W.
- Jart-Davies, T. (L.)**, elected for Hackney North Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1849; *E.* Marlborough and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; entered Indian Civil Service '69; served in various Departments and was Judge at Karrachee. 16, St. James's Square, S.W. *Reform, East India, United Service, Savile, National Liberal*.
- Jarvey, Alexander Gordon Cummins (L.)**, elected for Rochdale Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and at Victoria Univ.; cotton manufacturer and merchant; Chairman Lancs. Elementary Education Committee. Town House, Littleborough, near Rochdale. *Reform*.
- Jarvey, W. E. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Derbyshire, North-East D., Jan. 30th, 1907; Sec. Derbyshire Miners' Association. 98, Saltergate, Chesterfield. *National Liberal*.
- Jarwood, George (L.)**, elected for Bolton Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '45; *E.* Owens Coll., Manchester; M.A. Lond. Univ.; head of Richard Harwood & Son, Brownlow Fold Mills, Bolton; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '90; author of "Dis-establishment," "The Coming Democracy," etc.; member Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline 1904-6. Hill Top, Bolton, and 68, South Audley Street, London, W. *Athenæum, Reform*.
- Haslam, James (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Derbyshire, Chesterfield D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* village schools; 29 years a coal miner, 25 years gen. sec. Derbyshire Miners' Assn.; on Parliamentary Committee Trade Union Congress; J.P. Chesterfield '93. 47, Clarence Road, Chesterfield.
- Haslam, Lewis (L.)**, elected for Monmouth District Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and Coll. and Univ. Hall, Lond.; director of cotton spinning and manufacturing companies. 8, Wilton Crescent, London, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal*.
- ***Haviland-Burke, Edmund (N.)**, returned unopposed for King's Co., Tullamore D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '64; *E.* on the Continent; prominent supporter of the United Irish League; war correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian* during the Turco-Greek war, '97. 70, Waterloo Road, Dublin.
- Haworth, Arthur Adlington (L.)**, elected for Manchester, South D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Bowden Coll. and Rugby School; cotton yarn agent; ex-Chairman Cheshire Congregational Union; J.P. Chester and Salop. Normanby, Altrincham. *Reform (Manchester), Reform and National Liberal (London)*.
- ***Hay, Hon. Claude G. (C.)**, elected for Shore-ditch, Hoxton D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Radley College and abroad; was one of the founders of the Primrose League. *Carlton*.
- ***Hayden, John Patrick (N.)**, returned unopposed for Roscommon, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since July '97; journalist; proprietor of the *Westmeath Examiner*. *Westmeath Examiner* Office, Mullingar.
- Hazel, Alfred E. W. (L.)**, elected for West Bromwich Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Jesus Coll., Oxford; M.A., B.C.L. Oxon., B.A., LL.D. Dublin; Fellow and Dean of Jesus Coll., Lecturer of Queen's and Pembroke Colls.; practises as a barrister on the Oxford Circuit. Victoria Street, West Bromwich. *National Liberal, Eighty*.
- Hazleton, Richard (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway, North, Feb. 28th, 1906.
- ***Healy, Timothy M. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Louth, North, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; for Wexford '80-83, Monaghan '83-5, Londonderry, South, 85-6, Longford, North, '87-92; *b.* in Bantry, '55; joined Mr. Parnell in '80. Took an active part in the Land League agitation '80, and was arrested in the autumn for a speech at Bantry, and committed for trial, but was acquitted. Author of "Healy Clause" in the Land Act of '81. Imprisoned for a speech in '82, but released after four months. Called to the Irish Bar in '84. Author of "A Word for Ireland," "Why Ireland is not Free," and text-books on the Land Acts. K.C. '99; called to English Bar, Gray's Inn, 1903. Benchers King's Inns 1905. Glenaulin, Chapelizod, co. Dublin. *National Liberal*.
- ***Heaton, J. Henniker (C.)**, elected for Canterbury, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '48; part proprietor of

- one of the largest newspaper properties in Australia; represented Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference '85; successful advocate of Imperial Penny Postage; has received freedom of Canterbury and of the City of London; author of "Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution, '84. Declined K.C.M.G. Dec. 1905. Kincardine, Bexhill, Sussex. *Carlton, Portland, and Savage.*
- Heaton-Armstrong**, William Charles (L.), elected for Suffolk, S. or Sudbury D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* privately; *m.* Sept. 7th, '85, the Baroness Zoë-Edelstein; merchant and banker in the City; has travelled extensively; F.R.A.S., F.R.Z.S., F.R.S.S., etc. 30, Portland Place, London, W. *National Liberal, Union, Automobile.*
- Hedges**, Alfred Paget (L.), elected for Kent, S.W. or Tonbridge D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* at Milton; managing director Benson & Hedges, Ltd., London, New York, and Montreal; a Wesleyan; J.P. Kent. Leigh, near Tonbridge. *National Liberal, Eighty.*
- *Helme**, Norval Watson (L.), elected for Lancashire, Lancaster D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '49; senior partner James Helme & Co., manufacturers; J.P. co. Lancaster. Springfield Hall, Lancaster, and Whitehall Court, S.W.
- Helmsey**, Charles W. R. Duncombe, Viscount (C.), elected for Yorks, N. Riding, Thirsk and Malton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *g.s.* and *heir* Earl of Feversham; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (Honours in History); Capt. Yorks Hussars (I.Y.). The Grange, Newton, Yorks. *Bachelors', Carlton, and Turf.*
- Hemmerde**, E. G. (L.), elected for Denbighshire, East D., Aug. 14th, 1906; *b.* —; *E.* Winchester and Univ. Coll., Oxon; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '97; Northern Circuit; has won the Diamond Sculls.
- *Henderson**, Arthur (Lab.), elected for Durham (Barnard Castle) Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since July 27th, 1903; Mayor Darlington 1903-4. Represents the Friendly Societies of Ironfounders. Labour Whip 1906. Teesdale House, Atherfold Road, Stockwell, S.W.
- Henderson**, J. McD. (L.), elected for Aberdeenshire West Jan. 18th, 1906; Barrister-at-Law; F.C.A. Cambisgate, Wimbledon; White House, Feixstowe.
- Henry**, Charles Solomon (L.), elected for Shropshire, Mid or Wellington D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Marylebone and All Souls' Grammar School and University of Göttingen; founded in '82 the firm of C. S. Henry & Co., Ltd., copper agents. 1, Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, London; Parkwood, Henley-on-Thames; Brooklands, Wellington, Shropshire. *National Liberal and City Liberal.*
- Herbert**, Colonel Sir Ivor John Caradoc, Bart. (L.), elected for Monmouthshire, South, Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* St. Mary's Coll., Oscott; Grenadier Guards '70; served in Egypt '82, Nile Expedition 84-5, and S. Africa as A.A.G. '99-1901; commanded Canadian local forces '90-5, and 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards '97-8; Chief Staff Officer, Home District, '98-9; C.B., C.M.G. Bart. 1907. Llanarth Court, Raglan, Mon. *Guards', Travellers', Marlborough.*
- Herbert**, Thomas Arnold (L.), elected for Bucks, S. or Wycombe D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Mill Hill School, Owens Coll., Manchester, and St. John's Coll., Camb. (B.A., LL.B., double first in Classics and Law); called to Bar, Inner Temple; Chancery barrister; J.P. Bucks; a Congregationalist. 5, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 12, Kensington Park Gardens, W.; Wymers, Marlow, Bucks. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Hicks-Beach**, Hon. Michael Hugh (C.), elected for Gloucestershire, N. or Tewkesbury D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '77; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M.A.); Lieut. 4th Battn Gloucestershire Regt. (Militia); acted as assistant private secretary to his father 1901-2, and to Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Chief Govt. Whip, 1904-5. Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Glos., and 83, Eaton Place, S.W. *Bachelors' and Carlton.*
- *Higham**, J. S. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Sowerby D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; *b.* '57; Mayor of Accrington 1899, 1900-1901; head of Higham Bros., cotton spinners; J.P. Accrington. Moorhead, Accrington; 14, St. James's Court, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *National Liberal.*
- Hill**, Lord Arthur W. (C.), elected for Down, West D., Sept. 6th, 1907; sat for Co. Down '80-85, and West Down '95-8; was *b.* 1840; 2nd son Marquis of Downshire; Lieut. 2nd Life Guards; Comptroller of the Household '85-6, '86-92, '95-8. 53, Eaton Place, S.W.
- Hill**, Sir Clement Lloyd (C.), elected for Shrewsbury Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '45; *E.* Marlborough College; Clerk in Foreign Office '67-1905; K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; has African General Service Medal with clasp for Uganda 1900; was Commissioner to Hayti '86 and '87-13, Chesterfield Street, W. *St. James's and Travellers'.*
- Hills**, John Waller (L.U. and T.R.), elected for Durham Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton, and Balliol Coll., Oxford; 2nd class Lit. Hum. '80; admitted solicitor '97; in practice at 58, Lincoln's Inn Fields; J.P. Cumberland. Highhead Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's.*
- Hobart**, Sir Robert Henry (L.), elected for Hants, New Forest D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '36; *E.* Charterhouse and Trin. Hall, Camb.; was private secretary to Marquis of Hartington '63-'85; C.B. '85; secretary to the Earl Marshal for the purposes of the Coronation; K.C.V.O. 1902. 54, Chester Square, S.W., and Langdown Hythe, Southampton. *National Liberal and Travellers'.*
- *Hobhouse**, Charles E. H. (L.), elected for Bristol, East D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; sat for East Wilts '92-5; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton, Oxford, and Sandhurst; Lieut.-Col. commanding 3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regt.; Church Estates Commissioner 1906; Under-Sec. for India Jan. 1907. The Ridge, Corsham, Wilts, and 47, Rutland Gate, S.W.
- Hodge**, John (Lab.), elected for S.E. Lancs, Gorton D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Motherwell Ironworks School, Hutchesontown, and Grammar School, Glasgow; iron and steel worker; Pres. Trades Congress '92; City Council, Manchester, '98-1901; Pres. L.R.C. 1903-4; a Wesleyan Methodist, Ormond Mansion, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.
- Hogan**, M. (N.), returned unopposed for Tipperary, North, Jan. 17th, 1906; Vice-Chairman Birr Board of Guardians. Lisballyard House, Rathcabbinn, Birr, King's Co., and 70, Doddington Grove, Kennington Park, S.E.
- Holden**, Edward Hopkinson (L.), elected for Lancashire, S.E., Heywood D., Jan. 23rd

- 1906; *b.* '48; *E.* Owens' Coll. and Victoria Univ.; entered Manchester & Co. Bank, Bolton; chief accountant Birmingham and Midland Bank, then secretary, inspector, and joint manager, general manager London and Midland Bank, and managing director London City and Midland Bank; a Wesleyan Methodist. 5, Threadneedle Street, *E.C.* *National Liberal and Reform.*
- ***Holland**, Sir W. H., Bart. (L.), returned unopposed for Yorkshire, West Riding, Rotherham D., Jan. 15th, 1906; has sat for it since '99; M.P. for North Salford '92-5; *b.* '49; Manchester cotton spinner; President Associated Chambers of Commerce of United Kingdom 1904-7; knighted 1902. Poole Hall, Nantwich, and 61, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- Holt**, Richard Durning (L.), elected for Northumberland, Hexham D., March 27th, 1907; *b.* '68; member of the shipping firm of Alfred Holt & Co., Liverpool; J.P. Lancashire.
- Hooper**, Arthur G. (L.), elected for Dudley Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '57, at Birmingham; *E.* King Edward's Grammar School; solicitor, in practice at Dudley and Birmingham; a Congregationalist. Selborne, Dudley.
- ***Hope**, John Deans (L.), elected for Lifeshire, West D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Fettes Coll.; chartered accountant and stockbroker. 16, Princes St., Edinburgh.
- Hope**, W. H. Bateman (L.), elected for Somerset, North, Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll. Camb. (B.A., LL.B.); called to Bar '91; landowner and farmer in Somerset; member Somerset C.C. since '98. Eastwood, East Harptree, Bristol. *Reform.*
- ***Hornby**, Sir W. Henry, Bart. (C.), elected for Blackburn Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '41; head W. H. Hornby & Co.; Director L. & Y. Railway; J.P. and D.L. Lancs.; baronet '99. Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. *Carlton.*
- Horniman**, Emslie John (L.), elected for Chelsea Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '63; s. of late F. J. Horniman, ex-M.P. for Falmouth; *E.* privately; chairman of W. H. and F. J. Horniman & Co., Ltd.; has travelled much; L.C.C. since '92. 13, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. *City Liberal and National Liberal.*
- Horridge**, Thomas Gardner (L.), elected for Manchester, East D. (Mr. A. J. Balfour being his opponent), Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Nassau School, Barnes; called to Bar Middle Temple June '84; appointed K.C. Jan. 1901. 41, Rutland Gate, London, W. *Reform.*
- ***Houston**, R. P. (C.), elected for Liverpool, West Toxteth D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '53; *E.* Liverpool Coll.; Liverpool shipowner and merchant. The Lawn, Aigburth; 10, Dale Street, Liverpool; and 44, Park Lane, W. *Carlton and Junior Carlton.*
- Howard**, Hon. Geoffrey William Algernon (L.), elected for Cumberland, N. or Eskdale D., Jan. 19th, 1906; 3rd s. Earl of Carlisle; *b.* '77; *E.* Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History and Law, M.A.). 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W.; Naworth Castle, Carlisle. *Brooks's and Bachelors.*
- Hudson**, W. (Lab.), elected for Newcastle-on-Tyne Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '52; joined N.E.R., and became main line guard; President A.S.R.S. '91, and re-elected seven times; Secretary Irish Section; President Irish Trades Congress 1903. Elswick House, Atherfold Road, Clapham, S.W.
- ***Hunt**, Rowland (U.), elected for Shropshire, S. or Ludlow D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '58; *E.* Eton and Magdalene Coll., Camb.; volunteered for service with Lovat's Scouts during South African war; supporter of Mr. Chamberlain's policy. Boreatton Park, Salop.
- ***Hutton**, A. E. (L.), returned unopposed for Yorkshire, Morley D., Jan. 17th, 1906; and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '65; *E.* Mill Hill School and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '90). Crowhees, Rawdon, near Leeds, and 12, Park Place, St. James's, S.W. *Brooks's and Devonshire.*
- Hyde**, Clarendon Golding (L.), elected for Wednesbury Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* Royal Institution School, Liverpool, and King's Coll., London (F.S.S.); Barrister-at-Law Middle Temple '81, but does not practise; Vice-President of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd., contractors. 75, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W; "Lyndhurst," Wednesbury. *Reform, Union, and National Liberal.*
- Idris**, Thomas Howell Williams (L.), elected for Flint District Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* privately; mineral water manufacturer and chemist; F.C.S.; Alderman and ex-Mayor St. Pancras; L.C.C. '89-1907; Pres. Brit. Pharmaceutical Conference; a Baptist. Millfield; 14, West Hill, Highgate, London, N. *National Liberal.*
- Illingworth**, Percy Holden (L.), returned unopposed for Yorks, W. Riding, Shipley D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '69, at Bradford; *E.* Jesus Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); Cobden Club Silver Medallist; was in Univ. Rugby team, and capt. Coll. boat; called to Bar '95; served in South Africa with Yorks Hussars; Capt. Westminster Dragoons I.Y.; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Birrell Feb. 1906. Ladye Royde Hall, Bradford, and 102, Lancaster Gate, W. *Reform, Oxford and Cambridge, and Union.*
- ***Isaacs**, Rufus Daniel (L.), elected for Reading Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. 6th, 1904; *b.* in London '60; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, Brussels, and Hanover; went on the Stock Exchange, but left it for the Bar; was called '87, and took silk '98. Fox Hill, Reading; 2, Garden Court, Temple; and 32, Park Lane, W. *Reform, Garrick, Savage, and National Liberal.*
- Jackson**, Richard Stephens (L.), elected for Greenwich Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Elm House School, Sittingbourne; went to sea; solicitor '72; practises at Greenwich, Sittingbourne and London; an examiner in Admiralty; Mayor Greenwich 1902-3; L.C.C. '89-95 and '98-1907. Stobcross Lodge, Crooms Hill, Greenwich. *National Liberal.*
- ***Jacoby**, Sir James A. (L.), elected for Derbyshire, Mid, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '52; lace manufacturer; J.P. Nottingham; F.S.S.; knighted Nov. 9th, 1906. Oakhill House, Nottingham; and 34, Eaton Place, S.W. *Reform.*
- Jardine**, Sir John (L.), elected for Roxburghshire Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '44; *E.* Christ Coll., Camb. (Chancellor's Gold Medal for English Verse); Indian Civil Service '64; Judicial Commissioner Burma '78; Chief Secretary Bombay '85; Judge High Court Bombay '85; Vice-Chancellor Bombay Univ. '95; Hon. LL.D. Aberdeen Univ.; retired with K.C.I.E. '97; J.P. Applegarth, Godalming. *Reform and Scottish Liberal.*

Jenkins, J. (Lab.), elected for Chatham Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '52, at Pembroke Dock; apprenticed to shipbuilding; ex-President Cardiff Shipbuilding Society; J.P. '93; President Trade Union Congress, Cardiff, '95; Mayor of Cardiff 1903; a Wesleyan. Grangetown, Cardiff.

*Johnson, John (Lab.), elected for Gateshead Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; *b.* '50; went into the pits at nine years of age; member Exec. Committee, Durham Miners' Association '83, Treasurer '90, and Financial Sec. '97. Durham.

Johnson, William (L. and Lab.), elected for Warwickshire, Nuneaton D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '49; worked in factory and mine; gen. sec. and agent Warwickshire Miners' Association since '85; C.C. for Bedworth; Chairman Bedworth Parish Council. Miners' Offices, Bedworth, Nuneaton.

Joicey-Cecil, Lord John Pakenham (C., T.R.), elected for Lincolnshire, S. Kesteven or Stamford D., Jan. 19th, 1906; s. 3rd Marquess of Exeter; *b.* '67; E. Eton; was Lieut. Grenadier Guards; Col. 4th Lincolnshire Regt.; J.P. Peterborough. 5A, Mount Street, W., and Newton Hall, Stokesfield-on-Tyne. *Junior Carlton and Carlton.*

*Jones, Sir D. Brynmor (L.), returned unopposed for Swansea District Jan. 12th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; M.P. Gloucestershire, Stroud D., '92-5; *b.* '52; E. Univ. Coll., London (L.L.B.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '76; joined South Wales and Chester Circuit; J.P. Gloucestershire; Judge of County Courts, Mid Wales Circuit, '85-6, and Gloucester Circuit '86-92; K.C.; Benchers Middle Temple, '99; knighted 1906. 27, Bryanston Square, W., and 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform; Devonshire.*

*Jones, Leif (L.), elected for Westmorland, Appleby D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it March 2nd to Dec. 1905; *b.* 1862; brother of Sir D. Brynmor Jones; E. Scotch College, Melbourne, and Trinity College, Oxford; an underwriter at Lloyd's; Pres. U.K. Alliance. 1, Palace Green, Kensington, W. *Reform.*

*Jones, William (L.), elected for Carnarvonshire, Arfon D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '60. Was a schoolmaster in Wales; studied at Aberystwith Univ. Coll. and Oxford Univ.; now a private tutor at Oxford. 24, Gordon Street, W.C.

*Jordan, J. (N.), returned unopposed for Fermanagh, South, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; sat for co. Meath, South, '93-5, Clare, West, '85-92; *b.* '30; provision merchant, curer, and tenant farmer, Enniskillen. 12 and 13, High Street, Enniskillen.

Jowett, Frederick William (Lab.), elected for Bradford, West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; fought it unsuccessfully 1900; *b.* '64 at Bradford; at 8 worked in the mills; became manufacturer's manager; gave himself to public work 1901; journalist and lecturer. 2, Grantham Place, Bradford.

*Joyce, Michael (N.), returned unopposed for Limerick Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; a working pilot; elected to Limerick Corporation '98, Mayor 1905 and 1906. 96, Lower Henry Street, Limerick.

*Kearley, Hudson Ewbanke (L.), elected for Devonport Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '56; Sec. Board of Trade Dec. 1905. 41, Grosvenor Place, S.W.; Gwylfa Hiraethog, Denbigh; and Wittington, Marlow. *Reform.*

Kekewich, Sir George W. (L.), elected for Exeter Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1841; E. Eton and Balliol Coll.; Examiner Education Department '67; Senior Examiner '71; Sec. Department and Board of Education 1890-1900; K.C.B. '95; Hon. D.C.L. Durham '97. Retired 1903. "St. Albans," Feltham, Middlesex. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Kelley, George D. (Lab.), elected for Manchester, South-West D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* at Ruskington, Lincs; apprenticed to lithographic printing at York, and became Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers '80; Sec. National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; J.P. Manchester '91. 63, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.

*Kennaway, Right Hon. Sir J. H., Bart. (C.), elected for Devon, Honiton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Devon, East, '70-85; *b.* '37; E. Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford (1st-class Law and History); M.A. '62; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '64; J.P. and D.L. Devon; Hon. Col. 3rd Vol. Battn Devon Regt. '94. P.C., C.B. Escot, Ottery St. Mary. *Athenium and National.*

*Kennedy, Vincent Paul (N.), returned unopposed for Cavan, West, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '76; E. Clongowes Wood Coll.; admitted a solicitor 1900; practises in co. Cavan; Cavan Urban Councillor. 7, Farnham Street, Cavan. *National Liberal, Leinster (Dublin), and The Club (Cavan).*

*Kenyon-Slaney, Rt. Hon. Colonel W., (C.), elected for Shropshire, Newport D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '47; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; entered army '67; Grenadier Guards; Egyptian Campaign '82; retired as Colonel '87; P.C. 1904; J.P. and D.L. Salop. Hatton Grange, Shifnal, Salop. *Carlton and Wellington.*

*Kewick, W. (C.), elected for Surrey, Epsom D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '34; member Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, Japan, and Lombard Street; chairman Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.; J.P. and D.L. Surrey. Eastwick Park, Great Bookham, near Leatherhead, and 3, Lombard Street, E.C. *Carlton.*

Kettle, T. M. (N.), elected for Tyrone East, July 26th, 1906.

*Kilbride, Denis (N.), returned unopposed for Kildare, South D., Jan. 17th, 1906; and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '48; from '87-95 he represented South Kerry, and '95-1900 North Galway. Luggacurran, Stradbally, Queen's Co.

*Kimber, Sir Henry, Bart. (C.), elected for Wandsworth Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '34; solicitor, '58; 1st prizeman Incorporated Law Society; Director Capital and Counties Bank; Chairman South Indian Railway, Natal Land and Colonisation Company, etc.; Bart. 1904. Albany Chambers, York Street, Westminster; Lansdowne Lodge, West Hill, Putney, S.W. *Carlton, St. Stephen's, Constitutional, City Carlton.*

Kineaid-Smith, Captain Malcolm (L.), elected for Warwickshire, S.W. or Stratford-on-Avon D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '74; E. Eton and Sandhurst; commission in 9th Lancers '94; served in Natal, India, West Africa, and S. African War; half-pay 1904. Wellesbourne, Warwick. *Cavalry, Bachelors', Army and Navy.*

King, Alfred John (L.), elected for Cheshire, Knutsford D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '59; E. Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough, Owens

- College, Manchester (B.Sc. London and Victoria); F.C.S.; a bleacher and finisher; member Society of Friends. Rock Bank, Bollington, near Macclesfield. *Reform (Manchester), National Liberal.*
- ***King, Sir H. S. (C.)**, elected for Hull, Central, Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '52; *E.* Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford; (M.A. '80); banker and East Indian agent K.C.I.E., F.R.G.S.; Lieut. City of London. 25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
- Laidlaw, Robert (L.)**, elected for Renfrewshire, East D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* parish schools Kirkton and Denholm; went to India '77; in business in Calcutta '82-1902; established Indian and Colonial merchant's business in London '98; owns tea estates in Darjeeling, and is interested in rubber cultivation in Malay Peninsula; F.R.G.S.; Bonchester, Chislehurst. *Reform, National Liberal, Cobden, City Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- Lamb, Edmund George (L.)**, elected for Herefordshire, N. or Leominster D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Oratory School, Merton Coll., Oxford, and Univ. Coll., Lond. (M.A., F.C.S.); colliery proprietor in Northumberland. Borden Wood, Liphook, Hants. *Oxford and Cambridge, Union, and Bath.*
- Lamb, Ernest Henry (L.)**, elected for Rochester Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '76, at Hornsea; *E.* Dulwich and Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse; electrical engineer, Assoc. Inst. Elect. Engineers; Chairman New System Private Telephone Co., Ltd.; member Common Council of London 1903; a Wesleyan. 37, King William Street, E.C.; Bramley Hill Side, South Croydon, Surrey. *National Liberal, New Reform, Eighty.*
- Lambert, G. (L.)**, returned unopposed for Devonshire, South Molton D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '91; *b.* '66; farms a portion of his own estate; tenant farmer of 300 acres; J.P. Devon; C.C. Devon; Capt. 3rd Batt. Devonshire Regt. '99-1900; Civil Lord of the Admiralty Dec. 1905. 34, Grosvenor Road, Westminster; Spreyton, Bow, North Devon. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Lambton, Hon. Frederick William (L.U. Free Trader)**, elected for Durham, South-East D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; represented the South D. '80-85; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton; twin brother and heir-presumptive to the Earl of Durham; Lieut. Coldstream Guards '74-80; member Jockey Club; D.L. and J.P. Northumberland. Fenton Wooler, Northumberland, and 72, Upper Berkeley Street, W.
- Lamont, Norman (L.)**, elected for Buteshire March 3rd, 1906, and sat for it March 4th to Dec. 1905; s. of Mr. James Lamont, M.P. for Buteshire 1865-8; *b.* 1869; *E.* Winchester and Downton Agricultural College; F.S.A.; Hon. Sec. Scottish Liberal Association; Assist. Private Sec. (unpaid) to Prime Minister. Knockdow, Toward, Argyllshire; 4, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.
- Langley, Batty (L.)**, elected for Sheffield, Attercliffe D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '94; *b.* '34; member Sheffield City Council and ex-Mayor of Sheffield; timber merchant. Langhill, Sheffield. *National Liberal.*
- Larder, J. C. R. (N.)**, returned unopposed for N. Monaghan, June 20th, 1907.
- Law, Hugh A. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, West D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *E.* Rugby and Oxford; J.P. co. Donegal. Marble Hill, Ballymore, S.O., co. Donegal. *Bath and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin).*
- ***Law, Andrew Bonar (C.)**, elected for Camberwell, Dulwich D., May 15th, 1906; sat for Glasgow, Blackfriars D., 1900-5; *b.* '58; *E.* New Brunswick, Canada, and High School, Glasgow; formerly iron merchant, Glasgow; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade 1902-5. Kintillo, Helensburgh, N.B.
- ***Layland-Barratt, Francis (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Torquay D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); J.P., D.L., C.A. for Cornwall; Commodore Royal Cornwall Yacht Club. The Manor House, Torquay; Tregarne Lodge, St. Austell, Cornwall; and 68, Cadogan Square, S.W.
- Lea, Hugh Cecil (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '69; *E.* abroad. Has served in British and U.S. armies. 60, Cadogan Place, S.W.
- ***Lee, Arthur Hamilton (C.)**, elected for Hants, Fareham D., Jan. 10th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '68; *E.* Cheltenham and Woolwich; entered R.A. '88; Brevet Major 1900; British Military Attaché Spanish-American War '98; Military Attaché at Washington '99; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1903-5; Alderman Hants C.C. 1906. Rookesbury Park, Wickham, Hants; 10, Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, W. *Carlton, United Service, and Automobile.*
- ***Leese, Sir J. F. (L.)**, elected for Lancashire, Accrington D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '45; B.A. Lond.; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; Northern Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Manchester '93; knighted July '95. Sutton Park Cottage, Guildford; 2, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. *Reform.*
- Lehmann, Rudolf Chambers (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, S. or Harborough D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Highgate School; Trin. Coll., Camb., B.A. '78 (Classical Tripos); M.A. '81; Hon. A.M. Harvard (U.S.A.) '97; called to Bar, Inner Temple, '80; oarsman, journalist, and author; member *Punch* staff since '00; editor *Daily News* 1901; High Sheriff Bucks, 1901. Fieldhead, Bourne End, Bucks; 59, Ashley Gardens, S.W. *Reform, Athenaeum, Brooks's, Garrick, Sports.*
- Lever, A. Levy (L.)**, elected for Essex, N.E. or Harwich D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *bro.* Sir Maurice Levy, M.P.; *b.* '60; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, Lond., and privately; adopted name of Lever; Major 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, retired; member Royal Commission on Coast Erosion. 20, Hans Crescent, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal.*
- Lever, William Hesketh (L.)**, elected for Cheshire, Wirral D., Jan. 24th, 1906; fought it unsuccessfully in 1900, and Birkenhead three times; *b.* '51; *E.* Bolton Church Institute; entered his father's business in Bolton '67; commenced business in Wigan '71, Warrington '86, and Wirral '89; head of Lever Brothers, Ltd., Port Sunlight; Congregationalist. Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Cheshire. *Liverpool Reform, Devonshire, Reform.*
- ***Levy, Sir Maurice (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, Loughborough D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; life director of Hart & Levy, Ltd., wholesale merchants and manufacturers. Knighted 1907. Humberstone Hall, Leicester. *Reform and National Liberal.*

- ***Lewis, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Flintshire Jan. 27th, 1906; sat for Flint Boroughs '92-1905; *b.* '58; *E.* Montreal University, and Exeter Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905. Penucha, Caerwys, Holywell, Flintshire. 33, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Lloyd-George, Rt. Hon. D. (L.)**, elected for Carnarvon District Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '90; *s.* of the late Mr. W. George, of Liverpool; *b.* '63; *E.* Llanystumdwyn National Schools and privately; admitted a solicitor '84; practised in London; led the Welsh educational agitation, and was one of the most effective platform speakers of the Liberals in Opposition; Pres. Board of Trade Dec. 1905; settled Railway dispute 1907; Llys Owen, Criccieth, and 3, Routh Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
- ***Lockwood, Lieut.-Colonel Rt. Hon. A. R. M. (C.)**, elected for Essex, West or Epping D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; Coldstream Guards '66, retired '83; Provincial Grand Master Essex Freemasons 1902; P.C. Dec. 1905; C.V.O. Bishop's Hall, Romford, Essex, and 5, Audley Square, W.
- ***Long, Colonel C. W. (C.)**, elected for Worcestershire, Evesham D., Jan. 26th, 1906; has sat for it since Jan. '95; *b.* '42; Royal Artillery '60-86; J.P. and D.L. Worcestershire. Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire.
- ***Long, Right Hon. W. H. (C.)**, elected for Dublin, County South Jan. 26th, 1906, after being defeated at Bristol South Jan. 15th; sat for Wiltshire North '80-85, Devizes D. '85-92, Liverpool, West Derby D., '92-1900, Bristol South 1900-5; *b.* '54; *E.* Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Somerset and Wilts; D.L. Wiltshire; Parliamentary Sec. Local Government Board '86-92; President Board of Agriculture '95-1900; President Local Government Board Nov. 1900-5; Sec. for Ireland March to Dec. 1905. Rood Ashton, Trowbridge. *Carlton and Turf.*
- ***Lonsdale, John Brownlee (C.)**, returned unopposed for Mid Armagh Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. 1900; *b.* '49; J.P. co. Armagh. The Pavilion, Armagh; 13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Carlton, White's, and Conservative.*
- ***Lough, T. (L.)**, elected for Islington, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '50; appointed Sec. Board of Education Dec. 1905; founder and ex-Hon. Sec. Home Rule Union; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty"; Member Royal Archaeological Society of Ireland and Statistical Society; L.L. Cavan. Drom Mullac, co. Cavan; 14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. *Reform, National Liberal, and Eighty (London), and St. Stephen's Green (Dublin).*
- ***Lowe, Sir Francis William (C.)**, elected for Birmingham, Edgbaston D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '52; *E.* Birmingham Gram. School and London Univ.; solicitor '76, but has retired; J.P. Birmingham. Knighted Dec. 1905. 109, Colmore Row, Birmingham, and 2, Queen's Gate, S.W. *Carlton, London, and Conservative, Birmingham.*
- ***Lowther, Right Hon. J. W. (C.)**, elected for Cumberland, Penrith D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; M.P. for Rutland '83-5; *b.* '55; *E.* Eton, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Coll., Camb. (LL.M. '82); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '79; D.L., J.P. Cumberland; unpaid Charity Commissioner '87-91; Under-Sec. of Foreign Affairs '91-2; British Representative Venice International Sanitary Conference '92; Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker '95-1905; elected Speaker June 8th, 1905; re-elected Feb. 13th, 1906; P.C. '98; D.C.L. Oxford 1907. Hutton John, Penrith; Speaker's House, Westminster. *Carlton and Athenæum.*
- ***Lundon, William (N.)**, returned unopposed for Limerick, East D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '39; joined Fenian rising of '67; imprisoned in Limerick, Mountjoy, and Limerick again, '67, '68 and '89 for political offences. Kiltelly, co. Limerick.
- Lupton, Arnold (L.)**, elected for Lincs., Sleaford D., Jan. 17th, 1906; civil and mining engineer; M.I.C.E., F.G.S., etc. 7, Victoria Street, S.W. *Leeds, National Liberal.*
- Luttrell, Hugh Courtenay Fownes (L.)**, elected for Devon, W. or Tavistock D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; *b.* '57; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; was Capt. Rifle Brigade; A.D.C. to Lords Cowper and Spencer when Viceroy of Ireland. Ward House, Bere Alston, Devon.
- ***Lyell, Charles H. (L.)**, elected for E. Dorset Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for it Mar. 26th, 1904 to Dec. 1905; *b.* in London '75; *E.* Eton and New Coll., Oxford (honours in History); resided at Oxford House, Bethnal Green; Parl. private sec. to Sir Edward Grey 1906. 48, Eaton Place, S.W.; Kinnordy, Kirriemuir, N.B. *Reform.*
- Lynch, Henry Finnis Blossie (L.)**, elected for West Riding Yorks, E., Ripon D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. 1st-class classical honours); merchant and shipowner; author of "Armenia," 2 vols. (Longmans & Co.). 33, Pont Street, S.W.; Wardington House, Banbury. *Athenæum.*
- ***Lyttleton, Rt. Hon. Alfred (L.U.)**, returned unopposed for St. George's, Hanover Square D., June 15th, 1906; sat for Warwick and Leamington May '95-1905, but was defeated Jan. 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '78); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81; Oxford Circuit; K.C.; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford since '94; Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99; Colonial Secretary Oct. 1903 to Dec. 1905. Great College Street, Westminster. *Brooks's.*
- Macdonald, John Archibald Murray (L.)**, elected for Falkirk Burghs Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for Bow and Bromley '92-5; *b.* '54; *E.* Glasgow High School, Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs.; member of London School Board '97-1902. 15, Thurlow Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- MacDonald, James Ramsay (Lab.)**, elected for Leicester Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* at Lossiemouth '66; pupil teacher, and clerk in London; private sec. to T. Lough, M.P.; I.L.P. and Socialist; journalist; sec. Labour Party (L.R.C.) 1901; editor "Socialist Library"; Labour Whip 1906; Sec. 1907. 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
- MacKarness, Frederick Coleridge (L.)**, elected for Berks, S. or Newbury D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *s.* of the late Bishop of Oxford; *E.* Marlborough and Keble Coll., Oxford; called to Bar, Middle Temple '79; Advocate of Supreme Court, Cape Colony '82; Recorder of Newbury '94-1904; late Professor Roman-Dutch Law Univ. Coll. London. 21, Montpelier Square, S.W.

Maclean, Donald (L.), elected for Bath Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* privately; admitted a solicitor '87, practises in Cardiff and Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; associated with N.S.P.C.C.; a Presbyterian. 12, Park Place, Cardiff. *Bath, Royal Societies and National Liberal.*

***Maonamara**, Dr. T. J. (L.), elected for Camberwell, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '61; *E.* St. Thomas's School, Exeter, and Borough Road Training Coll.; editor *Schoolmaster* '92; President N.U.I. '96, and received a testimonial from the Union 1907; Parl. Sec. Local Government Board Jan. 1907; Fellow Royal Educational Institute of Scotland; F.I.J.; LL.D. St. Andrews; M.A. Oxford. Clontarf, Rolls Court Avenue, Herne Hill.

***MacNeill**, J. G. Swift (N.), returned unopposed for Donegal, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '87; *b.* '49; *E.* Christ Church, Oxford; called Irish Bar '76; Munster Circuit; K.C.; Professor Constitutional and Criminal Law, King's Inns, Dublin; author of "The Irish Parliament, What it was, and What it did," etc. Blackhall Street, Dublin. *National Liberal.*

Macpherson, John T. (Lab.), elected for Preston Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '72, at London; organising sec. Steel Smelters' Society since '96. 15, Russell Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.

Maddison, Fred (R.), elected for Burnley Jan. 15th, 1906; sat for Sheffield, Brightside D., '97-1900; *b.* '56, at Boston; *E.* Adelaide Street Wesleyan School, Hull; compositor by trade; President Trade Union Congress '86; editor *Railway Review*, official organ of the A.S.R.S., till '97; offered a post in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade 1902. 12, Acris Street, Wandsworth, London, S.W. *National Liberal.*

Magnus, Sir Philip (C.), elected for London University Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Univ. Coll., London, and Berlin Univ.; was lecturer and examiner in Mathematics; organising director City and Guilds of London Institute '80-88; now supt. of the Technology Dept. there; was member Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, and of London School Board '90-1; member of the Senate and Fellow Lond. Univ.; author "Hydrostatics and Pneumatics," etc., and ed. Education Library. 16, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and Tangle Hill, Chilworth, Surrey. *Athenæum.*

Mallet, Charles Edward (L.), elected for Plymouth Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* Dec. 2nd, '62; *E.* Harrow and Balliol Coll., Oxford; B.A.; 1st class in History, '85; barrister; J.P. Hants; Director Nisbet & Co., publishers; has done much literary and political work. The Green, Wimbledon Common, S.W. *Athenæum.*

Manfield, Harry (L.), elected for Mid Northamptonshire Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* privately; senior partner Manfield & Sons, boot manufacturers, Northampton; J.P. and C.A. Northants; a Freemason; Grand Treasurer of England 1901. Moulton Grange, Northampton. *Bath and National Liberal.*

***Mansfield**, Horace Rendall (L.), elected for Lincolnshire, Spalding D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '63; J.P. Derbyshire; manufacturer of clay goods. Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent; Broom Leys, Coalville, near Leicester.

***Markham**, Arthur B. (L.), returned unopposed for Notts, Mansfield D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and

sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby; director of coal and iron companies; late Capt. 3rd Derbyshire Regiment; J.P. Leicestershire and Derbyshire. Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield, Notts. *Reform and Pall Mall.*

Marks, George Croydon (L.), elected for Cornwall, N.E. or Launceston D., Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and King's Coll., London; consulting engineer; senior partner Marks & Clerk, of London, Birmingham and Manchester; a Congregationalist. St. Bernard's, Caterham, Surrey. *Reform and Royal Societies.*

***Marks**, Harry H. (C.), elected for Kent (Isle of Thanet) Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; M.P. St. George, Tower Hamlets, '95-1900; *E.* Univ. Coll. London and Brussels; editor and chief proprietor of the *Financial News*; J.P. Kent; ex-L.C.C. Callis Court, St. Peter's, Thanet; 6, Cavendish Square, London, W. *Carlton.*

Marnham, F. J. (L.), elected for Surrey, N.W. or Chertsey D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* privately; retired member Stock Exchange; has travelled extensively. Crouch Oak, Addlestone, near Chertsey.

Mason, Alfred E. Woodley (L.), elected for Coventry Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '65; *E.* Dulwich, and Trin. Coll., Oxford; "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," '96, brought him fame as a novelist, and he has published many novels since—"The Four Feathers," etc. 17, Stratton Street, W. *Garrick.*

Mason, James Francis (C.); elected for Windsor Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* 1861; *E.* Eton; Chairman Mason & Barry; Director Alfred Hickman, Ltd.; and Dorman, Long & Co. Eynsham Hall, Witney, Oxon; 1, Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, W. *Arthur's, Travellers', Marlborough, White's, Bachelors'.*

Massie, John (L.), elected for Wilts, Cricklade D., Jan. 27th, 1906; *b.* '42; *E.* Atherstone Gram. Sch. and St. John's Coll., Camb.; M.A. Camb. and Oxon., Hon. D.D. Yale; was Classical and New Testament Professor Spring Hill Coll., Birmingham '69-86; Yates Professor New Testament Exegesis, Mansfield Coll. '86-1903; Assistant Commissioner Sec. Education '94; large contributor to Dr. Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible and the *Expositor*, and author of a commentary on Corinthians; leading Congregationalist; Chairman Protestant Dissenting Deputies; treasurer National Liberal Federation 1903-6; Chairman of Executive of National Education Association. 101, Banbury Road, Oxford. *Reform and National Liberal.*

Masterman, Charles Frederick Gurney (L.), elected for West Ham, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Weymouth Coll., and Christ's Coll., Camb. (M.A.); President of the Union '96; Fellow Christ's Coll., 1900; author and journalist; author of "Tennyson as a Religious Teacher," "The Heart of the Empire," "In Peril of Change," "From the Abyss." 10, Addington Square, Camberwell, S.E. *National Liberal.*

M'Arthur, Charles (C.), elected for Liverpool (Kirkdale D.) Sept. 27th, 1907; sat for Liverpool (Exchange D.) '97-1905; *b.* 1844; *E.* Bristol Gram. Sch.; chairman Association Average Adjusters U.K. 13, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool; 24, Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

***M'Arthur**, W. A. (L.), elected for Cornwall, St. Austell D., Jan. 26th, 1906; has sat for it

- since '87; Yorkshire, Buckrose, '86, but unseated on scrutiny; *b.* '57; partner W. & A. M'Arthur, Australian merchants; D.L. London; Hon. Sec. and Unofficial Whip Committee of Radical members; Junior Lord of the Treasury '92-5, second Liberal Whip March '94-Dec. 1905. Pibright, Chipstead, Surrey, and 12, Buckingham Gate, S.W. *Devonshire, Reform, City Liberal, National Liberal.*
- McCallum, John M. (L.),** elected for Paisley Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '47; *E.* John Neilson Institution, Paisley; soap manufacturer; J.P. Renfrewshire. Southdene, Paisley. *National Liberal, Reform (Edinburgh), Glasgow, and Paisley Liberal.*
- *M'Calmont, Colonel J. M. (C.),** elected for Antrim, East, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '47; *E.* Eton; served 8th Hussars '66-74; retired captain '74; Aide-de-camp to Earl Cowper and late Duke of Marlborough when Viceroy of Ireland; J.P. Antrim; Hon. Col. Antrim Artillery. Magheramorne, co. Antrim. *Carlton.*
- *McCrae, G. (L.),** elected for Edinburgh, East D. Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '60; Edinburgh merchant; Col.-Comdg. 4th V.B. Royal Scots. Torluish, Grange, Edinburgh. *National Liberal and Scottish Liberal.*
- *M'Hugh, P. A. (N.),** returned unopposed, Jan. 16th, 1906, and now sits for Sligo, North; also returned unopposed for Leitrim, North, Jan. 18th, 1906, for which he sat '92-1905; *b.* '58; proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Sligo Champion*; four times imprisoned under Crimes Act, and for six months in 1903 for "seditious libel in connection with jury-packing." Wine Street, Sligo.
- *McIver, Sir Lewis, Bart. (L.U.),** elected for Edinburgh, West, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since May '95; M.P. for Torquay '85-6; *b.* '46; baronet '96; served in Madras Civil Service '68-84; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '78; Hon. Col. 1st Edinburgh Royal Garrison Artillery. Sarisbury, Southampton; and 25, Upper Brook Street, W. *Brooks's, St. James's, etc.*
- *McKean, John (N.),** returned unopposed for Monaghan, South D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5. *E.* St. Macarter's Seminary, Monaghan. Intermediate Exhibitioner and Medallist; called to the Irish Bar 1900. Ardnagreina, Tivoli Road, Kingstown.
- *McKenna, Rt. Hon. Reginald (L.),** elected for Monmouthshire, North, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '63; *E.* privately, King's Coll., London, and Trin. Hall, Camb.; rowed for Cambridge in winning boat, 1887, and won Grand and Stewards' Cups at Henley; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '87, but does not practise; Financial Sec. to Treasury Dec. 1905-7; President Board of Education Feb. 1907. 4, Whitehall Court, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- *McKillop, William (N.),** returned unopposed for Armagh, South D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for Sligo, North D., 1900-5; *b.* '60; owner of several restaurants. Laurievillie, Queen's Drive, Glasgow. *National Liberal.*
- McLaren, Henry Duncan (L.),** elected for Staffs., West D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1879; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); Barrister Lincoln's Inn; director Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. and other companies. 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform.*
- *McLaren, Sir C. B., Bart. (L.),** elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth D., Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '92, and for Stafford '80-86; *b.* '50; *E.* Edin. Univ. (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M.A., with 1st-class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Univs.; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; K.C. '97; Chairman Metropolitan Railway Co., Palmer's Shipbuilding Co., John Brown & Co., Ltd., and Tredegar Iron and Coal Co.; J.P. Denbighshire; baronet 1902. Hilders, Haslemere; Bodnant, Talycafn; and 43, Belgrave Square, S.W. *Reform, Savile, National Liberal.*
- McMicking, Major Gilbert (L.),** elected for Kirkcudbrightshire Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '62; *E.* R.M.A., Woolwich; served in Royal Artillery '82-94, then retired; in Hon. Artillery Co. '95-1902; commanded C.I.V. battery in South Africa (C.M.G.). Norwood Hill House, Charlwood, Surrey. *Reform and Naval and Military.*
- *McVeagh, Jeremiah (N.),** elected for Down, South D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; London correspondent *Irish News*, Belfast. 25, Montague Place, London, W.C.
- McVeigh, Charles (N.),** returned unopposed for Donegal, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '49 at Gortnavern; emigrated to Australia '68, and amassed considerable wealth at the gold-fields; returned to Ireland '90, and lived at Letterkenny; went back to Australia '96 and again engaged in mining; J.P. Donegal. Letterkenny. Co. Donegal.
- Meagher, Michael (N.),** returned unopposed for Kilkenny, North, March 3rd, 1906; a farmer.
- Meehan, Patrick Aloysius (N.),** returned unopposed for Queen's County Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '52; *E.* Christian Brothers' Schools; engaged in commerce and farming; Chairman C.C. Queen's Co. since establishment. Maryborough.
- Menzies, Walter (L.),** elected for S Lanarkshire Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '56; *E.* Glasgow High School; retired tube manufacturer. Culcreuch, Stirlingshire; 34, Gordon Square, W.C. *Reform and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- Meyssey-Thompson, Major Ernest Claude (L.U.),** elected for Staffs, Handsworth D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '59; Major Yorks Hussars. Spellow Hill, Staveley, Leeds. *Bachelors'.*
- Mickletham, Nathaniel (L.),** elected for Herts, West or Watford D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* Mill Hill School, Oxford (M.A., B.C.L.), London (B.A., LL.B.); was Pres. Oxford Union; called to Equity Bar '81; K.C. 1900; a Congregationalist. Northridge, Boxmoor. *National Liberal.*
- *Middlemore, J. T. (L.U.),** elected for Birmingham, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* 44; *E.* for a surgeon, but never practised; philanthropist; chief administrator of Children's Emigration Homes. Forelands, Bromsgrove.
- *Mildmay, F. B. (L.U.),** elected for Devonshire, Totnes D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '61; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); J.P. Devon; Lieut.-Col. West Kent Yeomanry, and served in South Africa. Flete, Ivy Bridge, South Devon; Shoreham Place, Sevenoaks, Kent; and 46, Berkeley Square, W. *Marlborough, Twf, Brooks's and Travellers.*
- Mitchell-Thomson, William (C. and T.R.),** elected for North-West Lanarkshire Jan. 22nd, 1906;

- b.** '77; *E. Winchester* (Queen's Medallist), Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A., honours Litt. Hum.), Edinburgh, LL.B.; Advocate 1903; engaged in West India business; has travelled in Siberia, Manchuria, and Korea; a member Royal Scottish Archers. 6, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh; Polmood, Broughton, Peebles-shire. *Junior Carlton and Constitutional.*
- Molteno, Percy Alport** (L.), elected for Dumfriesshire Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E. Cape-town and Camb. Univs.*; M.A.; LL.M.; barrister Inner Temple '86; author of "A Federal S. Africa" and "Life and Times of Sir J. C. Molteno"; partner Donald Currie & Co., shipowners. 10, Palace Court, W.; and Parklands, Shere, Guildford. *National Liberal, New Reform, and Royal Societies.*
- Mond, Alfred** (L.), elected for Chester Jan. 17th, 1906; *s. Dr. Ludwig Mond*; *b.* '68; *E. Cheltenham Coll. and St. John's Coll., Camb.*; called to Bar (Inner Temple) '94; F.R.S.; managing director Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., manufacturing chemists; chairman of Power Gas Corporation, Ltd. 35, Lowndes Square, London, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Money, L. G. Chiozza** (L.), elected for Paddington, North, Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* 1870; author and economist; "a Liberal Collectivist"; has published "British Trade and the Zollverein Issue," "Through Preference to Protection," "Elements of the Fiscal Problem," and "Riches and Poverty"; on editorial staff of *Daily News*: F.R.Stat.Soc. 3, Alexandra Court, Maida Vale, W. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- Montagu, Edwin S.** (L.), elected for Cambs., W. or Chesterton D., Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '80; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.* (Nat. Sciences Tripos, Parts I. and II., 1900-2); President Union Society 1902; member Liberal League; joint author with Lord Lucas of "Canada and the Empire"; Parl. private sec. to Mr. Asquith, Feb. 1906. 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. *Eighty.*
- Montgomery, Henry Greville** (L.), elected for Somerset, Bridgewater D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E. Westminster Coll. School*; founder "British Clayworker," organ of the Brick and Tile Trades, and of the Clayworkers' Institute. 2, Edinburgh Mansions, London, S.W.; Thornfalcon Cottage, near Taunton. *National Liberal, Savage.*
- Mooney, J. J.** (N.), elected for Newry Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for South Dublin 1900-6; *b.* '74; *E. Ushaw Coll., Durham, and Trin. Coll., Dublin*; called to Irish Bar '95, English Bar 1901. Carrickmoleen, Killiney, co. Dublin. *Leinster and National Liberal.*
- Moore, William** (C.), elected for Armagh, North D., Nov. 16th, 1906; sat for Antrim, North, '99-1905; *b.* '64; *E. Marlborough, and Trin. Coll., Dublin* (M.A.); called to the Irish Bar, '87; K.C. '99; member of North-Eastern Circuit. 73, Leeson Street, Dublin, and Moore Lodge, Ballymoney. *Carlton.*
- Morgan, George Hay** (L.), elected for Cornwall, Truro D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '66; *E. Univ. Coll., London* (B.Sc.); barrister. *Reform.*
- Morgan, J. Lloyd** (L.), returned unopposed for Carmarthenshire, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '89; *b.* '61; *E. Tettenhall Coll., Wolverhampton, and Trinity Hall, Camb.* (B.A. '83); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '84; South Wales Circuit; K.C. 4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C.; 105, Pall Mall, S.W.; King Street, Carmarthen.
- *Morley, Right Hon. John** (L.), elected for Montrose Burghs Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for them since '96; *b.* at Blackburn 1838; *E. Cheltenham and Lincoln Coll., Oxford*; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '73, but took to literature; edited *Literary Gazette*, the *Fortnightly* '67-83, *Pall Mall Gazette* '80-83, and *Macmillan's Magazine* '83-5; M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne '83; Chief Secretary for Ireland '86; reappointed Chief Secretary '92; at the General Election of '95 he was defeated at Newcastle, but in Feb. '96 was returned for the Montrose Burghs; appointed Sec. of State for India Dec. 1905. His literary works include a number of books on the French philosophers of the eighteenth century, an essay on Compromise; Lives of Cobden, of Edmund Burke, of Walpole, and of Cromwell, and a Romanes lecture on Machiavelli '97; he is the writer of the authoritative Life of Mr. Gladstone, published in '03; Hon. LL.D. of Glasgow, Cambridge, McGill, and Toronto Univs.; Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford; Trustee of the British Museum, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, hon. Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford; hon. Professor Royal Academy of Arts; F.R.S.; P.C.; O.M. 1902; received from Mr. Carnegie the Acton Library in 1902, and gave it to Cambridge University; member Royal Commission on Historical MSS. Aug. 1904; visited Canada and the U.S. 1904. Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, S.W.
- *Morpeth, Viscount** (L.U.), elected for Birmingham, South D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. 26th, 1904; *e. s. of the Earl of Carlisle*; *b.* Mar. 8th, '67; *E. at Rugby and Balliol Coll., Oxford*; *m.* '94, Rhoda, *d. of Col. Paget W. L'Estrange, R.A.*; served with 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade in South Africa; D.L. and J.P. Cumberland. Calthwaite Hall, Carlisle. *Brooks's and Travellers'.*
- Morrell, Philip** (L.), elected for Oxfordshire, South or Henley D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; *b.* '70; *E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford*; M.A.; admitted a solicitor '97. 44, Bedford Square. *Savile, National Liberal.*
- Morse, Levi Lapper** (L.), elected for Wilts, S. or Wilton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '53; *E. High School, Swindon*; Senior Member Morse's Stores, Swindon; Vice-Pres. Primitive Methodist Conference '96; J.P. Wilts. The Croft, Swindon. *Nat. Liberal and Reform.*
- Morton, Alpheus C.** (L.), elected for Sutherlandshire Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for Peterborough '89-95; *b.* '40; *E. privately in Canada*; architect and surveyor; member London Common Council since '82. 47, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.; 124, Chancery Lane, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- Muldoon, J.** (N.), returned unopposed for E. Wicklow July 29th, 1907.
- *Munro-Ferguson, R. C.** (L.), elected for Leith Burghs Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for them since '86; was M.P. for Ross and Cromarty '84-5; *b.* '60; *E. Sandhurst*; Lieut. Grenadier Guards; J.P. and D.L. Fifeshire; D.L. Ross-shire; Lord of the Treasury '94-5; Vice-President Liberal Imperialist League 1901. Raith House, Kirkcaldy; Novar, Ross-shire; and 46, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Brooks's.*
- *Muntz, Sir P. A., Bart.** (C.), elected for Warwickshire, Tamworth D., Jan. 19th, 1906; has sat for it since '85, and for Warwickshire, North, '84-5; *b.* '39; Deputy Chairman and

- managing director of Muntz's Metal Co.; D.L. and J.P. Warwickshire '66; breeder of shire horses and Shropshire Down sheep; baronet 1902. Dunsmore, near Rugby. *Carlton*.
- ***Murnaghan**, George (A.P.), returned unopposed for Tyrone Mid, Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '47; landed proprietor and dairy farmer; Chairman Omagh R.D.C. Lisanelly House, Omagh.
- ***Murphy**, John (N.), elected for Kerry, East D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '71; sec. United Irish League; chairman Gaelic Athletic Club. Henn Street, Killarney, co. Kerry.
- Murphy**, N. T. (N.), returned unopposed for South Kilkenny July 29th, 1907.
- ***Murray**, Hon. Alexander W. C. O. (L.), Master of Elibank, elected for Peebles and Selkirk Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for Midlothian 1900-1905; *e. s.* of Baron Elibank; *b.* '70; J.P. and D.L. Peebles; was assistant private secretary to Lord Ripon at Colonial Office '94, and to Mr. Sydney Buxton '95; Comptroller of the Household Dec. 1905. Juniper Bank, Walkernburn, Peeblesshire.
- Murray**, James (L.), returned unopposed for East Aberdeenshire, Feb. 28th, 1906; hide and tallow merchant, Aberdeen. Glenburnie Park, Aberdeen; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.
- Myer**, Horatio (L.), elected for Lambeth, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '50, at Hereford; Chairman of Horatio Myer & Co., Ltd., Vauxhall; L.C.C. '89. 64, Maida Vale, W. *National Liberal*.
- ***Nannetti**, Joseph P. (N.), returned unopposed for Dublin, College Green D., Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '51; foreman printer *Dublin Freeman's Journal*; Pres. Dublin Trades Council; member Dublin Corporation; Lord Mayor, Dublin, 1906-7. Mansion House, Dublin; 5, Inverness Terrace, Finglass.
- Napier**, Thomas B. (L.), elected for Kent, N.E. or Faversham D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* at Preston, Lancs.; LL.D.; Fellow London Univ. and member of Senate; barrister practising at Chancery Bar; L.C.C. since '95, and chairman Parliamentary Committee; J.P. Middlesex. 7, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
- Newnes**, Frank Hillyard (L.), elected for Notts, Bassetlaw D., Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '76; *E.* Clare Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar; director George Newnes, Ltd., since '98; also a director of "Country Life," Ltd. 24, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Devonshire*.
- ***Newnes**, Sir George, Bart. (L.), elected for Swansea Town Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; and for Cambs., Newmarket D., '85-95; *b.* '51; *E.* Silcoats Hall, Wakefield, Warwickshire, and City of London School; at the age of 16 entered upon a commercial career; Chairman George Newnes, Ltd., and proprietor *Westminster Gazette* and other publications; J.P. Devonshire; baronet '95. 24, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.; Hollerday, Lynton, North Devon.
- Nicholls**, George (Lab.), elected for Northants, North, Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '64 at Whittlesea; farm lad at eight; navy '83; then worked at Whittlesea gravel pits; lay pastor Congregational Church, Chatteris, '94-1902.
- Nicholson**, Charles Norris (L.), elected for Yorks, West Riding, S. or Doncaster D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Charterhouse, Trin. Coll. Camb. (M.A., LL.B.); called to the Bar '78, but has never practised; three times chairman Shoreditch Bd. of Guardians, and Poor Law Schools Committee. 35, Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. *Oxford and Cambridge, Ranelagh, Prince's, and Queen's*.
- ***Nicholson**, W. Graham (C.), elected for Hants, Petersfield D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since June '97; *b.* '62; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Col. commanding 3rd Batt. (Militia) Hants Regiment. Basing Park, Alton, and 80, Eaton Square, W.
- Nield**, H. (C.), elected for Middlesex, Ealing D., Jan. 17th, 1906; barrister Inner Temple '95; Ald. and J.P. Middlesex. 2, Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.
- ***Nolan**, Joseph (N.), returned unopposed for Louth, South D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5, and for North Louth '85-86.
- ***Norman**, Sir Henry (L.), elected for Wolverhampton, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '58; *E.* France, Harvard, U.S.A., and Leipzig; travelled extensively in the Near and Far East, Russia, and Central Asia; author of "An Account of the Harvard Greek Play" ('81), "The Real Japan" ('91), "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East" ('94), "All the Russias" (1902), and "Motors and Men" (1905); member editorial staff *Daily Chronicle* '92-9, assistant-editor '95-9. Knighted Nov. 9th, 1906. Honeyhanger, Haslemere. *Savile and Devonshire*.
- ***Norton**, Captain C. W. (L.), elected for Newington, West, Jan. 13th, 1906, and returned unopposed on appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '50; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin (double prizeman), Sandhurst, and Staff. College; entered 5th Lancers '70; Brigade Major of Cavalry at Aldershot '81-2; retired '82; Junior Lord of the Treasury Dec. 1905. 22, Barkstone Gardens, S.W.
- Nugent**, Sir Walter, Bart. (N.), returned unopposed for S. Westmeath, April 13th, 1907; *b.* 1865; Westmeath C.C. Donore, Multifarnham, co. Westmeath.
- ***Nussey**, T. W. (L.), elected for Pontefract Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '93; *b.* '68; called to the Bar '93; J.P. and D.L. North Riding, Yorks. The Rushwood, East Tansfield, Bedale, Yorks. *Brooks's*.
- Nuttall**, H. (L.), elected for Lancs., S.E. or Stretford D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '49; *E.* privately and at Owens' College; import and export merchant at Manchester; Pres. Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1905. Raynor Croft, Bowdon, Cheshire. *Reform, National Liberal, and Manchester Reform*.
- ***O'Brien**, Kendal (N.), returned unopposed for Mid Tipperary Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; J.P.; farmer. Golden Hills, Cashel.
- ***O'Brien**, Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Kilkenny City Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; sat for Monaghan, North, '86-92; *b.* '53; an engineer; Whip United Irish party. *Leinster Club, Dublin*.
- ***O'Brien**, William (N.), returned unopposed for Cork City Jan. 13th, 1906. Sat for Cork '83-85; Tyrone S. '85-86; Cork N.E. '87-92; Cork '92-95, 1900-4, and 1904-5; *b.* '54; *E.* Diocesan Coll., Cloyne, and Queen's Coll., Cork; journalist; editor of *United Ireland* and founder of the United Irish League; retired from Parliament '95, owing to party quarrels; established the *Irish People* '98; has been prosecuted nine times

- under the Crimes Act, and spent two years in prison; during his imprisonment wrote "When we were Boys," '90; owing to the repudiation of the "Policy of Conciliation" by the Irish Party accepted the Chiltern Hundreds Jan. 15th, 1904, but was re-elected unopposed in Aug. 1904 as an advocate of that policy, and re-established the *Irish People* in Sept. 1905. Westport, co. Mayo.
- ***O'Connor, James (N.)**, returned unopposed for Wicklow, West, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '36; journalist.
- ***O'Connor, John (N.)**, returned unopposed for North Kildare, Jan. 16th, 1906, and Feb. 14th, 1905; *M.P.* S. Tipperary '85-92; barrister.
- ***O'Connor, T. P. (N.)**, elected for Liverpool, Scotland D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; and for Galway Borough '80-85; *b.* Athlone '48; *M.A.* Queen's University; visited America for Land League '81, and was present at the Irish-American Convention; has written "Lord Beaconsfield: a Biography," "Gladstone's House of Commons," "The Parnell Movement," "Some Old Love Stories," a biography of Mr. Parnell, "The Phantom Millions," and many tales and essays; founder, and first editor of the *Star* '88, but severed his connection with this newspaper in July '90; founded *Sunday Sun* May '91; the *Sun* evening paper '93, *M.A.P.* '98, *T.P.'s Weekly* 1902, and *P.T.O.* 1906. Oakley Lodge, Chelsea, S.W. *National Liberal, City Liberal, The Bath, and Garrick.*
- O'Doherty, Philip (N.)**, returned unopposed for Donegal, North, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E. St. Columb's Coll., Derry City*; solicitor; Derry Borough Councillor. 11, East Wall, Londonderry.
- Donnell, C. J. O'C. (L.)**, elected for Newington, Walworth D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E. Royal Univ., Ireland (M.A.)*; entered Indian Civil Service '70, assist. Director-General of Statistics; under Sir W. W. Hunter, and Commissioner in Bengal '98. 75, Queen's Gate, S.W.; Great Copse House, Eversley, Hants. *E.I. United Service. National Liberal, New Reform, and Ranelagh.*
- ***Donnell, John (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, South D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-1905; *b.* '70; first organiser of the United Irish League, and first Sec. to Directory of the League; imprisoned under the Coercion Act several times; founder and editor of *Connaught Champion*. Galway, Ireland.
- ***Donnell, T. (N.)**, returned unopposed for West Kerry Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72; *B.L. King's Inns, Dublin, 1905*; Chairman Tralee and Dingle Railway. Killorglin, co. Kerry.
- ***Dowd, John (N.)**, returned unopposed for Sligo, South D., 1900 and 1906; *b.* '56; organiser of the United Irish League; imprisoned in Dundalk and Sligo jails under the Crimes Acts of '81-2; Chairman Sligo C.C.; wrote "Lays of South Sligo." Dathi House, Brumminadden, co. Sligo.
- O'Grady, James (Lab.)**, elected for Leeds, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '66. at Bristol; took up socialist and municipal work '90; organiser of National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades' Association; president of Trade Union Congress, Bristol, '98. 50, Wellington Street, St. Pancras, N.W.
- ***O'Kelly, Conor (N.)**, returned unopposed for Mayo, North D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '73; Chairman Mayo C.C. and J.P. co. Mayo. Claremorris, co. Mayo.
- ***O'Kelly, J. (P.)**, returned unopposed for Roscommon, North, Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *M.P.* for the County '80-85, and North Division '85-92; *b.* '43; served in French army; ex-editor *New York Herald*; war correspondent in Cuba '73.
- ***O'Malley, W. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Galway, Connemara D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it '95-1905; *b.* '57; late business manager *Star*; founder and conductor of *Chic.* 21, Marine Square, Brighton, and St. Ermin's Hotel, St. James's Park, S.W.
- ***O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C.)**, elected for Antrim, Mid, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '45; *E. Harrow and Brasenose Coll., Oxford (M.A.)*; J.P. Antrim; J.P. and D.L. co. Londonderry. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, and 3, Regent Street, S.W.
- ***O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Joseph (N.)**, returned unopposed for Limerick, West, Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '72; Law student. Rathkeale, co. Limerick.
- ***O'Shee, James John (N.)**, returned unopposed for Waterford Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it '95-1905; land and labour reformer; solicitor. Newtown, Carrick-on-Suir.
- ***Parker, Sir Gilbert (C.)**, elected for Gravesend Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '62; *E. Trin. Coll., Toronto (D.C.L.)*; sometime associate editor of *Sydney Morning Herald*; author of several plays and novels, "The Seats of the Mighty," "Pierre and his People," "The Right of Way," "The Weavers," etc.; Hon. Colonel Royal Garrison Artillery (Vol.); knighted 1902. 20, Carlton House Terrace. *Carlton, Beefsteak, and Garrick.*
- Parker, James (Lab.)**, elected for Halifax Jan. 13th, 1906; fought same constit. unsuccessfully in 1900; *b.* '63 at Awethorpe; *E. Louth Wesleyan School and Bramhope School*; paid secretary I.L.P. branch to 1905-6. 22, Salisbury Place, Halifax.
- ***Parkes, E. (L.U.)**, elected for Birmingham, Central, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '48; ironmaster; member City Council and J.P. Birmingham. Oak Grange, Hermitage Road, Edgbaston.
- ***Partington, Oswald (L.)**, elected for Derbyshire, High Peak, Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; *E. Rossall School*; J.P. Derbyshire. Easton, Glossop, Derbyshire, and 18, Cadogan Square, S.W. *Reform, Brooks's, Bachelors'.*
- Paul, Herbert Woodfield (L.)**, elected for Northampton Jan. 15th, 1906; *M.P.* S. Edinburgh '92-5; *b.* '53; *E. Eton and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford*; President of the Union; barrister Lincoln's Inn '78; author of *Lives of Gladstone, Matthew Arnold, Froude, and Lord Acton*, and "History of Modern England." 13, Tite St., Chelsea, and Cherry Orchard, Forest Row, Sussex. *Reform.*
- ***Paulton, J. M. (L.)**, elected for Durham, Bishop Auckland D., Jan. 26th, 1906; has sat for it since '85; *b.* '57; *E. London International Coll. and Trin. Hall, Camb.* (honours in Classical Tripos '79). Boughton Hall, Woking, Surrey, and 2, Delahay Street, Westminster. *Brooks's.*
- Pearce, Robert (L.)**, elected for Staffs, Leek D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '40; *E. Ipswich Gram. School*; admitted a solicitor '65; head of London firm; solicitor to City Parochial Foundation; F.R.A.S.; a Unitarian. Beech-

- croft, East Heath Road, Hampstead, N.W. *City Liberal, National Liberal.*
- Pearce, William (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Limehouse D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '53; *E.* School of Mines and Royal College of Science; F.C.S., director Spencer, Chapman, & Messel, Ld., and William Pearce & Son, Ld., chemical manufacturers. 14, Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. *Reform.*
- *Pearson, Sir W. D., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Colchester Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since Feb. '95; *b.* '56; President S. Pearson & Son, Ld.; baronet May '94. Paddockhurst, Sussex, and 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. *Reform.*
- Pearson, Weetman Harold (L.)**, elected for Suffolk, Eye D., April 6th, 1906; *b.* '82; eldest son of Sir Weetman Pearson.
- *Pease, Herbert Pike (L.U.)**, elected for Darlington Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; *b.* '67; *E.* Trinity Hall, Camb.; Director of Pease & Partners, Ld.; J.P. and D.L. N. Riding Yorks.; L.U. Whip March 1906. Merrow Croft, Merrow, Guildford. *Brooks's.*
- *Pease, Joseph Albert (L.)**, elected for Essex, Saffron Walden D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1901-5; also represented Northumberland, Tyneside D., '92-1900; *b.* '60; *E.* Grove House, Tottenham, and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; D.L. Durham; J.P. Durham and N. Riding, Yorks; Director of Pease & Partners, Ld.; Liberal Whip '97-1905; Junior Lord of Treasury Dec. 1905. Headlam Hall, near Darlington; 8, Hertford Street, W. *Brooks's, Turf.*
- *Percy, Earl (C.)**, elected for South Kensington Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; s. of 7th Duke of Northumberland; *b.* '71; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (prize for English verse '92); Under Sec. India 1902; Under-Sec. Foreign Affairs, 1903-5. 28, Grosvenor Square, W.
- *Perks, R. W. (L.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Louth D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '49; *E.* New Kingswood School, Bath, King's Coll., London, and Lond. Univ.; partner C. H. Walker & Co., Ld., contractors; Deputy Chairman Metropolitan District Railway; Treasurer Liberal League. Littlestone, Kent; Wykham Park, Banbury; Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.; and 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
- Philipps, Lieut.-Col. Ivor (L.)**, elected for Southampton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '61; *E.* Felstead School; served in Militia '81-3; Lieut. in Army '83; served in Burma campaign and Indian Frontier expeditions '89-97, and China expedition 1900-1; D.S.O. and Major, 1901; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Pembroke I.Y. Chantry House, Eccleston Street, S.W., and Cosheston Hall, Pembroke. *National Liberal and United Service.*
- Philips, John (N.)**, returned unopposed for Longford, South D., Sept. 6th, 1907; Chairman Longford C.C.
- *Philipps, John Wynford (L.)**, elected for Pembrokeshire Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; Mid Lanark '88-92 and '92-4; *e. s.* Canon Sir J. Erasmus Philipps, Bart.; *b.* '60; *E.* Felstead School and Kebble Coll., Oxon (M.A. 3rd-class Hist. honours '85); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '86. Lydstep Haven, and Roch Castle, Pembrokeshire. *Devonshire, Wellington, and National Liberal.*
- Philipps, Owen (L.)**, elected for Pembroke and Haverfordwest Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E.* Newton Coll., S. Devon; chairman and managing director Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.; High Sheriff Pembrokeshire 1904; Member Shipping Rings Commission 1907. Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire; 76, Eaton Square, S.W. *Wellington and Reform.*
- Pickersgill, Edward H. (L.)**, elected for Bethnal Green, South-West, Jan. 16th, 1906; and sat for it '85-1900; *b.* '50; *E.* St. Peter's School, York, King's Coll., and London Univ. (B.A.); entered Civil Service; barrister '84; great advocate of Equalisation of Rates Act, Court of Appeal in Criminal Cases, etc.; was chairman London Central Committee Penrhyn Quarrymen's Fund. 2, Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
- *Pirie, Duncan Vernon (L.)**, elected for North Aberdeen Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since May '96; entered the Army '79, retired '98 as Captain 3rd Hussars; in 1900 went to South Africa with Remounts Department; D.L. City of Aberdeen. Caskieben, Aberdeenshire. *National Liberal.*
- Pollard, George Herbert (L.)**, elected for S.E. Lancs., Eccles D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E.* Edin. Univ. (B.M. and C.M. '86, M.D. 1900); studied law at Oxford Univ.; called to Bar '93; Northern Circuit; Mayor of Southport '97; J.P. Sundown, Southport.
- *Powell, Sir F. S., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Wigan Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. same constit. '57-9, Cambridge Borough '63-8, and N. West Riding, Yorks, '72-4; *b.* '27; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb. (Classical and Mathematical honours '50, M.A. '53); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '53; Northern Circuit; D.L. for W. Riding, Yorks; baronet May '92. Horton Old Hall, Bradford, and 1, Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, W.
- *Power, P. J. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Waterford, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; for Waterford '84-5; *b.* '50; J.P. Waterford. Newtown House, Iramore, Waterford, and 13, Templeton Place, S.W.
- Price, Charles Edward (L.)**, elected for Edinburgh, Central, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '57; *E.* Hillier's Academy, Oswestry; was agent in Scotland of Cadbury Bros., Birmingham; entered into partnership with Mr. Robert McVitie, and formed the firm of McVitie & Price, biscuit manufacturers, of Edinburgh and London; retired Nov. 1901. 10, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh. *Scottish Liberal, Reform, and National Liberal.*
- *Price, R. J. (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, East, Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '54; *E.* Univ. Coll. Hospital; M.R.C.S. '76; called to Bar, Middle Temple, '83. Bank, Lyndhurst, Hants; Thatched House, Wroxham, Norfolk; and 6, Sussex Mansions, S.W.
- *Priestley, Arthur (L.)**, elected for Grantham Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '64; J.P. Grantham and parts of Kesteven, Lincolnshire. Hungerton Hall, Grantham.
- Priestley, William E. Briggs (L.)**, elected for Bradford, East D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '59 at Thornton, near Bradford; managing director Priestleys Ltd., stuff manufacturers, etc.; J.P., Mayor of Bradford 1904-5. Rosemount House, Bradford; Littledale Hall, Caton, near Lancaster. *Reform.*
- Fullar, Sir Robert (L.)**, returned unopposed for Perth, Feb. 12th, 1907; *b.* '28; head of

- the firm of Pullar & Sons, Dyers, Perth. Knighted '95. Tayside, Bridgend, Perth.
- Radford, George Heynes (L.),** elected for Islington, East, Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Amersham Hall, Univ. Coll., London, LL.B. (Lond.). Solicitor in practice in London; L.C.C. '95-1907. Chiswick House, Ditton Hill. *National Liberal, Eighty, and Reform.*
- Rainy, Adam Rolland (L.),** elected for Kilmarnock Burghs Jan. 23rd, 1906; son of late Principal Rainy, D.D.; *b.* '62; *E.* Edinburgh Acad. and Univ., Berlin, and Vienna; M.A., M.B., C.M.; practised as surgeon-oculist in London '87 till he entered on political work; spent 18 months in New Zealand and Australia; elder Presbyterian Church of England, and member Presbytery and Synod. 29, Lower Seymour Street, W. *Reform, Union, and National Liberal.*
- Randles, Sir John Scurrah (C.),** elected for Cumberland, Cockermouth D., Aug. 3rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '57; chairman and managing director Moss Bay Iron and Steel Co., Workington; President West Cumberland Ironmasters' Association; a leading Wesleyan; knighted 1905. Stilecroft, Workington.
- Raphael, Herbert Henry (L.),** elected for Derbyshire, South, Jan. 20th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* Germany, France, Trin. Hall, Camb. (LL.B., B.A.); called to Bar '84; J.P. Essex and Derbyshire. 5, Cavendish Square, London; Allستر Hall, Derby. *Portland, Devonshire.*
- *Rasch, Major Sir F. C., Bart. (C.),** elected for Essex, Chelmsford D., Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; and for South-East D. '86-1900; *b.* 47; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; served in 6th Dragoon Guards; J.P. and D.L. Essex; Major 4th Batt. Essex Regt.; baronet 1903. Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. *Windham, and Naval and Military.*
- *Ratcliff, Robert F. (L.U.),** elected for Staffordshire, Burton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '67; Director Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Ld.; Major 2nd Vol. Batt. Prince of Wales' (North Staffs) Regt. Bass & Co., Burton-on-Trent.
- Rawlinson, John Frederick Peel (C.),** elected for Cambridge University Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; LL.B., LL.M., 1st-class Law Tripos 82, and Common Law prizeman; Barrister Inner Temple, '84; Recorder of Cambridge since '98, and Commissary of the University since 1900; represented the Treasury during the inquiry in S. Africa relating to the Jameson Raid; took silk '97; Bencher Inner Temple. 5, Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. *United Universities, Carlton, and Isthmian.*
- Rea, Russell (L.),** elected for Gloucester Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; shipowner and merchant; *b.* '46; founder and senior partner of the firm of R. and J. H. Rea; late Deputy Chairman Taff Vale Railway; author of articles and pamphlets on economic subjects. 22, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
- Rea, Walter Russell (L.),** elected for Scarborough Jan. 13th, 1906; s. Mr. Russell Rea, M.P.; *b.* '73; *E.* Univ. Coll. School and abroad; shipowner. 17, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Reddy, M. (N.),** returned unopposed for King's co., Birr D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; farmer; J.P. King's Co.
- Redmond, John E. (N.),** returned unopposed for Waterford City Jan. 12th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; was M.P. for New Ross '81-5, Wexford, North, '85-91, Waterford '91-2; *b.* '56; *E.* Clongowes Coll., Kildare, and Trin. Coll., Dublin; entered Civil Service; formerly clerk in Vote Office, House of Commons; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, '86; called to Irish Bar '87; in 1900 chosen Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, and has led it with great ability. Visited the United States in 1904. 7, Belvedere Place, Dublin.
- *Redmond, William (P.),** returned unopposed for Clare, East, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; was M.P. for Wexford Borough '83-5, Fermanagh, North, '85-92; *b.* '61; *E.* Clongowes College; imprisoned under Crimes Act '88; called to Irish Bar '90. Glenbrook, Delgany, co. Wicklow.
- Rees, John David (L.),** elected for Montgomery District Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '54; *E.* Cheltenham Coll.; entered Indian Civil Service; was Under Sec. to Government of Madras, and British Resident in Travancore and Cochin; additional member of Viceroy of India's Council; C.I.E. 14, Pall Mall, S.W.; Northwick Lodge, Harrow-on-the-Hill. *Travellers', Bachelors', and Hurlingham.*
- *Remnant, James Farquharson (C.),** elected for Finsbury, Holborn D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '63; *E.* Harrow and Oxford (B.A.); called to the Bar '86; L.C.C. '92-1901; member Royal Commission on Canals 1906. The Grange, Hare Hatch, Twyford, Berks, and 2, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. *Carlton, United, and Constitutional.*
- Rendall, Athelstan (L.),** elected for Gloucestershire, S. or Thornbury D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '71; *E.* Univ. Coll. School, London; solicitor, Yeovil, since '95; member Fabian Society and Cobden Club. The Knoll, Yeovil, Somerset. *National Liberal.*
- Renton, Major Leslie (L.),** elected for Lincs., W. Lindsey or Gainsborough D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* Harrow and Sandhurst; Major Northants Imp. Yeomanry; formerly in Royal Scots Greys; served in South African War (medal and 3 clasps). 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.; Naseby Hall, Northants. *Brooks's, Naval and Military, and Cavalry.*
- *Richards, T. (L. and Lab.),** elected for West Monmouthshire Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since Nov. 3rd, 1904; *b.* at Beaufort, Ebbw Vale, '59; miners' agent for Ebbw Vale Co.'s Workmen '88; General Sec. for South Wales Miners' Federation; C.C. Monmouthshire. Tyceudl, Beaufort, Mon.
- Richards, Thomas Frederick (Lab.),** elected for Wolverhampton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '63 at Wednesbury; assistant to a boiler maker at Birmingham '76-80; worked at boot trade in Leicester from '82; Leicester Town Councillor 9 years; member Management Committee of Federation of Trades Unions. 190, Barcombe Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.
- Richardson, Arthur (Lab.),** elected for Nottingham, South, Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* National School, E. Bridford, and Grammar School, Newark-on-Trent; apprenticed as grocer '77, and afterwards took over business of E. Swann & Co., Nottingham. 6, Friar Yard, Nottingham.
- *Rickett, Sir J. Compton (L.),** elected for W. Riding Yorks, E. or Osgodcross D., Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for Scarborough '95-1905; *b.* '47; author of "The Christ that is to be," "The

- Quickening of Caliban," etc.; D.L. Yorks, N. Riding. Knighted 1907; Chairman Congregational Union 1907. Barham House, East Hoathly, Sussex; and 100, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, W. *Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal.*
- Ridsdale**, Edward Aurelian (L.), elected for Brighton Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '64; *E. Univ. Coll. School, Royal School of Mines; A.R.S.M. and F.G.S.;* member London Stock Exchange; retired 1904. 7, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., and Waterwynch, Tenby, Pembrokeshire. *Reform and Nat. Liberal.*
- Roberts**, Charles Henry (L.), elected for Lincoln Jan. 15th, 1906; *E. Marlborough Coll. and Balliol Coll., Oxford, late Fellow Exeter Coll. Brackland, Hindhead, Surrey. Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- Roberts**, George Henry (Lab.), elected for Norwich Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '69; *E. day and higher grade schools and Technical Institute, Norwich;* printer and compositor, now organiser Typographical Association; joined I.L.P. '95. 22, Whitehall Road, Norwich.
- ***Roberts**, J. Herbert (L.), returned unopposed for Denbighshire, West, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '63; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb. (honours in History, '48); J.P. and C.C. Denbighshire. Bryngwenallt, Abergelge, Denbighshire. Reform.*
- ***Roberts**, Samuel (C.), elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '52; *E. Trin. Coll., Camb.;* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78, but does not practise; Director of Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Sheffield; Sheffield Banking Co., etc. Queen's Tower, Sheffield; 4, Whitehall Court, S.W.
- ***Robertson**, Rt. Hon. Edmund (L.), elected for Dundee Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '45; *E. St. Andrews Univ. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (University Scholar and Prizeman '71); Fellow Corpus Christi Coll. '74;* called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71; Northern Circuit; formerly Professor of Roman Law, Univ. Coll., London; LL.D. (St. Andrews); Civil Lord of the Admiralty '92-5; appointed Sec. of the Admiralty and P.C. Dec. 1905. 4, Essex Court, Temple. *Reform.*
- Robertson**, Sir George Scott, K.C.S.I. (L.), elected for Bradford, Central D., Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* '52 in London; *E. Westminster Hospital Medical School; Indian Medical Service '78, Afghan Campaign; British agent at Gilgit; chief political agent Hunza-Nagar Expedition; led Chitral Mission '93, and besieged there '95; fought Stirlingshire unsuccessfully 1900; Hon. D.C.L. Trinity Univ., Toronto. 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C., and Beveré Cottage, Claines, near Worcester. Athenæum, Savile, and National Liberal.*
- Robertson**, John Mackinnon (L.), elected for Northumberland, Tyneside D., Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* '56; *E. Stirling;* journalist; author of "Essays in Ethics and Sociology," "Introduction to English Politics," "The Case for Free Trade," etc., etc. Viewhurst, Westerham, Kent. *National Liberal and Newcastle Liberal.*
- Robinson**, Sidney (L.) elected for Brecknockshire Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '63; *E. Mill Hill School, and privately; J.P. Glamorganshire. Winsley House, Bradford-on-Avo. Reform and National Liberal.*
- ***Robson**, Sir W. S. (L.), elected for South Shields Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; represented Bow and Bromley D., Tower Hamlets, '85-6; *b.* '52; *E. Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb. (M.A.); D.C.L., Durham 1906;* called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '80; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C. '92; Recorder of Newcastle-upon-Tyne '95; Benchers Inner Temple 1900; appointed Solicitor-General Dec. 1905. 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, and 26, Eaton Square, S.W. *Brooks's and Reform.*
- ***Roche**, Augustine (N.), returned unopposed for Cork City Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it June 14th-Dec. 1905.
- ***Roche**, J. (N.), returned unopposed for Galway, East, Jan. 17th, 1906; has sat for it since '90; *b.* '48; miller and farmer; several times imprisoned. Woodford, Loughrea, co. Galway, and 131, Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- ***Roe**, Sir Thomas (L.), elected for Derby Jan. 13th, 1906, and sat for it '83-95 and 1900-5; *b.* '32; J.P. Derbyshire; J.P. and Alderman of Derby. Litchurch, Derby; Ventnor, I.W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Rogers**, Francis Edward Newman (L.), elected for Wilts, East or Devizes D., Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '68; *E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (Classical honours); Vice-Chairman Wilts C.C.; Vice-Chairman Education Committee;* has travelled in India and Japan. Rainscombe, Pewsey, Wilts. *Brooks's.*
- Ronaldshay**, Earl of (C.), returned unopposed for Middlesex, Hornsey D., June 5th, 1907; *e. s. Marquis of Zetland; b.* '76; *E. Harrow and Trin. Coll. Camb.; Aide-de-Camp to Viceroy of India; author "Sport and Politics under an Eastern Sky" (1902); "On the Outskirts of Empire in Asia" (1904).*
- ***Ropner**, Sir Robert, Bart. (C.), elected for Stockton-on-Tees Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '38; *E. Germany;* the largest owner of steam-vessels in Hartlepool, and has a large shipbuilding yard at Stockton; V.D.; D.L. Durham; knighted 1902; bart. 1904. Preston Hall, Eaglescliffe, Stockton-on-Tees, and Skutterskelfe Hall, Hutton Rudby, Yorks. *Carlton and Constitutional.*
- ***Rose**, Charles Day (L.), elected for Cambridgeshire, Eastern D., Jan. 26th, 1906; sat for it 1903-5; *b.* '47; *E. Rugby;* as Capt. Montreal Brigade Garrison of Artillery helped to quell Fenian rebellion '66; formerly partner American banking firm of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.; member Jockey Club. Hardwick House, Pangbourne; 53, Berkeley Square, W.
- ***Rothschild**, Hon. L. W. (L.U.), elected for Bucks, Mid or Aylesbury D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; *b.* '68; *E. Bonn and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; Major Royal Bucks Hussars Yeomanry Cav., Lieut. City of London;* possesses the finest existing private zoological collection; D.Sc. Giessen '99. Tring Park, Hertfordshire, and 148, Piccadilly, W.
- Rowlands**, James (L. and Lab.), elected for Kent, N.W. or Dartford D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for Finsbury, East, '86-95; *b.* '51; was a watchcase maker; freeman Goldsmiths' Co.; sec. Leasehold Enfranchisement Assoc.; hon. sec. Land Law Reform Assoc. 119, Mercer's Road, Tufnell Park, N. *Nat. Liberal.*
- ***Runniman**, Walter (L.), elected for Dewsbury Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1902; also for Oldham '99-1900; *b.* '70; *E. Trin. Coll.,*

- Camb. (M.A. '96); late partner Walter Runciman & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne and London, owners Moor Line of steamers; Parly. Sec. Local Govt. Board Dec. 1905-7; Financial Sec. Treasury 1907. West Denton Hall, Scotswood-on-Tyne, and 15, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. *Reform and National Liberal*.
- *Russell, T. W. (L.), elected for Tyrone, South, Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '41; *E.* Madras Academy, Cupar; went to Ireland '59; J.P. co. Dublin; Parliamentary Secretary Local Government Board '95—Nov. 1900; advocated during the General Election of 1900 a large scheme of Irish land purchase; joined the Liberal party; Vice-Pres. Dept. of Agriculture, Ireland, May 1907. Olney, Terenure, Co. Dublin. *National Liberal*.
- *Rutherford, J. (C.), elected for Lancashire, N.E., Darwen D., Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '54; Col. Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry; D.L. Lancaster. Beardwood, Blackburn; 101, Mount Street, W.
- Rutherford, Vickerman Hensell (L.), elected for Middlesex, Brentford D., Jan. th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Royal High School, Edinburgh, and Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. (M.A., M.B.); medical officer Electrical and X-Ray Dept., St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, London. 25, Wimpole Street, W., and 25, Lindfield Gardens, Hampstead. *Eighty and National Liberal*.
- Rutherford, William Watson (C.), elected for Liverpool, West Derby D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1903; *b.* '53; *E.* Merchant Taylors' School, Great Crosby; solicitor '75; chief partner Messrs. Miller, Peel, & Hughes. Heathfield, Wavertree, Liverpool.
- Salter, Arthur Clavill (C.), elected for Hants, Basingstoke D., March 13th, 1906; *b.* '59; *E.* King's Coll., Lond.; B.A., LL.B. (Lond.); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '85; Western Circuit; Recorder of Poole and K.C., 1904. 26, Montagu Square, W.
- Samuel, Herbert Louis (L.), returned unopposed for Yorks., Cleveland D., Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for it 1902-5; *b.* '70; *E.* at Balliol Coll., Oxford; author of "Liberalism: its Principles and Proposals," 1902; Parl. Under-Sec. Home Office Dec. 1905. 88, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park.
- Samuel, Stuart Montagu (L.), elected for Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '56; partner in banking house of Samuel Montagu & Co.; J.P. London; member of the Jewish Board of Guardians. 12, Hill Street, Mayfair, W.
- Sandys, Colonel T. M. (C.), elected for Lancs., S.W., Bootle D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '37; *E.* Shrewsbury School; served in Hon. E. I. Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny; formerly Capt. 7th Royal Fusiliers; afterwards Lieut.-Col. Commandant 3rd (Militia) Batt. Loyal N. Lancs. Regt.; retired with hon. rank of Colonel '97; D.L. Lancs. Graythwaite Hall, near Ulverston, and 87, Jermyn Street, S.W. *Carlton, Constitutional, and United Service*.
- Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bart. (C.), elected for Hythe Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it '99-1905; *b.* '56; member of firm of merchants and bankers of Bombay and London; *E.* London Univ.; D.L. Sussex; strong advocate of Imperial
- cables. Alvie Lodge, Kingcraig, N.B., and 25, Park Lane, W.
- Scarisbrick, T. L. (L.), elected for Dorset, South; Jan. 17th, 1906; *s.* of Sir Charles Scarisbrick; landed proprietor; was Mayor of Southport 1902-3. 3, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.
- Schwann, Charles Duncan (L.), elected for Cheshire, Hyde D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '79; *E.* Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A.); journalist in Provinces and London 1901-4; called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1904; a keen shot and fisherman. Greaves Hall, Lancashire; 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Bachelors', Reform and National Liberal, New Oxford and Cambridge, Ranelagh, Reform*.
- *Schwann, Sir C. E., Bart. (L.), elected for Manchester, North, Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '86; *b.* '44; *E.* Owens College, and London Univ. Coll.; Bart. 1906; President Ninety-five Club; interested in Indian and Ceylon industrial questions. 4, Prince's Gardens, S.W. *Reform*.
- Scott, Alfred Henry (L.), elected for Ashton-under-Lyne Jan. 13th, 1906; *b.* in Manchester June 24th, '68; *E.* Altrincham, Tideswell, and Lichfield Grammar Schools; managing director Messrs. Burgons, Ltd., grocers and provision merchants, Manchester; Manchester City Councillor; a Congregationalist. Park House, Swinton Grove, Manchester.
- *Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bart. (C.), elected for the Western D. of Marylebone Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it '98-1905; *E.* Eton and Sandhurst; formerly Lieut. Horse Guards; served in South Africa as Lieut. Imperial Yeomanry; D.L. Inverness. Westbury Manor, Brackley, Northants; North Harris, N.B.; and 38, South Street, Mayfair, W.
- Sears, John Edward (L.), elected for Cheltenham Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '57 at Waltham; *s.* late Rev. James Sears, Baptist minister; architect and F.R.I.B.A.; L.C.C. 1901-7. Rydal Mount, Holder's Hill, Hendon, N.W.
- Seaverns, Joel Herbert (L.) elected for Brixton Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* at Boston, U.S.A., '60; *E.* Harvard Univ.; settled in London '84; head of Henry W. Peabody & Co., Colonial merchants, London and Liverpool. 25, Grosvenor Road, S.W. *National Liberal*.
- Seddon, James Andrew (Lab.), elected for Lancashire, S.W., Newton D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '68; *E.* elementary schools Huyton and Prescott; grocer's assistant and commercial traveller; 16 years behind the counter; Pres. Shop-Assistants' Union 1902. Laurel Dene, St. Helens.
- *Seely, Major John Edward Bernard, D.S.O. (L.), elected for Liverpool, Abercromby D., Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Isle of Wight 1900-5; *b.* '68; Major Hants Yeomanry Cavalry, and served in South Africa 1900; strongly opposed the Government on the Fiscal question and the Chinese labour question; resigned, but returned unopposed (April 6th, 1904); afterwards joined the Liberal party. 29, Chester Square, S.W. *Cavalry, White's*.
- *Shackleton, David James (Lab.), elected for Lancs., N.E., Clitheroe D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1902; *b.* '63; *E.* elementary schools, Haslingden; a cotton operative; J.P. Accrington; president Northern Counties' Weavers' Amalgamation; member Parliamentary Committee, Trade Union Congress. 51, London Terrace, Darwen.

- ***Shaw, C. E. (L.)**, elected for Stafford Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '59; head of the firm of J. Shaw & Sons, merchants, Wolverhampton. Tettenhall, Wolverhampton. *Bath, Reform.*
- ***Shaw, Rt. Hon. Thomas (L.)**, has sat for Hawick Burghs since '92; *b.* '50; *E.* Edin. Univ.; M.A. (honours in Philosophy) '74; Hamilton Fellow of Mental Philosophy; Lord Rector's Historical Prizeman; called to the Scottish Bar '75; Advocate-Depute for Western Circuit '85-6; K.C.; Solicitor-General for Scotland '94-5; P.C. and Lord Advocate Dec. 1905; D.L. Edin.; LL.D. St. Andrews and Aberdeen. 17, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. *Reform and Nat. Liberal.*
- ***Sheehan, Daniel D. (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cork, Mid D., Jan. 16th, 1906, and, after resignation, on Dec. 31st, 1906; sat for it 1901-5; *b.* '74; journalist; formerly edited *Catholic News and Cork Southern Star*; prominent in Irish Labour movement.
- ***Sheehy, David (N.)**, returned unopposed for Meath, South, Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for it 1903-5 and for South Galway '85-95; joined his father's business at Mallow '67; staff official Irish League. 2, Belvidere Place, Dublin.
- Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G., Bart. (C.)**, elected for Lincolnshire, Brigg D., Feb. 26th, 1907; *b.* '76; succeeded as Bart. '86; was attaché Paris Embassy '97, and served in Yeomanry; D.L. Lincoln; High Sheriff 1905.
- Sherwell, A. J. (L.)**, elected for Huddersfield, Nov. 28th, 1906; joint author with J. Rowntree of 'The Temperance Problem and Social Reform.'
- ***Shipman, John Greenwood (L.)**, elected for Northampton Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '48; *E.* New Coll., Oxford; B.C.L., M.A. ('79), Vinerian Law Scholar; LL.D. (Lond.) '95. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '78; Studentship, '77; Inner Temple Common Law Scholarship, '78; Midland Circuit. Templemore, Dallington, Northampton.
- Silcock, Thomas Ball (L.)**, elected for Somerset, Wells D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '54; *E.* Bristol Grammar School; B.Sc. Lond. Univ.; senior partner Silcock & Reay, architects and surveyors of Bath and London; Mayor of Bath 1900-1; a Congregationalist. Walden, Bath. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- Simon, John Allsebrook (L.)**, elected for Essex, S.W. or Walthamstow D., Jan. 24th, 1906; *b.* '73; *E.* Fettes and Wadham Coll. Oxford; Pres. Union Society '96; Fellow All Souls; Barstow Law Scholar; barrister Inner Temple; one of British counsel in Alaska Arbitration case. 46, Palace Gardens Terrace, W. *Reform, Nat. Liberal, and Eighty.*
- ***Sinclair, Rt. Hon. John (L.)**, elected for Forfarshire Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since Jan. '97; sat for Dumbartonshire '92-5; *b.* '60; *E.* Wellington and Sandhurst; entered army '79; served in Soudan '85; retired '87; L.C.C. '89-92; Liberal Whip for Scotland 1900; Sec. for Scotland Dec. 1905; LL.D. Glasgow 1907. 2, Cambridge Square, W.
- ***Sloan, Thomas H. (Ind. Protestant)**, elected for Belfast, South D. Jan. 18th, 1906, and sat for it 1902-5; was operative in shipbuilding trade; public lecturer under the Belfast Protestant Association. Belfast.
- Smeaton, Donald Mackenzie (L.)**, elected for Stirlingshire Jan. 26th, 1906; *b.* 1848. *E.* private school, and St. Andrews Univ. (M.A.); Indian Civil Service '65; N.W. Provinces till '79; Settlement Sec. to Chief Commissioner, Burma; Financial Commissioner '91, and acting Chief Commissioner '92 and '96; M.L.C. Burma '98; member Viceroy's Legislative Council '99-1902; retired; C.S.I.; K.I.H. *Reform, Liberal (Glasgow).*
- ***Smith, Abel H. (C.)**, elected for Herts, E. or Hertford D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5, and for Christchurch '92-1900; *b.* '62; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A. '88); J.I. Herts. Woodhall Park, Hertford.
- Smith, Frederick Edwin (C., T.R.)**, elected for Liverpool, Walton D., Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Birkenhead School; Wadham Coll., Oxford (Classical Scholar), Pres. Oxford Union '93, 1st-class Honours Jurisprudence '94; Vinerian Law Scholar '95, fellow and lecturer Merton Coll. '96, lecturer Oriel Coll. '97, examiner Final Schools, Oxford '99-1900; author "International Law" "Newfoundland," "Toryism until 1837." 70, Eccleston Square, S.W.; 4, Elm Court, Temple, E.C. *Union, Palatine, and Conservative, Liverpool; Carlton.*
- ***Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (C.)**, elected for Strand Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '91; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and New College, Oxford; partner W. H. Smith & Son '90. 3, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and 186, Strand.
- Smyth, Thomas Francis (N.)**, returned unopposed for Leitrim, South, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '75; *E.* National Schools and St. Mel's Coll., Longford; auctioneer, etc.; a teetotaler. Tooman, Dromod, co. Leitrim.
- Snowden, Philip (Lab.)**, elected for Blackburn Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '64 at Cowling, Yorks.; entered Inland Revenue Department '86; retired through bicycle accident '93; journalist and author of Labour and Socialist pamphlets, etc.; Chairman I.L.P. 1903-6; member Canals Commission. 10, Baron's Court Road, West Kensington, W.
- ***Soames, Arthur Wellesley (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, South D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it '98-1905; *b.* '52; *E.* Brighton and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '76, M.A. '80); retired architect. Park Crescent, Marylebone.
- ***Soares, Ernest Joseph (L.)**, elected for Devonshire, Barnstaple D., Jan. 25th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '64; *E.* St. John's Coll., Camb., M.A., LL.D.; solicitor '88; formerly partner Allen, Prestage, & Soares, Manchester. Upcott, Barnstaple. *National Liberal and Oxford and Cambridge.*
- Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart. (L.)**, elected for Hackney, Central, Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Monmouth District '92-1900; *b.* '47; *E.* Mill Hill, and at Heidelberg; member firm Jas. Spicer & Sons, wholesale stationers; Treasurer L.M.S.; ex-Chairman Congregational Union E. and W. (twice); President London Chamber of Commerce; Bart. 1906. 10, Lancaster Gate, W.; 50, Upper Thames Street, E.C. *Reform, City Liberal, and National Liberal.*
- Stanger, Henry Yorke (L.)**, elected for Kensington North Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '49; *E.* Lincoln Coll., Oxford (B.A., 2nd Class Classical Mods., 1st Class and Final Classical School, Tancred Law Student); called to Bar Lincoln's Inn '74; Revising Barrister '92-94; took silk '95; Bencher of Lincoln's Inn '98; on Bar Council 1902-5. New Court, Temple, E.C. *Reform.*
- Stanley, Albert (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Staffs, North-West D., July 31st, 1907; *b.* '62; early

- went to mines; agent Cannock Chase Miners' Association '84; Sec. Midland Miners' Federation '90; Staffs C.C.
- Stanley, Hon. Arthur Lyulph (L.)**, elected for Cheshire (Eddisbury) Jan. 18th, 1906; s. Lord Stanley of Alderley; b. '75; E. Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford (B.A.); barrister Inner Temple 1902; served in S. Africa 1900-1. 26, St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers'*.
- ***Stanley, Hon. Arthur (C.)**, elected for Lancs., S.W., Ormskirk D., Jan. 22nd, 1906, and has sat for it since '98; b. '69; E. Wellington Coll.; private secretary to Mr. Balfour '92; entered Foreign Office, afterwards Diplomatic Service; M.V.O. Derby House, St. James's Square, S.W., and Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire.
- Starkey, John Ralph (C.)**, elected for Notts, Newark D., Jan. 25th, 1906; b. '59; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; J.P. Notts; a Tariff Reformer. Hill House, Southwell, Notts. *Carlton*.
- ***Staveley-Hill, Henry Staveley (C.)**, elected for Staffs (Kingswinford D.), July 3rd, 1905; re-elected Jan. 18th, 1905; b. '65; E. Westminster and St. John's Coll., Oxford; called to Bar Inner Temple '91; Oxford Circuit; Recorder of Banbury 1903. Pump Court, Temple, E.C.; Oxley Manor, near Wolverhampton. *Carlton*.
- Steadman, William Chas. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Finsbury, Central, Jan. 16th, 1906; sat for Stepney '98-1900; b. '51; apprenticed to the barge-building trade, and worked at it till '92, becoming sec. of the Barge Builders' Trade Union. President Workmen's National Housing Council; President Trade Union Congress 1902; elected Secretary 1905. 69, Thornton Avenue, Turnham Green, W.
- Stewart, Halley (L.)**, elected for Greenock Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Spalding '87-95; b. '38; Chairman B. J. Forder & Son, Ltd., cement manufacturers, etc.; Chairman Mansfield House Settlement, Canning Town. The Red House, Harpenden. *National Liberal*.
- Stewart-Smith, Dudley (L.)**, elected for Westmorland, South or Kendal D., Jan. 17th, 1906; b. '57; E. Univ. Coll., London (LL.B. Lond.); admitted solicitor '79; called to Bar '86; K.C. 1902. 31, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Junior Athenæum*.
- ***Stone, Sir J. Benjamin (C.)**, elected for Birmingham, East Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; b. '38; High Steward Sutton Coldfield; J.P. co. Warwick, Birmingham, and Sutton Coldfield; Fellow Antiquaries, Linnean, Astronomical, Geological, and Geographical Societies; knighted '92; eminent amateur photographer; "Grand Prize" for his photos of "English National Life," St. Louis Exhibition 1904. The Grange, Erdington, Birmingham.
- Strachey, Sir Edward, 4th Bart. (L.)**, elected for Somerset, South, Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '58; E. Christ Church, Oxford; Lieut. 4th Batt. (Militia) Somerset Light Infantry '77-82; J.P., D.L. and C.C. Somerset; Treasurer of the Household and representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons 1905. Sutton Court, Pensford, Somerset, and 27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. *Brooks's, Travellers', and National Liberal*.
- Straus, Bertram Stuart (L.)**, elected for Tower Hamlets, Mile End, Jan. 17th, 1906; b. '67; E. Harrow and abroad; Chairman Bridges Committee; on Marylebone Borough Council; President League of Mercy for Mile End '99. 8, Hyde Park Mansions, W. *Eighty, National Liberal*.
- Strauss, Edward Anthony (L.)**, elected for Berkshire, North or Abingdon D., Jan. 17th, 1906; b. '62; E. King's Coll., London; hop merchant; has travelled extensively. 49, Grosvenor Square, London, W., and Kingston House, Abingdon, Berks. *Devonshire, National Liberal, and Bath*.
- Stuart, James (L.)**, elected for Sunderland Jan. 17th, 1906; sat for Hackney '84, Shore-ditch, Hoxton, '85-1900; b. '43; E. St. Andrews and Cambridge Univs.; 3rd Wrangler '66, Fellow Trin. Coll. '67, M.A., LL.D.; Professor of Mechanism, Cambridge, '75-89; manufacturer; Lord Rector St. Andrews Univ., '98-1901. 24, Grosvenor Road, London, S.W., and Carrow Abbey, Norwich. *National Liberal*.
- Summerbell, Thomas (Lab.)**, elected for Sunderland Jan. 17th, 1906; b. '61; E. National School, Seaham Harbour; printer; Secretary Trades Council; Sunderland Town Councillor. 14, St. Vincent St., Sunderland.
- ***Sutherland, J. E. (L.)**, elected for Elgin Burghs Sept. 8th, 1905; re-elected Jan. 26th, 1906. Resides at Portsoy.
- ***Talbot, Lord Edmund Bernard (C.)**, elected for Sussex, Chichester D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. '94; b. '55; bro. of Duke of Norfolk, E. Oratory of St. Philip, Edgbaston; assumed, '76, the surname of Talbot in lieu of that of Howard, under the will of the Earl of Shrewsbury; Major 11th Hussars; Adjutant Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry '83-8; in Oct. '99 went on special service to South Africa; Junior Lord of the Treasury June-Dec., 1905. *Naval and Military, Carlton, and White's*.
- ***Talbot, Right Hon. J. G. (C.)**, returned unopposed for Oxford University Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '78; M.P. for Kent, West, '68-78; b. '35; E. Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford; Alderman Kent; J.P. Sussex, Middlesex, Kent, and London; Chairman West Kent Quarter Sessions since '67; Parliamentary Sec. Board of Trade '78-80; Ecclesiastical Commissioner since '89; P.C. '97. Falconhurst, Eden Bridge, Kent, and 10, Great George Street, S.W. *Carlton and Travellers'*.
- ***Taylor, Austin (L.)**, elected for Liverpool, East Toxteth D., 1902, and returned unopposed Jan. 12th, 1906; b. '58; E. Liverpool Coll. and Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.; steamship owner; head Hugh Evans & Co., Liverpool. 179, Ashley Gardens, S.W.
- Taylor, J. W. (Lab.)**, elected for Durham, Chester-le-Street D., Jan. 26th, 1906; b. '55; was newspaper boy at 9, apprenticed as blacksmith at 12, and afterwards went to Dipton Colliery; sec. Durham Mechanics' Association; C.C. Durham.
- ***Taylor, Theodore Cooke (L.)**, elected for Lancs., S.E., Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '50; Chairman and Managing Director J. T. and J. Taylor, Ltd., woollen manufacturers, Batley. Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorks. *Nat. Liberal*.
- Tennant, Sir Edward P., Bart. (L.)**, elected for Salisbury Jan. 17th, 1906; b. '59; M.A. Cambridge; studied law at Inner Temple; assistant-sec. to Sir George Trevelyan when

- Secretary for Scotland; Bart. 1907. Wilsford House, Salisbury. *Brooks's and Turf.*
- ***Tennant**, Harold John (L.), elected for Berwickshire Jan. 18th, 1906, and has sat for it since March '94; b. '65; Sec. Committee on "The Various Lead Industries" '93; Chairman Committee on Miscellaneous Dangerous Trades '95-9. 33, Bruton Street, W.; Hutton Castle, Berwick-on-Tweed. *Brooks's, National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and New (Edinburgh), and Liberal (Glasgow).*
- ***Thomas**, Abel (L.), returned unopposed for Carmarthenshire, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since Aug. '90; K.C.; b. '48; E. Clifton and Lond. Univ. (B.A. '71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; Benchers; S. Wales Circuit. 85, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; 7, King's Bench Walk, E.C.
- ***Thomas**, Sir Alfred, Kt. (L.), returned unopposed for Glamorganshire, East, Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; retired merchant of Cardiff; D.L. and J.P. Cardiff and Glamorganshire; Chairman Welsh Liberal parliamentary party; knighted 1902. Bronwydd, Cardiff. *Devonshire and National Liberal.*
- ***Thomas**, D. A. (L.), elected for Merthyr Tydfil Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '88; b. '56; E. Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.; Mathematical Scholar; M.A. '83; senior partner Thomas & Davey, coal agents, Cardiff; J.P. and D.L. for Glamorganshire; J.P. Monmouthshire. Llanwern, Newport, Monmouthshire. *Reform, Devonshire, and National Liberal.*
- Thomasson**, Franklin (L.), elected for Leicester March 30th, 1906; b. '73; a Lancashire cotton-spinner; J.P., Lancashire; governing proprietor *Tribune*. 36, Gloucester Square, W.; Hallsteads, near Penrith.
- Thompson**, John William Howard (L.), elected for East Somersets Jan. 26th, 1906; E. Carshalton and Whitgift School, Croydon; is a London solicitor, of the firm of Gustavus Thompson & Sons, Devereux Court, Temple, 2, Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, W. *Boodle's, National Liberal.*
- Thomson**, W. M. See **Mitchell-Thompson**, W.
- Thorne**, William James (Lab.), elected for West Ham, South, Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '57 at Birmingham; founder and General Sec. National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers since '89; member of Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee; Socialist. 1, Lawrence Road, Upton Park, London, E.
- ***Thornton**, P. M. (C.), elected for Clapham Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '41; E. Harrow and Jesus Coll., Camb. (LL.B. '64); author "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School," "The Brunswick Accession," "The Stuart Dynasty," "Continental Rulers of the Nineteenth Century." Battersea Rise, S.W. *Carlton, United University and St. Stephen's.*
- ***Tillett**, Louis J. (L.), elected for Norwich Jan. 15th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 15th, 1904-1905; solicitor, Norwich; b. '65; a member Norwich Town Council. Catton, Norfolk.
- ***Tomkinson**, James (L.), elected for Cheshire Crewe D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '40; E. Rugby and Oxford (B.A.); landowner of Cheshire; Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Earl of Chester's Yeomanry Cavalry; Church Estates Commissioner, March 1907; retired. Willington Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire.
- Torrance**, Sir Andrew Mitchell (L.), elected for Glasgow, Central, Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '45, in Ayrshire; E. Cumnock; partner Miller, Son & Torrance; L.C.C. since '89; has been Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy-Chairman; member City Corporation '82-92; Mayor of Islington 1903-4; knighted 1906. 16, Highbury Quadrant, London, N. *National Liberal, City Liberal, and Glasgow Liberal.*
- ***Toulmin**, George (L.), elected for Bury Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1902; b. '57; newspaper proprietor; J.P. Lancashire and Preston. 127, Fishergate, Preston. *Eighty and National Liberal.*
- ***Trevelyan**, C. P. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, West Riding, Elland D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '99; b. '70; E. Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; private secretary to Lord Crewe when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Charity Commissioner Feb. 1906. Cambo, Northumberland, and 14, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.
- ***Tuke**, Sir John Battly (C.), elected for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities Feb. 8th, 1906, and sat for them 1900-5; b. '35; E. Edin. Academy and Univ., of which he is M.D.; LL.D.; F.R.C.P.; Hon. D.Sc. Dublin Univ. (Trin. Coll.); ex-President Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; President Neurological Society of the United Kingdom; specialist in mental diseases. 20, Charlotte Square, and Balgreen, Gorgie, Edinburgh. *Carlton, Savile, Royal Societies, Edinburgh University, and Scottish Conservative.*
- ***Tre**, A. (L.), elected for Linlithgowshire, Jan. 24th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; b. '53; E. Glasgow and Edinburgh Univs. (M.A. and LL.B.); called to the Scottish Bar '78; K.C.; ex-Lecturer on Constitutional Law and History Glasgow University; Solicitor-General for Scotland Dec. 1905; LL.D. Glasgow 1907. 31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
- ***Valentia**, Rt. Hon. A. A., Viscount (C.), elected for Oxford Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since April '95; b. '43; E. Woolwich; 10th Hussars '64-72; Hon. Col. Queen's Own Oxford Hussars; J.P. Oxfordshire; Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Oxfordshire; Comptroller of the Household '98-1905; A.A.G. Imperial Yeo. South Africa, 1900. Bletchington Park, near Oxford; Eydon Hall, Banbury. *Carlton, White's, Turf.*
- Verney**, Frederick William (L.), elected for Bucks, N. or Buckingham D., Jan. 10th, 1906; b. '46; E. Harrow, Christ Church Coll. (M.A.) Oxford; called to the Bar '73; Midland Circuit; Admiralty Court; appointed Secretary of Legation to Siamese Legation '83; subsequently Councillor. 12, Connaught Place, W. *Travellers', Brooks's, National Liberal.*
- ***Villiers**, Ernest Amherst (L.), elected for Brighton April 5th, 1905, and re-elected Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '63; E. Peterhouse, Cambridge; n. of Lord Amherst of Hackney. m. Elaine Guest, d. of Lord Wimborne. 22, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton. *Arthur's.*
- ***Vincent**, Colonel Sir Howard (C.), elected for Sheffield, Central, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; b. '49; E. Westminster School and Sandhurst; entered the army '68; retired '73; French Faculté de Droit '77; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; S.-Eastern Circuit; Director of Criminal Investigations '78-84; author of

- works on Law of Libel, Volunteers, Police Code (14th edition 1907), etc.; Col. Queen's Westminster Volunteers; A.D.C. to the King; D.L. London; C.B. '86; knighted '96; K.C.M.G. '99; Knight of St. John 1900; S. African Medal and V.D. 1901. 1, Grosvenor Square, W., and Villa Flora, Cannes. *Athenaeum, Carlton, Marlborough, and Naval and Military.*
- Vivian, Henry (L.)**, elected for Birkenhead Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '69; became a carpenter, first in his father's shop at Cornwood, Dartmoor, then at Plymouth, and later in London: joined Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners; Sec. Labour Co-partnership Association since '90; Chairman Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council, and Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd. 6, Bloomsbury Square, S.W.
- Wadsworth, John (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Yorks, West Riding S., Hallamshire D., Jan. 24th, 1906; b. '50; sec. Yorkshire Miners' Association. Miners' Offices, Barnsley.
- *Waldron, Laurence Ambrose (I.N.)**, elected for Dublin, St. Stephen's Green D., Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1904-5; b. '58; Dublin stockbroker; Gov. National Gallery Ireland. Marino, Ballybrock, co. Dublin. *Reform, National Liberal, St. Stephen's Green, Royal Irish Yacht.*
- Walker, H. de R. (L.)**, elected for Leicestershire, E. or Melton D., Jan. 10th, 1906; b. '67; E. Winchester and Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. '88); clerk in Foreign Office '89-92. Melton Lodge, Swanage.
- *Walker, Col. W. Hall (C.)**, elected for Lancashire, Widnes D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; b. '56; E. Harrow; has won many yachting and horse races; director of Peter Walker & Son, Warrington and Burton, Ltd. Gateacre Grange, Liverpool; Tully House, The Curragh, co. Kildare; and Sandy Brow, Tarporey, Cheshire.
- Walrod, Hon. Lionel (C.)**, elected for Devon, N.E. or Tiverton D., Jan. 17th, 1906; b. '76; s. of Lord Waleran; was private sec. to his father.
- Walsh, Stephen (Lab.)**, elected for S.W. Lancs., Ince D., Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '59; E. Kirkdale Industrial Schools, Liverpool; coal miner at 14; agent at Wigan for Lancs. and Cheshire Miners' Federation; member Executive Committee Miners' Federation and Conciliation Board 1905. 8, Swinley Road, Wigan.
- Walters, J. Tudor (L.)**, elected for Sheffield, Brightside D., Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '66; E. Clitheroe Grammar School; an architect and surveyor: Leicester Town Councillor; chairman Education Committee; President Education Association E. and W.; a Wesleyan. 3, Whitehall Court, S.W.; Granville House, Leicester.
- *Walton, Sir John L. (L.)**, elected for Leeds, South, Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; b. '52; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77, Benchers '98; North-Eastern Circuit; K.C.; Attorney-General in Liberal Government Dec. 1905; J.P. Bucks. 42, Great Cumberland Place, W.; Coombe Hill, Butler's Cross, Bucks; and 5, Paper Buildings, Temple. *Brooks' and Reform.*
- *Walton, Joseph (L.)**, returned unopposed for Yorkshire, Barnsley D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '97; b. '49; D.L. and J.P. N. Riding of Yorks; interested in coal and allied trades; has travelled in Africa, India, America, China and Japan, Persia and Asiatic Turkey, and Colonies; author of "China and the Present Crisis." Rushpool, Saltburn-by-the-Sea. *Reform.*
- Ward, John (Lab.)**, elected for Stoke-on-Trent Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '66; worked as navvy on Manchester Ship Canal; served in Soudan '85; member S.D.F., and was arrested in Trafalgar Square '86; founded Navvies' Union '89; member Executive Council National Democratic League. 125, Elmsleigh Road, East Hill, Wandsworth.
- Ward, W. Dudley (L.)**, elected for Southampton, Jan. 15th, 1906; b. 1877; g.s. late Lord Esher; E. Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; twice President University Boat Club; a barrister; assist. private sec. to Rt. Hon. Sir Lewis Harcourt. 14, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly. *Windham.*
- *Warde, Colonel C. E. (C.)**, elected Kent, Medway D., Jan. 19th, 1906; has sat for it since '92; b. '45; entered the army '69; Major '88; retired '91; commands West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry; J.P. Kent. Barham Court, Maidstone. *Carlton, Naval and Military, and Hurlingham.*
- Wardle, George James (Lab.)**, elected for Stockport Jan. 16th, 1906; b. '65; E. Wesleyan Day School, Keighley; commenced to work as half-timer in factory at 8 years of age; 5 years in factory; clerk on Midland Railway '80-98; Editor *Railway Review* since April '98. 107, Brownlow Road, New Southgate, London, N.
- Waring, Capt. Walter (L.)**, elected for Banffshire, Feb. 17th, 1907; b. '76; served in S. Africa; Capt. 1st Life Guards; was Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland. Lennel, Coldstream, Berwickshire.
- *Warner, Thomas Courtenay Theydon (L.)**, elected for Staffs, Lichfield D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it '96-1905, and for North Somerset '92-5; b. '57; Col. 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Brettenham Park, Suffolk; and 56, Cadogan Square. *Reform, Bachelors', Union, and National Liberal.*
- *Wason, Rt. Hon. Eugene (L.)**, elected for Clackmannan and Kinross Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it '99-1905, and for Ayrshire '85-6 and '92-5; b. '46; E. Rugby and Wadham Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar '70; P.C. 1907. Blair, Dailly S.O., Ayrshire, 8, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W. *Reform and Union.*
- *Wason, John Cathcart (L.)**, elected for Orkney and Shetland Feb. 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; b. '48; E. Rugby; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '87; a farmer; ex-member New Zealand Parliament; first elected as a Unionist, but resigned, and was re-elected as a Liberal 1902. 40, Grosvenor Road, S.W.; Craig, Ayrshire; and New Zealand. *Reform and Union.*
- Waterlow, David Sydney (L.)**, elected for Islington, North, Jan. 15th, 1906; b. '57; E. Northampton and Lausanne, Switzerland; Director till '98 of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., printers; a pioneer of housing movement; Director Improved Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd.; J.L.C.C. since '98. 38, Cornwall Gardens. *National Liberal, Reform.*
- Watt, Harry Anderson (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, College D., Jan. 18th, 1906; b. '63; E. Glasgow High School, Bellahouston Academy, Glasgow Univ. (M.A.); Barrister-at-Law Gray's Inn, London; J.P. Argyllshire. Ardenslate House, Hunter's Quay, Argyllshire. *National Liberal, Scottish Liberal, and Glasgow Liberal.*

- Wedge wood, Josiah Clement (L.), elected for Newcastle-under-Lyme, Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '72; *E.* Clifton Coll., Royal Naval Coll., Greenwich (Scholar); Assistant Constructor Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, Portsmouth, '95-6; Naval Constructor at Elswick Shipyard, etc., '90-99; Captain Elswick Battery in South African War; Resident Magistrate Ermelo, Transvaal, 1902-4; is a great-great-grandson of the celebrated potter. Barlaston, Stoke-on-Trent. *National Liberal.*
- *Weir, J. G. (L.), elected for Ross and Cromarty Jan. 25th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '39; interested in crofters; retired manufacturer. 4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. *National Liberal.*
- Whitbread, Samuel Howard (L.), elected for Hunts, S. or Huntingdon D., Jan. 19th, 1906; sat for S. Beds '92-95; *e. s.* Samuel Whitbread, Esq., of Southill, Beds.; *b.* 1858; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; M.A.; Deputy-Chairman Beds Quarter Sessions, Chairman Beds Education Committee and Licensing Committee. 11, Mansfield Street, London, W. *Brooks's, Travellers'.*
- *White, Sir George (L.), elected for Norfolk, North-West D. Jan. 17th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '40; manufacturer Norwich; Chairman of Education Committee; J.P. and Alderman Norwich; Knighted 1907. The Grange, Eaton, Norwich. *National Liberal and Reform.*
- White, James Dundas (L.), elected for Dumbartonshire Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '66; *E.* Rugby and Trin. Coll., Camb. (M.A., LL.D.); barr.-at-law; author of works on the Merchant Shipping Acts and Marine Insurance Act, "Economic Ideals," and "Land and Labour." 50, Clanricarde Gardens, W., and 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. *Reform, National Liberal, Eighty, and Glasgow Liberal.*
- *White, Luke (L.), elected for Yorks, E.R., Buckrose D., Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '45; solicitor at Driffield; Coroner for E. Riding, Yorks. Driffield, East Yorks.
- *White, Patrick (N.), returned unopposed for Meath, North D., Jan. 10th, 1906; sat for it 1900-5; member Dublin Corporation. Clon- aloy, Balbriggan.
- Whitehead, Rowland E. (L.), elected for Essex, South-East D., Jan. 22nd, 1906; 2nd s. Sir James Whitehead, Bart.; *b.* '63; *E.* Clifton and Univ. Coll., Oxford (1st class in history); called to Bar '88; lectured for Incorp. Law Society; practises in Chancery Court and Railway and Canal Commission Court; D.L. City Lond.; Parliamentary Sec. (unpaid) to Under-Secretary of State for Home Dept. 14, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
- *Whiteley, George (L.), elected for Yorks, Pudsey D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; and for Stockport '93-1900; *b.* '55; returned for Stockport as Conservative, but objected to the Agricultural Rating legislation of the Government '99, offered to resign, but consented to retain the seat as an independent member; was afterwards classed as a Liberal; Patronage Sec. to the Treasury Dec. 1905; P.C. 1907. Hawkstone Park, Shrewsbury; St. Anthony's, Milnthorpe; and 31, Prince's Gate, S.W.
- Whitley, John Henry (L.), elected for Halifax Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; senior partner S. Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Halifax; Junior Lord of the Treasury (unpaid) March 1907, returned unopposed. Brantwood, Halifax.
- *Whittaker, Sir Thomas P. (L.), elected for Yorkshire, Spen Valley D., Jan. 20th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '50; chairman and managing director of Life Insurance Institution; member of Royal Commission on Licensing Laws '96-9; knighted 1906. 13, Taviton Street, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- Wiles, Thomas (L.), elected for Islington, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '61 at St. Albans; *E.* Amersham Hall; senior partner Joseph Wiles & Son, grain merchants, Catherine Court, E.C.; L.C.C. for S.W. Bethnal Green since '99; Progressive Whip. 5, Aubrey Road, Holland Park, W. *Reform and National Liberal.*
- Wilkie, Alex. (Lab.), elected for Dundee Jan. 16th, 1906; *b.* '50; *E.* Leven public school; was sec. of Glasgow Shipwrights, and is now gen. sec. Associated Shipwrights Society; member L.R.C.; Moseley Commr. to America 1902; on Newcastle City Council. 8, Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- *Williams, Arthur Osmond (L.), returned unopposed for Merionethshire Jan. 16th, 1906, and has sat for it since 1900; *b.* '49; *E.* Eton; J.P. and D.L. Merionethshire and Carnarvonshire. Castle Deudraeth, Pen-rhyndeudraeth, Merionethshire. *Reform.*
- Williams, J. (Lab.), elected for Glamorganshire, West or Gower D., Jan. 23rd, 1906; *b.* '61; went into collieries at 12; chief agent Western District Miners' Association; Gen. Sec. Amalgamated Society South Wales Colliery Workers, '90. Miners' Association Offices, Swansea, and Sketetz, near Swansea.
- *Williams, Colonel R. (C.), elected for Dorset, West, Jan. 23rd, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '48; *E.* Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; D.L. London; J.P. and D.L. Dorsetshire; Dorset C.C.; director Williams Deacon Bank, and Wilts and Dorset Banking Co., and L. & S.W. Railway; Col. 1st Vol. Batt. Dorset Regt. Bridehead, Dorchester.
- Williams, W. L. (L.), elected for Carmarthen District Jan. 17th, 1906; B.C.L.; barrister Lincoln's Inn '97; S. Wales and Chester Circuit. 135, Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.
- Williamson, Archibald (L.), elected for Elgin and Nairn Jan. 17th, 1906; *b.* '60; *E.* Craigmount School and Edin. Univ.; merchant; partner Balfour, Williamson & Co.; director Royal Insurance Co. Allerton Tower, Woolton, near Liverpool; Glenogil, Forfarshire. *Reform, Bath, Automobile.*
- *Willoughby-de-Eresby, Lord (C.), elected for Lincolnshire, Horncastle D., Jan. 18th, 1906; has sat for it since Jan. '94; *e. s.* of the Earl of Ancaster; *b.* '67; *E.* Eton and Trin. Coll., Camb.; J.P. Lincs. and Rutland; Hon. Col. Lincs. Yeomanry. Normanton Park, Stamford, and 6, Audley Square, W. *Carlton.*
- *Wills, Arthur Walters (L.), elected for North Dorset Jan. 19th, 1906, and sat for it Jan. 26th to Dec. 1905; s. of G. Wills, Esq., of Pepperdon, Moretonhampstead, Devon; *b.* '68; *E.* Harrow and Trin. Coll., Camb.; honours in the Law Tripos; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '94; Western Circuit, Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.

- Wilson, Arthur Stanley (C.)**, elected for Yorks, Holderness D., Jan. 24th, 1906, and sat for it 1900-5; *b.* '68; *E.* Eton and Cambridge. 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W., and Raywell, Hull.
- Wilson, Henry J. (Rad.)**, elected for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D., Jan. 19th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; *b.* '33; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J.P. W. Riding, Yorks. and Sheffield. Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield.
- Wilson, J. (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Durham, Mid, Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '90; was M.P. for Houghton-le-Spring D. '85-6; *b.* '37; at the age of ten worked in Durham and American mines; assisted in forming Miners' Association '69; Treasurer '82; Financial Secretary '60, and Corresponding Secretary '96. North Road, Durham, and 20, Upper Kennington Lane, S.E.
- Wilson, John William (L.)**, elected for Worcestershire, North, Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it '95-1906; *b.* '58; *E.* privately and Lond. Univ.; member Albright & Wilson, chemical manufacturers, Oldbury; J.P. Worcestershire. Perrycroft, Colwall, Malvern; Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. *Reform and Bath.*
- Wilson, Joseph Havelock (L. and Lab.)**, elected for Middlesbrough Jan. 16th, 1906, and sat for it '92-1900; *b.* '58 at Sunderland; became a seaman, and founded National Amalgamated Sailors' and Firemen's Union '87; was imprisoned during Cardiff strike '91. Maritime Hall, West India Dock Road, London, E.
- Wilson, Philip Whitwell (L.)**, elected for St. Pancras, South D., Jan. 15th, 1906; *b.* '75; *E.* Kendal Grammar School and Clare Coll., Cambridge; was President of the Union and editor of the *Granta*; assistant editor *Daily News*; author of "Why We Believe", "Liberty and Religion"; member council Whitefield's Central Mission. 16, Percy Circus, W.C. *National Liberal.*
- Wilson, William Tyson (Lab.)**, elected for Lincs., S.E. or Westhoughton D., Jan. 18th, 1906; apprenticed as carpenter; one of the founders of Bolton Building Trades Federation; Chairman of General and Executive Councils of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners '98-1906. 98, Mornington Road, Bolton.
- Winfrey, Richard (L.)**, elected for Norfolk, S.W. D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '58; managing director of five newspaper publishing companies in the eastern counties; chairman Lincolnshire and Norfolk Small Holdings Association; Parliamentary private secretary to President of Board of Agriculture. Sutton House, Peterborough, and Hunstanton-on-Sea. *National Liberal.*
- Winterton, Edward, 6th Earl (C.)**, elected as Viscount Turnour for Sussex (Horsham D.), Jan. 26th, 1906, and sat for it Nov. 11th, 1904, to Dec. 1905; *b.* April '83; Capt. Sussex Imperial Yeomanry. Parliamentary priv. sec. to the Financial Sec. to the Admiralty till Dec. 1905; succeeded to Earldom Sept. 5th, 1907. 49a, Pall Mall, W.; Shillinglee Park, Petworth.
- Vodehouse, Lord John (L.)**, elected for Mid Norfolk Jan. 25th, 1906; *b.* '83; *e.s.* 2nd Earl of Kimberley; *E.* Eton and Trin. Hall, Camb. Wetton Park, North Walsham, Norfolk. *Bath, Bachelors'.*
- Wolff, G. W. (C.)**, elected for Belfast, East, Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '92; *b.* '34; *E.* Hamburg and Liverpool College Institute; partner in the firm of Harland & Wolff, shipbuilders and marine engineers. The Den, Belfast, and 90, Piccadilly, W.
- Wood, Thomas McKinnon (L.)**, elected for Glasgow, St. Rollox D., Jan. 18th, 1906; *b.* '55; *E.* Mill Hill School, Univ. Coll., London; B.A. Lond., LL.D. St. Andrews, L.C.C. since '92; chairman L.C.C. '98-99; D.L. London. 16, Portland Place, London, W. *Reform, National Liberal, Glasgow Liberal.*
- Wortley, Right Hon. C. B. Stuart, K.C. (C.)**, elected for Sheffield, Hallam D., Jan. 15th, 1906, and has sat for it since '85; M.P. Sheffield '80-85; *b.* '51; *E.* Rugby and Balliol Coll. Oxford; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '76; North-Eastern Circuit; Q.C. '92; Parliamentary Under-Secretary Home Department '85-6 and '86-92; one of the Deputy-Chairmen of Committees of the House since 1905, and one of the panel of Chairmen of Standing Committees since '94; Church Estates Commissioner '95; P.C. '96; Director Great Central Railway. 7, Cheyne Walk, S.W., and 1, King's Bench Walk, E.C. *Carlton, Marlborough, and Beefsteak.*
- Wyndham, Right Hon. George (C.)**, elected for Dover Jan. 13th, 1906, and has sat for it since '89; *b.* '63; *E.* Eton; Lieut. 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards '83-7; served in the Soudan '85; Lt.-Col. Cheshire Yeomanry; J.P. Cheshire; Director L.C. & D. Railway; private sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour when Chief Secretary for Ireland '87-92; Under-Sec. for War '98-1900; Chief Secretary for Ireland 1900-5; carried the Irish Land Act through the Commons with great ability and tact in 1903; resigned March 1905. Lord Rector Glasgow 1902; D.C.L. Oxon. 1904; LL.D. Glasgow 1907. Saughton Grange, Chester, and 35, Park Lane, W. *Carlton.*
- Young, Samuel (N.)**, returned unopposed for Cavan, East, Jan. 10th, 1906; has sat for it since '92; *b.* '22; *E.* Old Presbyterian Coll., Belfast; senior partner Young, King, & Co., Ltd., whisky distillers Belfast and Limavady, member Royal Commission on Licensing. Avonmore, Derrivolgie, Belfast. *National Liberal, London.*
- Younger, George (C.)**, elected for Ayr Burghs Jan. 19th, 1906; *b.* '51; *E.* Edinburgh Academy and University; D.L. and J.P. Clackmannonshire; Chairman George Younger & Son, Ltd., brewers, Alloa; member Royal Comm. Licensing '96; Director National Bank of Scotland, and N. Brit. and Merc. Insurance Co. Leckie, Gargunnoch, Stirlingshire, N.B., and Alloa, N.B. *Carlton, Conservative.*
- Yoxall, J. H. (L.)**, elected for Nottingham, West Jan. 17th, 1906, and has sat for it since '95; *b.* '57; *E.* Westminster Training College; head master of a Sheffield Board School till '92; President National Union of Teachers '91-2, and since '92 General Secretary; Royal Commissioner on Secondary Education '94; author of "Beyond the Wall," "Smaliou," "The Rommany Stone," and "Alain Tanger's Wife"; M.A. Camb. and Oxon. 20, Kew Gardens Road, Kew, and 67, Russell Square, W.C. *Reform, Nat. Liberal.*

2. REGISTERED ELECTORS 1907 AND POLLINGS JAN. 1906—NOV. 1907.

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1907:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1901	32,527,843	4,472,103	4,458,775	41,458,721
Inhabited Houses 1901	6,260,852	926,914	858,158	8,045,924
County Electors:				
Owners	518,107	60,968	8,342	587,417
Occupiers	2,841,698	350,314	559,171	3,751,183
Lodgers	68,916	14,509	4,529	87,954
Total County	3,428,721	425,791	572,042	4,426,554
Borough Electors:				
Occupiers	2,434,687	259,774	108,749	2,803,210
Lodgers	94,858	16,860	2,515	114,233
Freemen, etc.	23,599	30,835	2,729	57,163
Total Borough	2,553,144	307,469	113,993	2,974,606
University Electors	19,068	21,602	4,806	45,476
Grand Total 1907.	6,000,933	754,862	690,841	7,446,636

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates at the General Election of 1906, and at all subsequent bye-elections up to Nov. 30th, 1907. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the name of the county or borough: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., are not broken up into single-member divisions, and still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure thus (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the register revised according to the 1906 returns.

Aberdeen (N.) [10,527]. D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4848 T. Kennedy (Soc) - - - 1934 M. M. Barrie (C) - - - 931	Antrim (S.) [9899]. C. C. Craig (C) unopp. Argyllshire [11,152]. J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - - 4507 G. A. Clark-Hutchison (C) 3012 Armagh (Mid) [6963]. J. B. Lonsdale (C) unopp. Armagh (N.) [7476]. Col. E. J. Saunderson (C) unopp. On the death of Colonel Saunderson (polling Nov. 16th, 1906): W. Moore, K.C. (C) - - - 4229 R. Crawford (Ind U) - 1433	Barrow-in-Furness [9865]. C. Duncan (Lab.) - - - 5167 Sir C. W. Cayzer (C) - - 3395 Bath (2) [8219]. D. Maclean (L) - - - 4102 G. P. Gooch (L) - - - 4069 Lord A. G. Thynne (L U) - 3123 Sir C. W. Murray (C) - 3088 Battersea [18,864]. John Burns (Lab) - - - 7387 A. S. Benn (C) - - - 5787 Bedford [5661]. Percy Barlow (L) - - - 2771 C. G. Pym (C) - - - 2278 Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,175]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 6902 Lord A. F. Compton (L U) 4298 Beds (S. or Luton) [15,083]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 7240 Dr. A. Hillier (C) - - - 5387 Belfast [15,576]. G. W. Wolf (C) unopp. Belfast (N.) [12,065]. Sir Daniel Dixon (C) - - - 4907 W. Walker (Lab) - - - 4616 On the death of Sir Daniel Dixon (polling April 17th, 1907): George Clark (C) - - - 6021 W. Walker (Lab) - - - 4194 Belfast (S.) [9658]. Thomas H. Sloan (Ind C) - 4450 Lord A. W. Hill (C) - - - 3634 Belfast (W.) [9057]. J. Devlin (N) - - - 4138 Capt. J. R. Smiley (L U) - 4122 A. M. Carlisle (L) - - - 153
Aberdeen (S.) [13,053]. J. Bryce (L) - - - 6778 J. Black (L U) - - - 2334 On the retirement of Mr. Bryce, when appointed Amba- sador to the U.S.A. (polling Feb. 20th, 1907): G. B. Esslemont (L) - 3779 R. McNeill (C) - - - 3412 F. Bramley (Lab Soc) - 1740 Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,450]. J. Annand (L) - - - 6149 A. W. Maconochie (L U) - 4319 On the death of Mr. Annand, Mr. James Murray was returned unopposed, Feb. 28th, 1906. Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,796]. J. McD Henderson (L) - 5949 R. McNeill (C) - - - 2791 Anglesey [10,110]. Ellis J. Griffith (L) - - 5166 C. F. Priestley (C) - - - 2638 On appointment as Recorder of Birkenhead E. J. Griffith was (Aug. 21st, 1907) returned unopposed. Antrim (E.) [8594]. Col. J. M'Calmont (C) - - 4496 Major Beddoes (L) - - - 2145 Antrim (Mid) [7447]. Hon. R. T. O'Neill (C) - 3367 Col. Verschoyle (Ind U) - 2577 Antrim (N.) [7884]. R. Glendinning (L) - - - 3757 W. Moore, K.C. (C) - - - 2969	Ashton-under-Lyne [8428]. A. H. Scott (L) - - - 4310 H. J. Whiteley (C) - - - 3342 Aston Manor [12,272]. Evelyn Cecil (C) - - - 7134 J. A. Richardson (L) - - 2431 Ayr Burghs [7936]. George Younger (C) - - - 3766 Joseph Dobbie (L) - - - 3505 Ayrshire (N.) [15,715]. Hon. T. H. Cochrane (L U) 5603 A. M. Anderson (L) - - - 4587 James Brown (Lab) - - - 2684 Ayrshire (S.) [17,572]. W. P. Beale, K.C. (L) - - 7853 J. Bell, jun. (C) - - - 6611 Banffshire [8179]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 4101 J. A. Grant (C) - - - 1901 On the death of Mr. A. W. Black (polling Feb. 16th, 1907): Capt. W. Waring (L) - 3901 W. Whitelaw (C) - - - 1892	

Berks (N. or Abingdon) [893]. E. A. Strauss (L) - 3943 Capt. H. G. Henderson (C) 3767	Brighton (2) [21,400]. E. A. Villiers (L) - 9062 E. A. Ridsdale (L) - 8919 Capt. G. C. Tryon (C) - 8188 Hon. J. E. Gordon (C) - 8176	Cambridge Univ. (2) [7046]. Prof. S. H. Butcher (L U) - 3050 J. F. P. Rawlinson (C) - 2976 Sir J. E. Gorst (Ind. C) - 1653
Berks (S. or Newbury) [12,307]. F. C. Mackarness (L) - 5338 W. A. Mount (C) - 4936	Bristol (E.) [14,938]. C. E. H. Hobhouse (L) - 7935 T. B. Johnston (C) - 3129	Canterbury [3976]. Sir J. Henniker Heaton (C) 2210 W. J. Fisher (L) - 1262
Berks (E. or Wokingham) [13,554]. Ernest Gardner (C) - 6075 Lord Haddo (L) - 4750	Bristol (N.) [13,187]. A. Birrell, K.C. (L) - 6953 J. A. Foote, K.C. (L U) - 4011	Cardiff [27,896]. Hon. Ivor Guest (L) - 12,434 Sir F. Flannery (L U) - 9429
Berwickshire [5571]. Harold John Tennant (L) - 2975 F. Bell (C) - 1624	Bristol (S.) [15,543]. W. H. Davies (L) - 7964 W. H. Long (C) - 5272	Cardiganshire [12,657]. M. Vaughan Davies (L) - 5829 C. M. Richardson (C) - 2960
Bethnal Green (N.E.) [8987]. Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) - 4127 Sir M. Bhowaggee (C) - 2130	Bristol (W.) [10,008]. G. A. Gibbs (C) - 4267 T. J. Lennard (L) - 3902	Carlisle [7451]. F. W. Chance (L) unopp.
Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7894]. E. H. Pickersgill (L) - 3542 F. S. Ridley (C) - 2064	Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [11,851]. Hon. L. W. Rothschild (L U) 5675 Silas K. Hocking (L) - 4463	Carlow Co. [6153]. J. Hammond (N) unopp. Mr. Hammond died Nov. 17th, 1906.
Birkenhead [17,153]. Henry Vivian (L) - 7074 Sir Elliott Lees (C) - 5271 J. A. Kensit (Prot.) - 2118	Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [12,495]. F. W. Verney (L) - 6253 Hon. T. F. Fremantle (C) 4673	Carmarthen Dist. [6435]. W. L. Williams (L) - 3902 Hon. V. Ponsonby (L U) - 1808
Birmingham (Bordesley) [16,947]. J. Collings (L U) - 7763 J. Bruce Glasier (Lab) - 3976	Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [15,348]. T. A. Herbert (L) - 6839 A. S. Cripps (C) - 5626	Carmarthen (E.) [11,283]. Abel Thomas, K.C. (L) unopp.
Birmingham (Central) [10,397]. E. Parkes (L U) - 5684 E. G. Lee (L) - 2075	Burnley [16,287]. F. Maddison (Lab) - 5288 G. Arbuthnot (C) - 4964 H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 4932	Carmarthen (W.) [9400]. J. Lloyd Morgan (L) unopp.
Birmingham (E.) [14,782]. Sir J. B. Stone (C) - 5928 J. Holmes (Lab) - 5343	Bury (Lancs) [9341]. George Toulmin (L) - 4626 R. J. Lucas (C) - 3499	Carnarvon (Dist.) [5684]. D. Lloyd-George (L) - 3221 R. A. Naylor (C) - 1997
Birmingham (Edgbaston) [13,300]. Sir F. W. Lowe (C) - 7263 Hon. L. Holland (L) - 3103	Bury St. Edmunds [2740]. Capt. F. W. F. Hervey (C) 1481 W. B. Yates (L) - 1047	Carnarvonsh. (N. or Arfon) [10,073]. W. Jones (L) - 5945 A. Hughes (C) - 2533
Birmingham (N.) [8693]. T. Middlemore (L U) - 5172 Hood (L) - 1275	On the accession to the Peerage of Capt. Hervey (polling Aug. 24th, 1907): Hon. W. Guinness (C) - 1631 W. B. Yates (L) - 741	Carnarvonsh. (S. or Eifion) [9465]. J. Bryn Roberts (L) unopp.
Birmingham (S.) [11,501]. Lord Morpeth (L U) - 5541 G. Stevens (Lab) - 2641	Buteshire [3702]. N. Lamont (L) - 1637 Guy Speir (C) - 1517	On the appointment of Mr. Bryn Roberts as County Court Judge (June 5th, 1906), Ellis W. Davies (L) was returned unopposed.
Birmingham (W.) [12,508]. Chamberlain (L U) - 7173 L. L. Outhwaite (L) - 2094	Caithness-shire [3852]. R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 2686 Sir K. A. Fraser (C) - 483	Cavan (E.) [8923]. S. Young (N) unopp.
Blackburn (2) [21,845]. Sir W. H. Hornby (C) 10291 Snowden (Lab.) - 10282 Drage (C) - 8932 Hamer (L) - 8892	Camberwell (Dulwich) [16,863]. Dr. F. R. Harris (C) - 6639 D. Williamson (L) - 6282	Cavan (W.) [8804]. V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.
Bolton (2) [20,493]. Harwood (L) - 10953 H. Gill (Lab) - 10416 Hon. G. J. Goschen (C, FT) 6693	On the resignation of Dr. Harris (polling May 15th, 1906): A. Bonar Law (C) - 6709 D. Williamson (L) - 5430	Chatham [13,581]. J. Jenkins (Lab.) - 6692 Major J. E. Jameson (C) - 4020
Boston [3909]. H. Faber (L) - 1801 J. Garfit (C) - 1694	Camberwell (N.) [14,458]. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 6314 C. H. Hoare (C) - 3497	Chelsea [12,484]. E. J. Horniman (L) - 4660 C. A. Whitmore (C) - 4031
Bradford (Cent.) [9991]. Sir G. S. Robertson (L) - 4954 Hon. V. Gibbs (C) - 3614	Camberwell (Peckham) [14,845]. C. G. Clark (L) - 5903 Sir F. G. Banbury (C) - 3564	Cheltenham [8106]. J. E. Sears (L) - 3910 J. T. Agg-Gardner (C) - 3509
Bradford (E.) [15,376]. J. E. B. Priestley (L) - 6185 Sir V. H. Caillard (C) - 4277 R. Hartley (Soc) - 3090	Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [10,507]. E. S. Montagu (L) - 4829 Major W. R. Greene (C) - 4316	Cheshire (Altrincham) [17,098]. W. J. Crossley (L) - 8358 C. R. Disraeli (C) - 5067
Bradford (W.) [14,206]. W. Jowett (Lab) - 4957 Sir E. Flower (C) - 4147 J. Claridge (L) - 3580	Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [9935]. C. D. Rose (L) - 4666 G. H. Verrall (C) - 3883	Cheshire (Crewe) [15,252]. J. Tomkinson (L) - 7805 H. Welsford (C) - 5297
Brecknockshire [12,446]. Robinson (L) - 5776 Hon. R. C. Devereux (C) - 3499	Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [11,143]. A. Cecil Beck (L) - 5125 T. C. Garfit (C) - 4080	Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,208]. Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 5315 Col. E. T. D. Cotton-Jodrell (C) - 4192

Cheshire (Northwich) [12,961].		Coventry [14,482].		Derbyshire (S.) [16,501].	
Sir J. T. Brunner (L)-	- 6343	A. E. W. Mason (L) -	- 6554	H. H. Raphael (L) -	- 7961
Col. B. North (U) -	- 4551	J. K. Foster (C) -	- 5462	J. Gretton (C) -	- 6468
Cheshire (Wirral) [20,156].		Croydon [25,156].		Derbyshire (W.) [11,724].	
W. H. Lever (L) -	- 8833	H. O. Arnold-Forster (C) -	8211	V. C. Cavendish (L U) -	5283
J. Hoult (C) -	- 7132	S. Somerset (L) -	- 7573	E. Hinners (L) -	- 4724
Chester [7821].		S. S. Stranks (Lab.) -		Devon (Mid, or Ashburton) [10,843].	
A. Mond (L) -	- 3524	Cumberland (Cockermouth)		H. T. Eve, K. C. (L) -	- 5079
R. A. Yerburgh (C) -	- 3477	[11,439].		Capt. E. F. Morrison Bell	(C) - - - 3791
Christchurch [10,074].		Sir W. Lawson (L) -	- 5349	Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple)	
A. A. Allen (L) -	- 4634	Sir J. S. Randles (C) -	- 4786	[13,009].	
Major K. R. Balfour (C) -	4067	On the death of Sir W. Law-		E. J. Soares (L) -	- 6510
Clackmannan and Kinross [7962].		son (polling Aug. 3rd, 1906):		W. E. Horne (C) -	- 4465
Eugene Wason (L) -	- 4027	Sir J. S. Randles (C) -	4593	Devon (E. or Honiton) [10,012].	
J. A. Clyde (C) -	- 2648	Capt. Hon. F. Guest (L) -	3903	Sir J. H. Kennaway (C) -	4854
Clapham [22,460].		R. Smillie (Lab) -	- 1436	W. P. Luke (L) -	- 3711
P. M. Thornton (C) -	- 7912	(C gain).		Devon (N., or S. Molton) [8533].	
F. Low, K. C. -	- 7816	Cumberland (W. or Egremont)		G. Lambert (L) unopp.	
Clare (E.) [8491].		[9070].		Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [9498].	
W. Redmond (N) unopp.		Hugh Fullerton (L) -	- 4067	Hon. L. Walrond (C) -	- 4455
Clare (W.) [8876].		Capt. E. Lumb (C) -	- 3255	W. H. Reed (L) -	- 3970
J. Halpin (N) unopp.		Cumberland (N. or Eskdale)		Devon (W. or Tavistock) [14,170].	
Colchester [6742].		[11,085].		H. C. F. Luttrell (L) -	- 6405
Sir W. D. Pearson, Bart. (L) 3122		Hon. G. Howard (L) -	- 4467	J. W. Spear (L U) -	- 5196
T. W. Evans (C) -	- 2812	C. W. Lowther (C) -	- 4230	Devon (Torquay) [10,606].	
Cork City (2) [13,689].		Cumberland (Mid, or Penrith)		F. Leyland Barratt (L) -	4856
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) } unopp.		[8794].		H. Y. B. Lopes (C) -	- 4396
A. Roche (N)		J. W. Lowther (C) unopp.		Devon (S. or Totnes) [9752].	
Cork Co. (E.) [6295].		Darlington [9218].		F. B. Mildmay (L U) -	- 5226
Capt. A. J. Donelan (N) unopp.		H. Pike Pease (L U) -	- 4575	L. Edmunds, K.C. (L) -	- 2998
Cork Co. (Mid) [6770].		I. H. Mitchell (Lab) -	- 4087	Devonport (2) [14,590].	
D. D. Sheehan (N) unopp.		Denbigh (Dist.) [4872].		H. E. Kearley (L) -	- 6921
Resigned and (Dec. 31st, 1906)		C. Edwards (L) -	- 2533	J. W. Benn (L) -	- 6547
returned unopposed.		Hon. G. T. Kenyon (C) -	1960	Sir J. Jackson (C.) -	- 5239
Cork Co. (N.) [6005].		Denbighshire (E.) [11,305].		F. H. Sumner (C) -	- 5080
J. C. Flynn (N) unopp.		S. Moss (L) unopp.		Dewsbury [14,054].	
Cork Co. (N.E.) [6545].		On the appointment of Mr.		W. Runciman (L) -	- 6764
W. Abraham (N) unopp.		Moss as a County Court Judge		W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (C) -	2954
Cork Co. (S.) [6350].		(polling Aug. 14th, 1906):		B. Turner (Lab) -	- 2629
E. Barry (N) unopp.		E. G. Hemmerde (L) -	5917	Donegal (E.) [6675].	
Cork Co. (S.E.) [6871].		A. G. Boscawen (C) -	3126	C. McVeigh (N) unopp.	
E. Crean (N) unopp.		Denbighshire (W.) [9873].		Donegal (N.) [7060].	
Cork Co. (W.) [5822].		J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.		P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.	
J. Gilhooly (N) unopp.		Deptford [17,740].		Donegal (S.) [6181].	
Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [11,387].		C. W. Bowerman (Lab) -	6236	J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.	
Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes		A. H. A. Morton (C) -	4977	Donegal (W.) [6822].	
(L.)		H. Vivian (L) : -	726	H. A. Law (N) unopp.	
H. B. Grylls (L U) -		Derby (2) [19,568].		Dorset (E.) [14,171].	
On the unseating, on petition,		R. Bell (Lab) -	- 10,361	Charles H. Lyell (L) -	- 6104
of Mr. Agar-Robartes (polling		Sir T. Roe (L) -	- 10,239	C. Van Raalte (C) -	- 6085
July 24th, 1906):		Capt. J. H. Holford (C) -	6421	Dorset (N.) [8583].	
F. Freeman-Thomas (L) -		E. G. Spencer-Churchill		A. W. Wills (L) -	- 4153
G. J. Sandys (L U) -		(C) -	6409	Sir Randolph Baker (C) -	3508
Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne)		Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [15,075].		Dorset (S.) [11,160].	
[9238].		J. Haslam (Lab) -	- 7254	T. L. Scarisbrick (L) -	- 5035
A. E. Dunn (L) -		G. T. Locker-Lampson (C) 5590		Col. W. E. Brymer (C) -	4411
Sir T. Hewitt, K.C. (L U) -		Derbyshire (High Peak) [11,393].		Dorset (W.) [7551].	
J. Jones (Soc) -		O. Partington (L) -	- 5458	Col. R. Williams (C) -	- 3671
Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston)		A. Profumo (C) -	- 4662	Johnstone Hayes (L) -	- 2834
[9665].		Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [17,678].		Dover [6513].	
G. C. Marks (L) -		Sir W. B. Foster (L) -	- 9655	G. Wyndham (C) -	- 3260
G. J. Sandys (L U) -		L. C. Tipper (C) -	- 5358	R. J. Bryce (L) -	- 1705
Cornwall (Mid, or St. Austell)		Derbyshire (Mid) [12,976].		Down (E.) [8000].	
[10,439].		J. A. Jacoby (L) -	- 7065	Capt. J. Craig (C) -	- 4011
W. A. M'Arthur (L) -		S. Cresswell (C) -	- 3475	James Wood (L) -	- 3341
R. Garnett (L U) -		Derbyshire (N.E.) [16,233].		Down (N.) [9764].	
Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [9144].		T. D. Bolton (L) -	- 7665	T. L. Corbett (C) -	- 4878
Clifford Cory (L) -		Dr. J. Court (L U) -	- 5806	A. Adams (L) -	- 2607
P. E. Pilditch (C) -		On the death of Mr. Bolton			
Cornwall (Truro) [9402].		(polling Jan. 31st, 1907):			
G. Hay Morgan (L) -		W. E. Harvey (L Lab) -	6644		
Sir E. Durning-Lawrence		Dr. J. Court (L U) -	5915		
(L U) -					

<p>Down (S.) [7853]. MacVeagh (N) - - - 3910 K. Smiley (L U) - - - 3262 Down (W.) [8369]. H. Liddell (C) unopp. On the resignation of Mr. H. Liddell (polling Sept. 6th, 1907): Lord Arthur Hill (C) - - - 3702 Andrew Beattie (L) - - - 2918</p>	<p>Durham (Jarrow) [17,195]. Sir C. M. Palmer (L) - - - 8047 P. Curran (Lab) - - - 5093 On the death of Sir C. M. Palmer (polling July 4th, 1907): Pete Curran (Lab) - - - 4698 P. Rose-Innes, K.C. (C) - - - 3930 S. L. Hughes (L) - - - 3474 J. O'Hanlon (N) - - - 2122 Labour gain.</p>	<p>Falmouth and Penryn [2958]. J. Barker (L) - - - 1345 D. B. Hall (L U) - - - 1248 Fermanagh (N.) [5013]. G. Fetherstonhaugh (C) - - - 2419 E. Mitchell (L) - - - 2331 Fermanagh (S.) [5353]. J. Jordan (N) unopp. Fifeshire (E.) [10,115]. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) 4723 Major J. Gilmour (C) - - - 3279 Fifeshire (W.) [15,513]. J. D. Hope (L) - - - 6692 N. B. Constable (L U) - - - 1776 Finsbury (Cent.) [8327]. W. C. Steadman (Lab.) - - - 3493 E. A. Goulding (C) - - - 2799 Finsbury (E.) [5347]. J. A. Baker (L) - - - 2461 Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C) 1772 Finsbury (Holborn) [9377]. J. F. Remnant (C) - - - 3881 S. Miall (L) - - - 2706 Flint District [3744]. T. H. Idris (L) - - - 1890 J. E. Banks, K.C. (C) - - - 1523 Flintshire [12,082]. J. H. Lewis (L) - - - 6294 Col. Harold Edwards (C) - - - 3572 Forfarshire [12,630]. Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair (L) - - - 6796 J. M. Bernard (C) - - - 3277 Fulham [21,969]. T. Davies (L) - - - 8037 W. H. Fisher (C) - - - 7407 Galway (City) [2180]. C. Devlin (N) unopp. On the retirement of Mr. Devlin (polling Nov. 3rd, 1906): Stephen Gwynn (N) - - - 983 Captain Shawe Taylor (Devolutionist) - - - 559 Galway (Connemara) [6372]. W. O'Malley (N) unopp. Galway Co. (E.) [7240]. J. Roche (N) unopp. Galway Co. (N.) [7723]. Thos. Higgins (N) - - - 2685 Col. J. P. Nolan (N) - - - 1064 On the death of Mr. Higgins, before declaration of poll, Mr. Hazleton (N) was (Feb. 28th, 1906) returned unopposed. Galway Co. (S.) [6400]. W. J. Duffy (N) unopp. Gateshead [18,745]. J. Johnson (Lab) - - - 9651 Sir T. Angier (L U) - - - 5126 Glamorganshire (E.) [21,124]. Sir A. Thomas (L) unopp. Glamorganshire (Mid) [16,827]. S. T. Evans (L) unopp. On his appointment as Re- corder of Swansea he resigned, but was again returned unop- posed Oct. 8th, 1906. Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [14,083]. J. Williams (Lab) - - - 4841 T. J. Williams (L) - - - 4542 E. Helme (C) - - - 1939</p>
<p>Dublin (College Green) [9417]. J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp. Dublin (Harbour) [8801]. H. Harrington (N) - - - 3616 L. Mahon (C) - - - 866 Dublin (St. Patrick's) [8437]. W. Field (N) unopp. Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8399]. A. Waldron (N) - - - 4055 N. Ireland (C) - - - 2581 Dublin Co. (N.) [14,501]. J. J. Clancy (N) unopp. Dublin Co. (S.) [11,089]. Rt. Hon. Walter Long - - - 5269 H. Hazleton (N) - - - 3926 Dublin University (2) [4806]. Sir E. Carson (C) unopp. J. H. Campbell (C) unopp. Dudley [17,623]. G. Hooper (L) - - - 8296 H. Claughton (C) - - - 7542 Dulwich: see Camberwell (Dulwich). Dumbartonshire [16,782]. Dundas White (L) - - - 7404 ol. H. Brock (C) - - - 6937 Dumfries Burghs [3809]. W. Gulland (L) - - - 2035 J. Glover (C) - - - 1402 Dumfriesshire [9345]. A. Molteno (L) - - - 4814 H. B. Browne, K.C. (C) - - - 3431 Dundee (2) [19,301]. Rt. Hon. E. Robertson (L) 9276 Wilkie (Lab) - - - 6833 L. Robson (L) - - - 6122 H. Shackleton (C) - - - 3865 D. Smith (C) - - - 3183 Durham (Barnard Castle) [11,666]. Henderson (Lab) - - - 5540 apt. E. Bell (C) - - - 3888 Durham (Bishop Auckland). [13,109]. Mellor Paulton (L) - - - 7430 E. Markham (C) - - - 3056 Durham (Chester-le-Street) [21,329]. W. Taylor (Lab) - - - 8085 D. Shafto (C) - - - 4895 B. Tebb (L) - - - 4606 Durham (City) [2609]. W. Hills (C, TR) - - - 1313 ton. A. R. D. Elliott (L U FT) - - - 880 Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [16,094]. Cameron (L) - - - 9429 V. Williams (C) - - - 3639</p>	<p>Durham (Mid) [13,900]. J. Wilson (L and Lab.) unopp. Durham (N.W.) [16,822]. L. Atherley-Jones (L) - - - 9146 Sir R. M. Filmer (C) - - - 3992 Durham (S.E.) [16,973]. Hon. F. W. Lambton (L U, F T) unopp. Edinburgh (Cent.) [7012]. C. E. Price (L) - - - 3935 Capt. J. D. G. Walker (C) - - - 1857 Edinburgh (E.) [11,591]. G. McCrae (L) - - - 6606 R. Dawson (L U) - - - 2432 Edinburgh (S.) [17,049]. A. Dewar (L) - - - 8945 W. C. Smith, K.C. (C) - - - 5985 Edinburgh (W.) [8931]. Sir L. M'iver (L U) - - - 3949 Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney (L) 3643 Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [10,734]. Sir J. B. Tuke (C) - - - 4893 J. St. Loë Strachey (F T, U) 2310 Elgin Burghs [5037]. J. E. Sutherland (L) - - - 2742 B. Mackenzie (C) - - - 786 Elgin and Nairn [5717]. A. Williamson (L) - - - 3006 H. Hope (C) - - - 1546 Essex (Mid or Chelmsford) [12,285]. Sir F. C. Rasch (C) - - - 4915 A. H. Dence (L) - - - 4461 Essex (W. or Epping) [11,657]. Lt.-Col. A. R. Lockwood (C) 5204 S. B. Heward (L) - - - 4030 Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [13,565]. A. Levy Lever (L) - - - 5050 H. K. Newton (C) - - - 5308 Essex (E. or Maldon) [10,913]. E. H. Bethell (L) - - - 4773 Hon. C. H. Strutt (C) - - - 4624 Essex (S. or Romford) [47,641]. J. H. Bethell (L) - - - 21,334 L. Sinclair (C) - - - 12,679 Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [8900]. J. A. Pease (L) - - - 4203 Sir W. Barttelot, Bt. (C) - - - 2935 Essex (S.E.) [21,563]. R. Whitehead (L) - - - 9230 Capt. J. R. Newman (C) - - - 7170 Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [37,826]. J. A. Simon (L) - - - 15,011 W. J. Shard (C) - - - 11,074 Exeter [9084]. Sir G. Kekewich (L) - - - 4463 Sir E. Vincent (C) - - - 4384 Falkirk Burghs [12,193]. J. Murray McDonald (L) - - - 5158 H. S. Keith (L U) - - - 3176 D. Gilmour (Lab) - - - 1763</p>	<p>J. Barker (L) - - - 1345 D. B. Hall (L U) - - - 1248 Fermanagh (N.) [5013]. G. Fetherstonhaugh (C) - - - 2419 E. Mitchell (L) - - - 2331 Fermanagh (S.) [5353]. J. Jordan (N) unopp. Fifeshire (E.) [10,115]. Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) 4723 Major J. Gilmour (C) - - - 3279 Fifeshire (W.) [15,513]. J. D. Hope (L) - - - 6692 N. B. Constable (L U) - - - 1776 Finsbury (Cent.) [8327]. W. C. Steadman (Lab.) - - - 3493 E. A. Goulding (C) - - - 2799 Finsbury (E.) [5347]. J. A. Baker (L) - - - 2461 Lt.-Col. A. C. E. Welby (C) 1772 Finsbury (Holborn) [9377]. J. F. Remnant (C) - - - 3881 S. Miall (L) - - - 2706 Flint District [3744]. T. H. Idris (L) - - - 1890 J. E. Banks, K.C. (C) - - - 1523 Flintshire [12,082]. J. H. Lewis (L) - - - 6294 Col. Harold Edwards (C) - - - 3572 Forfarshire [12,630]. Rt. Hon. J. Sinclair (L) - - - 6796 J. M. Bernard (C) - - - 3277 Fulham [21,969]. T. Davies (L) - - - 8037 W. H. Fisher (C) - - - 7407 Galway (City) [2180]. C. Devlin (N) unopp. On the retirement of Mr. Devlin (polling Nov. 3rd, 1906): Stephen Gwynn (N) - - - 983 Captain Shawe Taylor (Devolutionist) - - - 559 Galway (Connemara) [6372]. W. O'Malley (N) unopp. Galway Co. (E.) [7240]. J. Roche (N) unopp. Galway Co. (N.) [7723]. Thos. Higgins (N) - - - 2685 Col. J. P. Nolan (N) - - - 1064 On the death of Mr. Higgins, before declaration of poll, Mr. Hazleton (N) was (Feb. 28th, 1906) returned unopposed. Galway Co. (S.) [6400]. W. J. Duffy (N) unopp. Gateshead [18,745]. J. Johnson (Lab) - - - 9651 Sir T. Angier (L U) - - - 5126 Glamorganshire (E.) [21,124]. Sir A. Thomas (L) unopp. Glamorganshire (Mid) [16,827]. S. T. Evans (L) unopp. On his appointment as Re- corder of Swansea he resigned, but was again returned unop- posed Oct. 8th, 1906. Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [14,083]. J. Williams (Lab) - - - 4841 T. J. Williams (L) - - - 4542 E. Helme (C) - - - 1939</p>

<p>Glamorganshire (Rhonddda) [15,585]. W. Abraham (Lab) unopp. Glamorganshire (S.) [21,072]. W. Brace (Lab) - 10,514 Col. Wyndham-Quin (C) - 6096 Glasgow (Blackfriars) [9502]. G. N. Barnes (Lab.) - 3284 A. Bonar Law (C) - 2974 A. D. Provand (L) - 2058 Glasgow (Bridgeton) [11,383]. J. W. Cleland (L) - 5585 C. S. Dickson (C) - 4019 Glasgow (Camlachie) [10,523]. A. Cross (L U, F T) - 3199 W. M. R. Pringle (L) - 2871 J. Burgess (Lab) - 2568 Glasgow (Cent.) [15,372]. A. M. Torrance (L) - 6720 J. G. A. Baird (C) - 6289 Glasgow (College) [15,323]. H. A. Watt (L) - 7359 Sir J. Stirling Maxwell (C) 5676 Glasgow (St. Rollox) [19,317]. T. M. Kinnon Wood (L) - 9453 J. Wilson (L U) - 6048 Glasgow (Tradeston) [10,293]. A. Cameron Corbett (L U, F T) - 4416 D. M. Mason (L) - 4063 A. Rosenthal (C, T R) - 245 Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [10,868]. Sir Henry Craik (C) - 3543 Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - 2450 Prof. W. R. Smith (Ind. U F T) - 1240 Gloucester City [8215]. R. Rea (L) - 3921 H. Terrell, K.C. (C) - 3619 Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [9675]. R. W. Essex (L) - 4517 Hon. A. B. Bathurst (C) - 4011 Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [10,400]. Sir C. Dilke (L) unopp. Gloucester (Mid. or Stroud) [10,744]. C. P. Allen (L) - 5401 W. B. Stewart (C) - 4221 Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [13,508]. Hon. M. H. Hicks-Beach (C) 5321 R. A. Lister (L) - 5194 Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [14,507]. Athelstan Rendall (L) - 7370 C. E. H. Colston (C) - 5240 Grantham [3442]. A. Priestley (L) - 1663 L. A. C. Brassey (C) - 1554 Gravesend [6575]. Sir G. Parker (C) - 3102 Sir W. Geary (L) - 1413 J. Macpherson (Lab) - 873 Great Yarmouth [9228]. A. Fell (C) - 4071 J. M. White (L) - 3835 Greenock [7886]. H. Stewart (L) - 3590 J. Reid (C) - 3254</p>	<p>Greenwich [13,784]. R. S. Jackson (L) - 4906 I. H. Benn (C, T R) - 3565 Lord H. Cecil (C) - 2356 Grimsby [16,412]. Sir G. Doughty (L U) - 6349 H. H. Haldinstein (L) - 4040 T. Proctor (Lab) - 2248 Hackney (Cent.) [10,345]. A. Spicer (L) - 3998 A. H. Allhusen (C) - 3382 Hackney (N.) [11,625]. T. H. Davies (L) - 4655 W. R. Bousfield (C) - 4431 Hackney (S.) [15,211]. H. W. Bottomley (L) - 6736 T. H. Robertson (C) - 3257 Rev. W. Riley (Ind L) - 804 Haddingtonshire [7374]. Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C. (L) - 3469 C. Craig Sellar (L U) - 2289 Halifax (2) [15,221]. J. H. Whitley (L) - 9354 J. Parker (Lab) - 8937 Sir S. B. Crossley (L U) - 5041 On the appointment as a Junior Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Whitley was (March 5th, 1907) returned unopposed. Hammersmith [14,419]. Sir W. J. Bull (C) - 5111 G. Blaiklock (L) - 4562 G. Belt (Soc) - 885 Hampstead [11,746]. J. S. Fletcher (C) - 4934 G. F. Rowe (L) - 4461 Hants (W. or Andover) [10,823]. Capt. W. V. Faber (C) - 4603 George Judd (L) - 4524 Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [12,829]. *Rt. Hon. A. F. Jeffreys (C) 4825 H. C. W. Verney (L) - 4705 On the death of Mr. Jeffreys (polling March 13th, 1906): A. C. Salter, K.C. (C) - 4852 H. C. W. Verney (L) - 4593 T. E. Polden (I L) - 467 Hants (S. or Fareham) [17,819]. Lt.-Col. A. H. Lee (C) - 7683 Surg.-Gen. E. M. Evatt (L) 6331 Hants (Isle of Wight) [15,638]. G. Baring (L) - 7453 Lt.-Col. A. H. Morgan (C) 5892 Hants (New Forest) [11,434]. Sir R. H. Hobart (L) - 4949 H. F. Compton (C) - 4901 Hants (E. or Petersfield) [10,480]. W. G. Nicholson (C) - 4349 H. B. Money-Coutts (L) - 4253 Hanley [16,244]. E. Edwards (Lab) - 9183 A. H. Heath (C) - 4287 Hartlepool [14,276]. Sir C. Furness (L) unopp. Hastings [8815]. H. Du Cros (C) - 4348 F. Freeman Thomas (L) - 3935 Hawick Burghs [6108]. T. L. Shaw (L) - 3125 Sir A. Conan Doyle (L U) 2444 Hereford (City) [3852]. J. S. Arkwright (C) - 1934 Col. E. S. Lucas-Scudamore (L) - 1692</p>	<p>Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9642]. E. Lamb (L) - 3892 Sir J. Rankin (C) - 3864 Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [10,491]. Col. A. Gardner (L) - 4497 Capt. P. Clive (L U) - 4185 Herts (E. or Hertford) [11,400]. A. H. Smith (C) - 483 C. R. Buxton (L) - 475 Herts (N. or Hitchin) [10,053]. J. Bertram (L) - 4157 J. W. Miller (C) - 4081 Herts (Mid or St. Albans) [12,837]. E. H. Carlile (C) - 5856 J. Bamford Slack (L) - 5304 Herts (W. or Watford) [16,940]. N. Micklem, K.C. (L) - 7612 Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey (C) 6136 Huddersfield [17,891]. Sir J. T. Woodhouse (L) - 6302 F. R. Williams (Lab) - 5813 J. F. Fraser (C) - 4391 On the appointment of Sir J. T. Woodhouse as a Railway Commissioner (polling Nov. 28th, 1906): A. J. Sherwell (L) - 5762 T. Russell Williams (Lab) 5422 J. Foster Fraser (C) - 4844 Hull (Cent.) [8452]. Sir H. S. King (C) - 4345 G. P. Benthall (L) - 3167 Hull (E.) [13,316]. T. R. Ferens (L) - 6881 L. Davies (C) - 4519 Hull (W.) [20,583]. Hon. C. H. W. Wilson (L) 8658 Sir J. Sherburn (C) - 6405 On the accession of the Hon. C. Wilson as Lord Nunburnholme (polling Nov. 29th, 1907): Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5300]. S. H. Whitbread (L) - 2426 J. Cator (C) - 1957 Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [6944]. A. C. Foster Boulton (L) - 3184 Hon. Ailwyn Fellows (C) 2803 Hythe [6588]. Sir E. A. Sassoon (C) - 3246 H. C. Biron (L) - 2347 Inverness Burghs [4393]. J. A. Bryce (L) - 2304 Sir R. B. Finlay (L U) - 1746 Inverness-shire [9590]. J. A. Dewar (L) - 3918 L. H. Strain (C) - 1810 Ipswich (2) [12,200]. D. F. Goddard (L) - 6396 F. T. Cobbold (L) - 6290 Sir C. Dalrymple (U) - 4591 G. Hoare (U) - 4232 Islington (E.) [12,471]. G. H. Radford (L) - 4477 Sir B. L. Cohen (C) - 3710 Islington (N.) [14,045]. D. S. Waterlow (L) - 5284 Sir G. C. T. Bartley (C) - 4418</p>
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Islington (S.) [9429].	
Wiles (L)	- 3606
Mr A. K. Rollit (C, F T)	- 1991
W. Hunt (T R)	- 870
Islington (W.) [8859].	
Lough (L)	- 4116
H. Medhurst (L U)	- 3618
Kensington (N.) [11,304].	
Y. Stanger, K.C. (L)	- 4416
V. E. H. Williams, K.C. (C)	- 3358
Kensington (S.) [9473].	
Carl Percy (C)	- 4835
Mr E. O'Malley (L)	- 1624
Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,116].	
Hardy (C)	- 5995
Harris (L)	- 5614
Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [20,637].	
Rowlands (L & Lab)	- 9532
Mr W. Hart Dyke (C)	- 6728
Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [14,542].	
B. Napier (L)	- 6925
Capt. J. Howard (C)	- 5091
Kent (Mid. or Medway) [15,084].	
Col. C. E. Warde (C)	- 6167
Williams (L)	- 6061
Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [16,158].	
Akers-Douglas (C)	- 7655
W. B. Prescott (L)	- 4794
Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [17,992].	
W. Forster (C)	- 7219
Leaumont Morice (L)	- 6855
L. S. Richardson (I Lab)	- 44
Kent (Isle of Thanet) [12,116].	
H. Marks (C)	- 5154
Joseph King (L)	- 3961
E. McC. Goodhardt (C)	- 925
Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [15,776].	
P. Hedges (L)	- 7170
S. Griffith-Boscawen (C)	- 5887
Kerry (E.) [5624].	
Murphy (N)	- 2185
O'Sullivan (N)	- 2131
Kerry (N.) [5593].	
M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.	
Kerry (S.) [5994].	
J. P. Boland (N) unopp.	
Kerry (W.) [5590].	
T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.	
Kilderminster [4589].	
B. Barnard (L)	- 2354
Baldwin (C)	- 2083
Kildare (N.) [4848].	
John O'Connor (N) unopp.	
Kildare (S.) [5025].	
Denis Kilbride (N) unopp.	
Kilkenny City [1584].	
P. O'Brien (N) unopp.	
Kilkenny (N.) [5506].	
J. Devlin (N) unopp.	
On Mr. Devlin deciding to sit	
for W. Belfast, for which he	
was also elected, Mr. Michael	
Deagher was (March 3rd, 1906)	
returned unopposed.	
Kilkenny (S.) [5043].	
J. O'Mara (N) unopp.	
On the resignation of J.	
O'Mara, N. J. Murphy was	
elected 29th, 1907) returned	
unopposed.	
Kilmarnock Burghs [16,254].	
R. Rainy (L)	- 8268
McIntyre (C)	- 5743

Kincardineshire [7040].	
J. W. Crombie (L)	- 3877
S. J. Gammell (C)	- 1524
King's Co. (Birr) [4437].	
M. Reddy (N) unopp.	
King's Co. (Tullamore) [4534].	
E. H. Burke (N) unopp.	
King's Lynn [3650].	
C. Bellairs (L)	- 1506
T. Gibson Bowles (C, F.T.)	- 1164
A. H. Burgoyne (T.R.)	- 772
Kirkcaldy District [8185].	
J. H. Dalziel (L)	- 4659
A. H. B. Constable (C)	- 1410
Kirkcudbrightshire [5826].	
Major G. McMicking (L)	- 2715
Sir M. J. Stewart (C)	- 2418
Lambeth (Brixton) [11,374].	
J. H. Seaverns (L)	- 4521
D. Dalziel (U)	- 4235
Lambeth (Kennington) [10,142].	
S. Collins (L)	- 4639
Sir F. L. Cook (C)	- 3054
Lambeth (N.) [6814].	
H. Myer (L)	- 2162
Major W. H. Gastrell (C)	- 1904
D. Naoroji (L)	- 733
F. W. Horner (C)	- 108
Lambeth (Norwood) [13,398].	
G. S. Bowles (C)	- 5567
N. W. Hubbard (L)	- 4748
Lanarkshire (Govan) [17,507].	
R. Duncan (L U)	- 5224
H. S. Murray (L)	- 5096
J. Hill (Lab)	- 4212
Lanarkshire (Mid) [15,878].	
J. Caldwell (L)	- 7246
Capt. D. F. Campbell (C)	- 4470
A. S. Gibson (Ind.)	- 758
Lanarkshire (N.E.) [19,914].	
Provost A. Findlay (L)	- 6436
Hon. H. F. Elliot (C)	- 4838
J. Robertson (L and Lab)	- 4658
Lanarkshire (N.W.) [17,553].	
W. M. Mitchell-Thomson (C)	- 5588
C. M. Douglas (L)	- 4973
J. Sullivan (Lab)	- 3291
Lanarkshire (Partick) [22,125].	
R. Balfour (L)	- 9477
J. Parker Smith (U, F T)	- 7960
Lanarkshire (S.) [9990].	
Walter Menzies (L)	- 4816
J. D. Mitchell (C)	- 3541
Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [20,828].	
W. W. Ashley (C)	- 10,131
V. Phillips (L)	- 7078
Lancs. N. (Oxley) [13,393].	
Lord Balcarras (C)	- 6803
E. C. Williams (L)	- 5416
Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [14,342].	
N. W. Helme (L)	- 6524
Col. W. H. Foster (C)	- 5640
Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [9728].	
G. B. Haddock (C)	- 4121
Hon. R. F. Cavendish (L U, F T)	- 3942
Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [15,592].	
Sir J. F. Leese (L)	- 7209
D. Irving (Soc)	- 4852
S. M. Holden (Ind. Lab)	- 619

Lancs. N.E. (Ollithorpe) [21,191].	
D. J. Shackleton (Lab)	- 12,035
B. J. Belton (Ind.)	- 3828
Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [16,832].	
Ald. J. Rutherford (C)	- 7792
F. J. Hindle (L)	- 7767
Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [12,914].	
L. V. Harcourt (L)	- 6881
E. K. Fletcher (C)	- 4662
Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [17,379].	
Dr. G. H. Pollard (L)	- 5841
T. Stuttard (C)	- 5246
Ben Tillet (Soc)	- 3985
Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [16,948].	
J. Hodge (Lab)	- 8566
G. W. Royse (C)	- 4341
Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [10,832].	
E. H. Holden (L)	- 5351
Capt. M. Buller (L U)	- 4245
Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [14,750].	
R. Adkins (L)	- 7018
Lieut. C. Porter (C)	- 5485
Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [20,032].	
F. Cawley (L)	- 10,187
W. T. Hedges (C)	- 6024
Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [13,420].	
T. C. Taylor (L)	- 6719
S. Musgrave (C, F T)	- 5117
Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [24,830].	
H. Nuttall (L)	- 11,131
C. A. Cripps (C)	- 8307
Lancs. S.E. (W. Houghton) [18,226].	
W. T. Wilson (Lab)	- 9262
Lord Stanley (C)	- 6134
Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [21,652].	
Col. T. M. Sandys (C)	- 7821
Dr. A. P. Thomas (L)	- 7481
Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [13,216].	
Col. H. B. H. Blundell (C)	- 3410
S. Walsh (Lab)	- 3046
Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [13,625].	
J. F. L. Brunner (L)	- 7175
D. MacMaster (C)	- 5169
Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [14,125].	
J. R. Seddon (Lab)	- 6434
Col. R. Pilkington (C)	- 5893
Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [12,944].	
Hon. A. Stanley (C)	- 6207
C. V. C. Dawbarn (L)	- 3891
Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [15,583].	
J. M. Astbury (L)	- 6607
E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (C)	- 6367
Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [11,232].	
Col. W. H. Walker (C)	- 5017
Sir J. Swinburne (L)	- 4165
Leeds (Cent.) [8707].	
R. Armitage (L)	- 4188
G. W. Balfour (C)	- 3199
Leeds (E.) [9584].	
J. O'Grady (Lab)	- 4299
H. S. Cautley (C)	- 2208
Leeds (N.) [21,641].	
Rowland Barran (L)	- 9593
J. D. Birchall (C)	- 7108
Leeds (S.) [15,306].	
Sir J. L. Walton, K.C. (L)	- 6200
A. Fox (Lab)	- 4030
Sir H. W. R. Fairfax-Lucy (C)	- 2126

Leeds (W.) [18,530].		Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [11,908].		Londonderry (S.) [8322].	
H. J. Gladstone (L) -	- 9058	Harold J. Reckitt (L) -	5753	J. Gordon (LU) -	- 3845
S. Samuel (C) -	- 6450	Capt. G. S. Smythe (C) -	4027	A. Keightley (Russellite) -	3763
Leicester (2) [25,222].		On the retirement of Mr. Reckitt (polling Feb. 26th, 1907):		Longford Co. (N.) [3741].	
H. Broadhurst (L) -	14,745	Sir Berkeley Sheffield (C) -	5389	J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.	
J. R. Macdonald (Lab) -	14,685	Capt. Hon. F. Guest (L) -	5273	Longford Co. (S.) [3747].	
Sir J. F. L. Rolleston (C) -	7504	C gain.		Hon. E. Blake (N) unopp.	
On the retirement of Mr. Broadhurst (polling March 30th, 1906):		Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horn-castle) [9852].		On the resignation of Hon. E. Blake, Mr. John Philips (N) was returned unopposed (Sept 6th, 1907).	
Franklin Thomasson (L) -	10,766	Lord Willoughby-de-Eresby (C) -	- 4250	Louth Co. (N.) [5608].	
Sir J. F. L. Rolleston (C) -	7206	A. Adams (L) -	- 4100	T. M. Healy (N) unopp.	
Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [13,323].		Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsboro') [12,378].		Louth Co. (S.) [5024].	
Sir C. B. M'Laren, Bart. (L) -	- 7678	Major Leslie Renton (L) -	5922	J. Nolan (N) unopp.	
A. Stoneham (C) -	- 3627	C. A. Moreing (C) -	5071	Maidstone [5869].	
Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [17,400].		Linlithgowshire [10,491].		Lord Castlereagh (C) -	- 2841
R. C. Lehmann (L) -	- 8380	Alex. Ure, K.C. (L) -	5882	Sir Francis Evans (L) -	2709
C. H. Dixon (C) -	- 6382	P. Rose-Innes (C) -	2761	Manchester (E.) [12,795].	
Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [13,144].		Liverpool (Abercromby) [7390].		T. G. Horridge (L) -	- 6403
M. Levy (L) -	- 6803	Major T. E. B. Seely (L) -	2033	A. J. Balfour (C) -	- 4423
W. B. Du Pre (C) -	- 5023	W. F. Lawrence (C) -	2734	Manchester (N.) [10,576].	
Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [16,206].		Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [9627].		C. E. Schwann (L) -	- 5716
H. de R. Walker (L) -	- 7800	Austin Taylor (U F T) unopp.		H. Sowler (C) -	- 3262
Sir A. G. Hazlerigg (C) -	6033	Liverpool (Everton) [10,095].		Manchester (N.E.) [9793].	
Leith Group [17,058].		J. S. Harwood-Banner (C) -	3949	J. R. Clynes (Lab) -	- 5386
R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) -	7677	W. Hanbury-Aggs (L) -	2884	Sir J. Fergusson (C) -	2954
F. T. Cooper, K.C. (U) -	4865	Liverpool (Exchange) [5871].		Manchester (N.W.) [11,626].	
Leitrim (N.) [6259].		R. R. Cherry, K.C. (L) -	2291	Winston S. Churchill (L) -	5639
P. A. McHugh (N) unopp.		C. McArthur (L U) -	2170	W. Joynson-Hicks (C) -	4398
On Mr. McHugh deciding to sit for N. Sligo, for which he was also elected, Mr. Dolan (N) was (Feb. 28th, 1906) returned unopposed.		Liverpool (Kirkdale) [10,529].		Manchester (S.) [14,384].	
Leitrim (S.) [5925].		D. MacIver (C) -	- 3749	A. A. Haworth (L) -	- 8009
T. Smith (N) unopp.		J. Conley (Lab.) -	- 3157	L. E. Smith (C) -	- 3770
Lewisham [23,402].		On the death of Mr. MacIver (polling Sept. 27th, 1907):		Manchester (S.W.) [8573].	
Major E. F. Coates (C) -	9689	C. McArthur (C) -	- 4000	G. D. Kelley (Lab) -	- 4101
F. W. Aveling (L) -	8006	J. Hill (Lab & Soc) -	- 3330	W. J. Galloway (C) -	- 2875
Limerick City [4417].		Liverpool (Scotland) [5745].		Marylebone (E.) [6848].	
M. Joyce (N) unopp.		T. P. O'Connor (N) -	- 2808	Lord R. Cecil, K.C. (C) -	- 2827
Limerick Co. (E.) [7473].		A. A. Tobin, K.C. (C) -	- 1117	A. M. L. Langdon, K.C. (L) -	2167
W. London (N) unopp.		Liverpool (Walter) [15,459].		Marylebone (W.) [8799].	
Limerick Co. (W.) [7399].		F. E. Smith (C) -	- 5862	Sir S. E. Scott (C) -	- 3446
P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) unopp.		E. G. Jellicoe (L) -	- 5153	Sir H. H. Johnston (L) -	2791
Lincoln [10,642].		Liverpool (W. Derby) [11,877].		Mayo Co. (E.) [7898].	
C. H. Roberts (L) -	- 5110	Mr. W. W. Rutherford (C) -	5447	J. Dillon (N) unopp.	
C. H. Seely (L U, F T) -	- 3718	Mr. R. D. Holt (L) -	- 3600	Mayo Co. (N.) [6961].	
H. P. Croft (T R) -	- 1163	Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [8530].		C. O'Kelly (N) unopp.	
Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [14,595].		R. P. Houston (C) -	- 3373	Mayo Co. (S.) [7878].	
H. R. Mansfield (L) -	- 5800	J. Sexton (Lab) -	- 2592	J. O'Donnell (N) unopp.	
E. M. Pollock (L U) -	- 4180	London City (2) [31,160].		Mayo Co. (W.) [8562].	
Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [10,189].		Sir E. Clarke, K.C. (C) -	16,019	Dr. R. Ambrose (N) unopp.	
Arnold Lupton (L) -	- 4355	Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs (C) -	15,619	Meath Co. (N.) [5552].	
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (C) -	4062	F. O. Schuster (L) -	- 5373	P. White (N) unopp.	
Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [9846].		Sir J. West Ridgeway (L) -	5064	Meath Co. (S.) [5657].	
Lord J. Joicey-Cecil (C) -	4559	On the resignation of Mr. Gibbs (polling Feb. 27th, 1906):		D. Sheehy (N) unopp.	
F. P. Rawson (L) -	- 4018	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (C) -	15,474	Merionethshire [9724].	
Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,017].		T. Gibson Bowles (U F T) -	4134	A. O. Williams (L) unopp.	
R. W. Perks (L) -	- 4551	On the resignation of Sir E. Clarke, Sir Frederick Banbury (C) was (June 15th, 1906) returned unopposed.		Merthyr Tydvil (2) [21,633].	
T. C. Platt (C) -	- 3572	London University [5440].		D. A. Thomas (L) -	- 13971
		Sir P. Magnus (L U, F T) -	1840	J. Keir Hardie (Lab) -	- 10187
		Sir M. Foster (L) -	- 1816	H. Radcliffe (L) -	- 7776
		Londonderry (City) [5318].		Middlesbrough [20,938].	
		Marquis of Hamilton (C) unopp.		J. H. Wilson (Lab) -	- 9251
		Londonderry (N.) [9568].		Col. S. A. Sadler (C) -	- 6870
		H. T. Barrie (C) -	- 4806	G. Lansbury (Soc) -	- 1380
		A. White (N) -	- 2699	Middlesex (Brentford) [18,177].	
				V. H. Rutherford (L) -	- 6506
				James Bigwood (C) -	- 6053
				Middlesex (Ealing) [22,601].	
				H. Nield (C) -	- 8861
				A. H. Hutton (L) -	- 6988

Middlesex (Enfield) [25,679].	Newry [2050].	Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw)
J. Branch (L) - - - 9790	J. J. Mooney (N) - - - 802	[11,454].
Col. H. F. Bowles (C) - - 7674	P. G. H. Carvill (N) - - 735	F. Newnes (L) - - - 5365
Middlesex (Harrow) [30,409].	Norfolk (E.) [11,346].	Sir F. G. Milner (C) - - 4834
J. Gibb (L) - - - 11,393	R. J. Price (L) - - - 5631	Nottinghamshire (Mansfield)
Hon. W. R. W. Peel (C) - 10,977	R. F. Boileau (C) - - 3435	[18,679].
Middlesex (Hornsey) [22,120].	Norfolk (Mid) [9714].	A. B. Markham (L) unopp.
Capt. C. B. Balfour (C) - 8859	Lord Wodehouse (L) - - 4197	Nottinghamshire (Newark)
C. W. Tomkinson (L) - - 7289	W. L. Boyle (C) - - - 4170	[11,150].
On the resignation of Capt. Balfour, Lord Ronaldshay (C) was returned unopposed (June 5th, 1907).	Norfolk (N.) [10,899].	J. R. Starkey (C) - - - 4772
Middlesex (Tottenham) [27,001].	Sir W. B. Gurdon (L) - - 5155	A. M. Mandeville (L) - - 4444
Percy Alden (L & Lab) - 9959	F. T. S. Rippingall (C) - 3628	Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe)
H. W. Chatterton (C) - - 7009	Norfolk (N.W.) [11,284].	[18,226].
Middlesex (Uxbridge) [16,463].	G. White (L) - - - 5772	J. E. Ellis (L) - - - 9094
Sir F. Dixon-Hartland (C) - 6429	W. J. Lancaster (C) - - 2972	H. F. Wyatt (C) - - - 5460
S. J. Pocock (L) - - - 6284	Norfolk (S.) [9680].	Oldham (2) [33,323].
Middlethion [15,993].	Arthur W. Soames (L) - - 4677	A. Emmott (L) - - - 17,397
Lord Dalmeny (L) - - - 8348	Sir E. Mann (C) - - - 3519	J. A. Bright (L) - - - 16,672
Frank T. Usher (C) - - - 5131	Norfolk (S.W.) [8928].	C. B. Crisp (C) - - - 11,989
Monaghan Co. (N.) [6324].	R. Winfrey (L) - - - 4416	E. R. Hartley (C) - - - 11,391
P. O'Hara (N) unopp.	Sir T. L. Hare, Bart. (C) - 3513	Orkney and Shetland [7601].
On the resignation of P. O'Hara, J. C. R. Lardner (N) was returned unopposed (June 20th, 1907).	Northampton (2) [12,047].	J. Cathcart Watson (L) - - 3837
Monaghan Co. (S.) [6575].	H. W. Paul (L) - - - 4479	C. J. Dunlop (LU) - - - 1021
J. McKean (N) unopp.	J. G. Shipman (L) - - - 4244	Oxford [8782].
Monmouth (Dist.) [11,987].	R. R. B. Orlebar (C) - - 4073	Viscount Valentia (C) - - 3910
L. Haslam (L) - - - 4531	F. G. Barnes (C) - - - 4000	G. Whale (L) - - - 3810
E. E. Micholls (C) - - - 3939	J. Williams (Soc) - - - 2544	Oxford University (2) [6582].
J. Winstone (Lab) - - - 1678	J. Gribble (Soc) - - - 2366	Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot (C) unopp.
Monmouthshire (N.) [13,871].	Northamptonshire (E.) [16,969].	Sir W. R. Anson (L U) unopp.
R. McKenna (L) - - - 7730	F. A. Channing (L) - - - 9017	Oxfordshire (Banbury) [7779].
Rear-Admiral Sir C. Campbell (C) - - - 3155	Sir A. de C. Brooke (C) - 5414	Hon. E. Fiennes (L) - - 3992
R. McKenna resigned and was returned unopposed (Feb. 9th, 1907).	Northamptonshire (Mid) [13,684].	Viscount Villiers (C) - - 2796
Monmouthshire (S.) [16,511].	H. Manfield (L) - - - 6307	Oxfordshire (Henley) [10,053].
Col. Ivor Herbert (L) - - 7503	R. F. Peel (C) - - - 5067	P. Morrell (L) - - - 4562
Lieut.-Col. C. C. E. Morgan (C) - - - 6216	Northamptonshire (N.) [10,683].	Sir R. T. Hermon-Hodge (C) - - - 4050
Monmouthshire (W.) [17,468].	G. Nicholls (Lab) - - - 4880	Oxfordshire (Woodstock) [10,084].
T. Richards (L & Lab) unopp.	S. G. Stopford-Sackville (C) 4195	E. N. Bennett (L) - - - 4585
Montgomery (Dist.) [3317].	Northamptonshire (S.) [9138].	G. H. Morrell (C) - - - 4144
D. Rees (L) - - - 1541	T. N. A. Grove (L) - - - 4136	Paddington (N.) [11,552].
Lt.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones (C) 1458	Hon. C. D. Pennant (C) - 3814	L. G. Chiozza Money (L) - 3825
Montgomeryshire [7963].	Northumberland (Berwick) [9423].	A. Strauss (L U) - - - 2419
D. Davies (L) unopposed.	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) - 5102	Sir H. Burdett (Ind C) - - 817
Montrose District [8373].	T. H. W. Inskip (C) - - 2862	Paddington (S.) [6508].
Rt. Hon. J. Morley (L) - - 4476	Northumberland (Hexham)	Sir G. Fardell (C) - - - 2919
Col. Sprot (C) - - - 1922	[11,116].	C. W. Milne (L) - - - 1502
Morpeth [9483].	W. C. B. Beaumont (L) - - 5632	Paisley [12,037].
F. Burt (L & Lab) - - - 5513	Major S. Clayton (C) - - 3547	J. McCallum (L) - - - 5664
J. A. Coats (C) - - - 1919	On the succession of Mr. Beaumont to the Peerage (polling March 18th, 1907):	J. A. D. McKean (C) - - 2594
Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [37,417].	R. D. Holt (L) - - - 5401	R. Smillie (Lab) - - - 2482
W. Hudson (Lab) - - - 18,809	Col. C. L. Bates (C) - - 4244	Peebles and Selkirk [3861].
J. Cairns (L) - - - 18,423	Northumberland (Tyneside)	Hon. A. W. O. Murray,
W. R. Plummer (C) - - 11,942	[23,769].	Master of Elibank (L) - 195 5
J. Renwick (C) - - - 11,223	J. M. Robertson (L) - - 11,496	Sir W. Thornburn (L U) - - 154
Newcastle-under-Lyme [9653].	J. Knott (C) - - - 6885	Pembroke and Haverfordwest
C. Wedgwood (L) - - - 5155	Northumberland (Wansbeck)	[7186].
Sir A. S. Haslam (L U) - - 2948	[17,650].	O. C. Philipps (L) - - - 3576
Newington (Walthow) [8915].	C. Fenwick (L and Lab) 10,386	Sir R. Pole-Carew (C) - - 2527
J. O'Donnell (L) - - - 3187	W. Riddell (C) - - - 3210	Pembrokeshire [11,267].
Sir J. Bailey (C) - - - 2418	Norwich (2) [20,903].	J. Wynford Philipps (L) - 5886
Newington (W.) [10,078].	G. H. Roberts (Lab.) - - 11,059	John Lort-Williams (C) - 2606
Capt. C. W. Norton (L) - - 4446	L. J. Tillet (L) - - - 10,972	Penryn (see Falmouth).
E. Bellifios (C) - - - 2425	E. E. Wild (C) - - - 7460	Perth [5419].
Capt. Norton was returned unopposed (Feb. 1906) on his appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury.	Nottingham (E.) [12,588].	R. Wallace (L) - - - 2875
	Sir H. T. S. Cotton (L) - - 6020	S. Chapman (C) - - - 1867
	E. Bond (C) - - - 4290	On the appointment of Mr. Wallace as Chairman County of London Sessions, Sir Robert Pullar (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 12th, 1907).
	Nottingham (S.) [13,848].	
	A. Richardson (Lab) - - - 6314	
	Lord H. C. Bentinck (C) - 5514	
	Nottingham (W.) [16,533].	
	J. H. Yoxall (L) - - - 8107	
	W. L. P. Rowley (L U) - 5262	

Perthshire (E.) [7934]. T. R. Buchanan (L.) - - - 3738 Marquis of Tullibardine (C) 2648	St. Andrews (Dist.) [3294]. Maj. Anstruther-Gray (C) - 1495 Capt. E. C. Ellice (L) - 1472	Shropshire (Newport) [10,910]. Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney (C) 4848 F. Neilson (L) - - - 4682
Perthshire (W.) [8502]. D. C. Erskine (L) - - - 3890 J. Stroyan (L U) - - - 3087	St. George's (Hanover Square) [9901]. Col. the Hon E. H. Legge (C) - - - 4264 M. C. Mallik (L) - - - 2101 On the resignation of Col. Legge, Mr. Alfred Lyttelton was (June 16th, 1906) returned unopposed.	Shropshire (Oswestry) [10,448]. W. C. Bridgman (C, T R) - 5011 A. H. Bright (L) - - - 4508
Peterborough [6098]. G. Greenwood (Lab) - - - 3326 Sir R. Purvis (L U) - - - 2167	St. Helens [12,596]. T. Glover (Lab) - - - 6088 Sir H. Seton-Karr (C) - 4647	Shropshire (Wellington) [8847]. C. S. Henry (L) - - - 4806 H. A. Harnsworth (L U) - 3114
Plymouth (2) [18,290]. T. W. Dobson (L) - - - 9021 C. E. Mallet (L) - - - 8914 H. E. Duke (C) - - - 6547 H. G. Smith (C) - - - 6234	St. Pancras (E.) [10,056]. H. C. Lea (L) - - - 4208 Sir T. Wrightson (C) - - 2327	Sligo Co. (N.) [8073]. P. A. McHugh (N) unopp. Sligo Co. (S.) [7133]. J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.
Pontefract [3318]. T. W. Nussey (L) - - - 1837 Col. C. E. Yate (C) - - - 1030	St. Pancras (N.) [9822]. W. H. Dickinson (L) - - 4094 E. R. P. Moon (C) - - - 2643	Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,536]. H. G. Montgomery (L) - 4422 R. A. Sanders (C) - - - 4405
Portsmouth (2) [31,329]. T. A. Bramsdon (L) - - 10,500 Sir J. Baker (L) - - - 10,236 W. Sanders (Lab) - - - 8,172 Major E. H. Hills (C) - - 7,970 A. W. Whitelaw (C) - - 7,752 T. F. Jane (Naval) - - - 1,859	St. Pancras (S.) [5935]. P. W. Wilson (L) - - - 2109 Major H. M. Jessel (L U) - 2048	Somerset (E.) [9679]. J. W. H. Thompson (L) - 4553 B. G. Falle (C) - - - 3890
Preston (2) [19,060]. J. P. MacPherson (Lab) - 10,181 H. Cox (L) - - - 8,538 R. Kerr (C) - - - 7,303 Sir W. E. M. Tomlinson (C) - - - 6,856	St. Pancras (W.) [8428]. Sir W. J. Collins (L) - - 3230 H. R. Graham (C) - - - 2545	Somerset (Frome) [12,761]. J. E. Barlow (L) - - - 6297 C. T. Foxcroft (C) - - - 4552
Queen's Co. (Leix) [4703]. H. A. Meehan (N) unopp.	Salford (N.) [9629]. W. P. Byles (L) - - - 4915 F. Platt-Higgins (C) - - 3728	Somerset (N.) [12,784]. W. H. Bateman Hope (L) - 6626 W. J. P. Mason (C) - - - 4380
Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4720]. W. P. Delany (N) unopp.	Salford (S.) [8727]. H. Belloc (L) - - - 4230 J. G. Groves (C) - - - 3378	Somerset (S.) [9836]. Sir E. Strachey (L) - - - 5164 B. Portman (C) - - - 3247
Radnorshire [5480]. Frank Edwards (L) - - - 2186 C. V. Llewellyn (C) - - - 2011	Salford (W.) [14,223]. G. W. Agnew (L) - - - 7329 Sir Lees Knowles (C) - 5119	Somerset (Wells) [12,139]. T. B. Silcock (L) - - - 5146 R. E. Dickinson (C) - - 4761
Reading [11,080]. Rufus D. Isaacs (L) - - 5407 G. H. Johnstone (C) - - 4710	Salisbury [3435]. E. P. Tennant (L) - - - 1646 Sir W. Palmer (C) - - - 1605	Southampton (2) [18,205]. Lt.-Col. J. Phillips (L) - 7032 W. D. Ward (L) - - - 6255 T. Chamberlayne (L U) - 5754 J. Aird (C) - - - 5535 H. Quelch (Soc) - - - 2146
Renfrewshire (E.) [17,718]. R. Laidlaw (L) - - - 6896 Sir M. H. Shaw-Stewart (C) 6801	Searboro' [6245]. W. Russell Rea (L) - - - 3128 C. E. Hunter (C) - - - 2619	South Shields [18,319]. Sir W. S. Robson (L) - - 9717 A. R. Chamberlayne (C) - 3431
Renfrewshire (W.) [12,366]. Sir T. Glen-Coats (L) - - 5858 J. C. Cunninghame (U) - - 4490	Sheffield (Attercliffe) [15,969]. J. B. Langley (L) - - - 6523 A. M. Wilson (C) - - - 5736	Southwark (Bermondsey) [12,807]. Dr. G. Cooper (L) - - - 4775 H. J. C. Cust (C) - - - 3016
Rochdale [14,189]. A. G. C. Harvey (L) - - 5912 C. M. Royds (C) - - - 4449 S. G. Hobson (Soc) - - - 2506	Sheffield (Brightside) [12,325]. J. T. Walters (L) - - - 5409 J. F. Hope (C) - - - 4408	Southwark (Rotherhithe) [10,780]. H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) - 4192 J. C. Macdonald (C) - - 2821
Rochester [5732]. E. H. Lamb (L) - - - 2967 C. Tuff (C) - - - 2374	Sheffield (Cent.) [8991]. Sir H. Vincent (C) - - - 4217 S. Udah (L) - - - 3290	Southwark (W.) [8362]. R. K. Causton (L) - - - 3057 A. C. Salter, K.C. (C) - 2592
Rosecommon (N.) [8725]. J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.	Sheffield (Ecclesall) [13,171]. S. Roberts (C) - - - 5856 R. C. Lambert (L) - - - 5392	Stafford [3846]. C. E. Shaw (L) - - - 1947 S. R. C. Bosanquet - - - 1636
Rosecommon (S.) [8816]. J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.	Sheffield (Hallam) [13,240]. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (C) - 5546 A. Grant (L) - - - 5465	Staffordshire (Burton) [11,635]. R. F. Ratcliff (L U) - - 5613 Capt. F. Vane (L) - - - 4572
Ross and Cromarty [8140]. J. G. Weir (L) - - - 3883 J. C. Watt (C) - - - 1773	Shoreditch (Haggerston) [8540]. W. R. Cremer (L) - - - 2772 Hon. R. C. E. Guinness (C) 2371	Staffordshire (Handsworth) [26,879]. Maj. E. C. Meysey-Thompson (L U) - - - 13,407 H. S. Leon (L) - - - 8036
Roxburghshire [5924]. Sir J. Jardine (L) - - - 2829 Sir R. J. Waldie-Griffith (C) - - - 2514	Shoreditch (Hoxton) [9342]. Hon. C. G. Hay (C) - - - 3489 H. Ward (L) - - - 2753	Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [13,818]. H. S. Staveley-Hill (C) - 6311 Hon. F. Guest (L) - - - 5470
Rutlandshire [4083]. G. H. Finch (C) - - - 2047 W. H. Pearson (L) - - - 1564 On the death of Mr. Finch (polling June 11th, 1907): John Gretton (C) - - - 2213 W. F. H. Lyon (L) - - - 1362	Shrewsbury [4790]. Sir C. L. Hill (C) - - - 2395 E. G. Hemmerde (L) - - 1955	Staffordshire (Leek) [11,619]. R. Pearce (L) - - - 5749 C. Bill (C) - - - 4275
	Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,584]. Rowland Hunt (L U) - - 4978 F. Horne (L) - - - 4218	

Staffordshire (Lichfield) [10,299].
 F. C. Warner (L) - - - 5421
 Hon. R. V. Grosvenor (L U) 2991
Staffordshire (N.W.) [15,738].
 A. Billson (L) - - - 7667
 Sir J. Heath (C) - - - 5557
 On the death of Sir A. Billson
 polling July 31st, 1907 :
 A. Stanley (L Lab) - - - 7396
 T. W. Twyford (C) - - - 5047
Staffordshire (W.) [11,548].
 I. D. McLaren (L) - - - 5586
 Sir A. Henderson (L U) - 4708
Stalybridge [7841].
 F. Cheetham (L) - - - 5836
 J. Travis-Clegg (C) - - - 3382
Stirling Burghs [7473].
 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman
 (L) unopp.
Stirlingshire [18,852].
 J. Mackenzie Smeaton (L) 9475
 Marquis of Graham (U) - 5806
Stockport (2) [12,802].
 J. Wardle (Lab) - - - 7299
 J. Duckworth (L) - - - 6544
 J. Barnston (C) - - - 4591
 Hon. H. O'Neill - - - 4058
Stockton [12,944].
 Sir R. Ropner (C) - - - 5330
 S. F. Mendi (L) - - - 3675
 F. Rose (Lab) - - - 2710
Stoke-upon-Trent [14,338].
 J. Ward (Lab) - - - 7660
 J. H. Coghill (L U) - - - 4288
Strand [8042].
 Hon. W. F. D. Smith (C) - 3935
 W. Lawrence (L) - - - 1854
Suffolk N.E. or Eye [10,454].
 F. S. Stevenson (L), unopp.
 On the resignation of Mr.
 Stevenson (polling April 6th,
 1906) :
 W. Harold Pearson (L) - 4568
 Lord Graham (C) - - - 4371
Suffolk (Lowestoft) [14,290].
 E. Beauchamp (L) - - - 6510
 Col. F. A. Lucas (C) - - - 4905
Suffolk (Stowmarket) [10,950].
 G. A. Hardy (L) - - - 4801
 Hon. W. E. Guinness (C) - 4588
Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,190].
 W. C. Heaton-Armstrong
 (L) - - - 4201
 Sir W. C. Quilter (L U) - 4065
Suffolk (Woodbridge) [12,684].
 R. L. Everett (L) - - - 5527
 E. G. Pretymann (C) - - - 5348
Sunderland (2) [28,762].
 J. Stuart (L) - - - 13,620
 J. Summerbell (Lab) - 13,430
 D. H. Haggie (C) - - - 7879
 J. S. G. Pemberton (U.F.T.) 7244
Surrey N.W. (Ohtsey) [15,946].
 F. J. Marnham (L) - - - 6365
 Lord Bingham (C) - - - 6266
Surrey Mid (Epsom) [16,938].
 W. Keswick (C) - - - 7316
 A. W. Aston (L) - - - 6221
Surrey (Guildford) [15,120].
 W. H. Cowan (L) - - - 6430
 Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick (C) 5630

Surrey (Kingston) [18,488].
 G. Cave, K.C. (C) - - - 7656
 R. Whyte (L) - - - 6637
Surrey (Reigate) [14,709].
 H. C. Brodie (L) - - - 6067
 Lt.-Col. R. H. Rawson (C) 5848
Surrey (Wimbledon) [23,702].
 C. Eric Hambro (C) - - - 9523
 St. G. Lane Fox-Pitt - 7409
 On the resignation of Mr.
 Hambro (polling May 14th, 1907) :
 Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (C) 10,263
 Hon. Bertrand Russell
 (Wom. Suff.) - - - 3299
Sussex (Chichester) [11,440].
 Lord E. Talbot (C) - - - 5197
 J. E. Allen (L) - - - 4174
Sussex (Eastbourne) [13,402].
 H. Beaumont (L) - - - 5933
 Sir L. Hogg (C) - - - 5303
Sussex (E. Grinstead) [11,167].
 C. H. Corbett (L) - - - 4793
 E. M. Crookshank (C) - 4531
Sussex N.W. (Horsham) [10,925].
 Viscount Turnour (C) - - 4903
 L. R. Erskine (L) - - - 4286
 Viscount Turnour succeeded
 as Earl Winterton, Sept. 5th,
 1907, but as an Irish Peer re-
 tained his seat in Commons.
Sussex (Lewes) [16,133].
 Sir H. Aubrey-Fletcher (C) 7172
 H. Morrison (L) - - - 5458
Sussex (Rye) [13,404].
 G. L. Courthope (C) - - - 6122
 Dr. C. F. Hutchinson (L) - 4964
Sutherlandshire [2817].
 A. C. Morton (L) - - - 1383
 F. S. Leveson-Gower (L U) 933
Swansea (Dist.) [23,288].
 D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.
Swansea (Town) [11,101].
 Sir G. Newnes (L) - - - 5535
 Col. J. R. Wright (C) - - 4081
Taunton [3736].
 Sir E. Boyle (C) - - - 1842
 A. Ponsonby (L) - - - 1503
Tipperary (E.) [5312].
 J. T. Condon (N) unopp.
Tipperary (Mid) [5944].
 K. O'Brien (N) unopp.
Tipperary (N.) [5578].
 M. Hogan (N) unopp.
Tipperary (S.) [5043].
 J. Cullinan (N) unopp.
Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley)
 [12,608].
 G. S. Brooke (L) - - - 4596
 A. P. du Cros (C) - - - 3974
Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)
 [6954].
 W. Pearce (L) - - - 2981
 Sir H. S. Samuel (C) - - 2007
Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5929].
 B. S. Straus (L) - - - 2295
 Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (C) 2169
Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [11,548].
 S. C. Buxton (L) - - - 4546
 G. O. Borwick (C) - - - 2235
**Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-
 the-East)** [3884].
 W. W. Benn (L) - - - 1685
 H. H. Wells (C) - - - 1064

Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [5621].
 Sir W. Evans Gordon (C) - 2490
 D. Stokes (L) - - - 1853
 On the resignation of Sir
 W. Evans Gordon (polling May
 10th, 1907) :
 F. Leverton Harris (C) - 2299
 B. Cooper (L Lab.) - - - 1350
Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel)
 [4408].
 S. M. Samuel (L) - - - 1925
 D. H. Kyd (C) - - - 1569
Tynemouth [9421].
 H. J. Craig (L) - - - 4286
 F. Harris (C, T R) - - - 3522
Tyrone (E.) [6366].
 P. C. Doogan (N) - - - 3053
 M. McCaw (C) - - - 3022
 On the death of Mr. P. C.
 Doogan (polling July 26th, 1906) :
 T. M. Kettle (N) - - - 3029
 W. J. MacCaw (U) - - - 3000
Tyrone (Mid) [6669].
 G. Murnaghan (N) unopp.
Tyrone (N.) [6230].
 Serjt. W. H. Dodd, K.C. (L) 2966
 D. S. Henry, K.C. (L U) - 2957
 On the accession to the Bench
 of Serjeant Dodd (polling March
 8th, 1907) :
 Redmond Barry, K.C. (L) 3013
 Denis Henry, K.C. (C) - 3006
Tyrone (S.) [5982].
 T. W. Russell (L) - - - 2954
 A. L. Horner, K.C. (C) - 2671
Wakefield [6361].
 E. Allen Brotherton (C) - 2285
 S. Coit (Lab) - - - 2068
 T. Snape (L) - - - 1247
Walsall [14,380].
 Major E. M. Dunn (L) - 7092
 B. Bagshawe (C) - - - 5893
Wandsworth [34,461].
 Sir H. Kimber (C) - - - 12,433
 A. E. Reed (L) - - - 11,888
Warrington [10,629].
 A. H. Crosfield (L) - - - 5599
 R. Pierpoint (C) - - - 4099
Warwick and Leamington [6465].
 T. H. D. Berridge (L) - 3011
 Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton (U) 2802
Warwickshire (Nuneaton)
 [15,658].
 W. Johnson (Lab) - - - 7677
 F. A. Newdigate (C) - - - 5849
Warwickshire (Rugby) [11,827].
 J. Corrie Grant (L) - - - 5181
 A. D. Steel-Maitland (C) - 4907
**Warwickshire (Stratford-on-
 Avon)** [10,429].
 Capt. Kincaid Smith (L) - 4321
 P. S. Foster (C) - - - 4173
Warwickshire (Tamworth)
 [16,192].
 Sir P. A. Muntz (C) - - - 7561
 J. S. Keay (L) - - - 4842
Waterford (City) [3345].
 J. Redmond (N) unopp.
Waterford Co. (E.) [4016].
 P. J. Power (N) unopp.
Waterford Co. (W.) [4386].
 J. J. Shee (N) unopp.

Wednesbury [12,733].		Windsor [3316].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgold-cross) [17,227].	
C. G. Hyde (L) -	6150	J. F. Mason (C) -	1504	J. C. Rickett (L) -	8482
A. F. Hyde (C) -	5206	Capt. C. Bigham (L) -	1376	G. C. H. Wheler (C) -	4358
West Bromwich [10,829].		Wolverhampton (E.) [9958].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [12,911].	
Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) -	5475	Sir H. H. Fowler (L) -	5610	J. H. Duncan (L) -	6307
Lord Lewisham (C) -	4259	L. S. Amery (L U) -	2745	W. Thompson (C) -	4658
West Ham (N.) [15,138].		Wolverhampton (S.) [9972].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [15,295].	
C. F. G. Masterman (L) -	6838	H. Norman (L) -	4823	G. Whiteley (L) -	7043
E. Gray (C) -	5094	Major H. Villiers (L U) -	4137	Lt.-Col. C. Ford (L U) -	3541
West Ham (S.) [23,029].		Wolverhampton (W.) [12,893].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [12,803].	
W. Thorne (Lab.) -	10,210	T. T. Richards (Lab.) -	5756	H. F. B. Lynch (L) -	5645
Sir J. G. Nutting (C) -	4973	Sir A. Hickman (C) -	5588	Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton (C) -	5332
Westmeath (N.) [5345].		Woolwich [20,330].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spenn Valley) [11,359].	
L. Ginnell (N) unopp.		W. Crooks (Lab.) -	9026	T. P. Whittaker (L) -	5956
Westmeath (S.) [5958].		Major W. A. Adams (C) -	6914	R. Johnson (C) -	3092
D. Sullivan (N) unopp.		Worcester [8549].		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [13,799].	
On the death of D. Sullivan,		G. H. Williamson (C) -	3881	C. P. Trevelyan (L) -	7609
Sir W. Nugent was (April 13th,		H. D. Harben (L) -	3752	Sir T. H. Brooke-Hitching (U) -	3962
1907) returned unopposed.		Worcestershire (W. or Bewdley) [10,360].		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [12,935].	
Westminster [7902].		A. Baldwin (C) -	5912	J. Brigg (L) -	5322
W. Burdett-Coutts (L) -	3167	G. R. Benson (L) -	2718	W. M. Ackworth (C) -	3229
Capt. C. V. C. Hobart (L) -	2054	Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich) [11,240].		W. T. Newlove (Lab.) -	3102
Westmorland (Appleby) [6619].		Cecil B. Harmsworth (L) -	5165	Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [16,334].	
Leif Jones (L) -	2894	Capt. E. Knight (C) -	4611	P. Illingworth (L) unopp.	
Lord Kerry (C) -	2891	Worcestershire (E.) [10,878].		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [13,031].	
Westmorland (Kendal) [6650].		J. Austen Chamberlain (L U) -	10129	W. Clough (L) -	5834
D. Stewart-Smith (L) -	2809	J. Morgan (L) -	5763	R. F. Roundell (L U) -	5601
Major J. F. Bagot (C) -	2647	Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [9957].		Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [12,543].	
Wexford (N.) [8773].		Col. C. W. Long (C) -	4385	J. S. Higham (L) -	6482
Sir T. H. G. Esmonde (N) unopp.		Major A. W. Biggs (L) -	4293	S. Hinchcliffe (C) -	4034
Wexford (S.) [8632].		Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [16,326].		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [10,499].	
P. Ffrench (N) unopp.		J. W. Wilson (L) -	6908	J. Walton (L) unopp.	
Whitehaven [2974].		W. R. Campion (L U) -	6429	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Golne Valley) [11,771].	
W. J. D. Burnyeat (L) -	1507	York City (2) [13,733].		Sir J. B. Kitson (L) unopp.	
J. Robertson-Walker (C) -	1194	Hamar Greenwood (L) -	6413	On the elevation of Sir J. B. Kitson to the Peerage (polling July 18th, 1907):	
Wick (Burghs) [2837].		G. D. Faber (C) -	6108	Victor Grayson (Soc) -	3648
Sir A. Bignold (C) -	1362	J. G. Butcher (C) -	6094	Philip Bright (L) -	3495
W. Thomson -	1266	G. H. Stuart (Lab) -	4573	G. C. H. Wheler (C) -	3227
Wicklow (E.) [4991].		Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [10,323].		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [19,178].	
D. J. Cogan (N) unopp.		Luke White (L) -	5236	C. N. Nicholson (L) -	9315
On the resignation of D. J. Cogan, J. Muldoon was (July 29th, 1907) returned unopposed.		Lord Garnock (C) -	3634	Sir F. W. Fison (C) -	5046
Wicklow (W.) [4380].		Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [10,371].		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire) [18,617].	
J. O'Connor (N) unopp.		A. S. Wilson (C) -	4440	J. Wadsworth (Lab) -	8375
Wigan [8874].		E. J. Wilberforce (L) -	4411	F. A. Kelley (C) -	6807
Sir F. S. Powell (C) -	3573	Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [10,151].		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [12,303].	
T. Smith (Lab.) -	2205	Col. H. B. Harrison -		H. J. Wilson (L) -	6850
Col. W. Wood (L) -	1900	Broadley (C) -	4753	S. G. Jebb (C) -	2677
Wigtownshire [5742].		P. G. R. Benson (L) -	4150	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [15,275].	
Viscount Dalrymple (C) -	2866	Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [13,242].		A. E. Hutton (L) unopp.	
Capt. W. Waring (L) -	2127	Herbert Samuel (L) unopp.		Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [15,609].	
Wiltshire (Chippenham) [8919].		Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [10,563].		Fred Hall (L and Lab) unopp.	
Sir J. Dickson-Poynder (L) -	4937	F. Dyke Acland (L) -	4468	Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [18,770].	
J. R. Randolph (C) -	2971	Earl of Ronaldshay (C) -	4360	Sir W. H. Holland (L) unopp.	
Wiltshire (Cricklade) [14,879].		Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton) [13,052].			
Dr. John Massie (L) -	7294	Viscount Helmsley (C) -	5848		
Arnold Ward (C) -	5716	J. J. Brigg (L) -	5044		
Wiltshire (Devizes) [9146].		Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [11,326].			
F. E. N. Rogers (L) -	4247	Hon. Gervase Beckett (C) -	4780		
Major G. D. White (C) -	3633	Noel E. Buxton (L) -	4709		
Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,218].		Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [10,473].			
J. M. F. Fuller (L) -	5264	G. R. Lane-Fox (U) -	4894		
Lord Dunsany (C) -	3788	J. O. Andrews (L) -	4246		
On Mr. Fuller's appointment as a Junior Lord, he was (Feb. 26th, 1906) returned unopposed.					
Wiltshire (Wilton) [8869].					
Levi L. Morse (L) -	4272				
J. A. Morrison (C) -	3548				
Winchester [3032].					
Hon. G. V. Baring (C) -	1322				
C. A. McCurdy (L) -	1272				

3. POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1868 TO 1907.

In the first years of the Parliament of 1868 only two parties were known to the House of Commons—(1) Conservatives, and (2) Liberals, the latter being subdivided into Whigs and Radicals. Irish members who were not Conservative were classed as Liberal, though they occasionally asserted their independence. The Home Rule movement was started in Dublin by the late Mr. Butt in '70, and soon gained considerable support. At the general election of '74, 56 Home Rulers were returned by Irish constituencies, and in '80 the number rose to 63. After the general election of '86 Mr. Parnell led the Nationalist party numbering in all 86. In the spring of '86 Mr. Gladstone declared himself in favour of Irish Home Rule, but a considerable minority of Liberals, resenting Mr. Gladstone's action, declined to continue their support, and combined with the Conservatives to form that Unionist majority which succeeded in defeating the Home Rule Bill. An appeal to the country followed, and in Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of—

Conservatives	316
Liberals	192
Liberal Unionists	77
Nationalists	85

The Conservatives then carried on the government of the country for six years. The Liberal Unionists, although cordially working with and supporting the Conservative Government, retained their independence, and formed themselves, indeed, into a separate party, with a separate organisation, separate leaders, and separate whips. The only Unionist to take office was Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Goschen, who, at a crisis in the history of Lord Salisbury's Government, accepted the post (which Lord R. Churchill had resigned) of Chancellor of the Exchequer: Attempts were made to compose the difference between the Gladstonians and Unionists, notably at the famous Round Table Conference, but all failed.

The relations between Mr. Gladstone and the Nationalists were, after he had accepted Home Rule, most cordial. The even course of events was, however, naturally disturbed by the decree made in the Divorce Court proceedings instituted against Mr. Parnell. The result of the memorable discussions in "No. 15" was that 4 Nationalists revolted against his leadership, and 30 remained faithful to him as the exponent of a Home Rule scheme more advanced or complete than, according to his declarations, Mr. Gladstone was prepared to propose. Mr. Parnell died in '91, and Mr. John Redmond became the exponent of his policy and the leader of his following.

1892 to 1895.

The General Election in '92 resulted in the return of—

Conservatives	268
Liberals	275
Liberal Unionists	46
Nationalists and Parnellites	81

from the point of view of party combination the Ministerialists found upon the whole little to complain of during the famous and protracted Home Rule Bill session of '93. Contrary to the expectation of some members of the Opposition, the Liberal and Nationalist alliance held together wonderfully well. In 1904 Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Lord Rosebery

succeeded to the Premiership. Mr. Labouchere, however, and a number of Radicals acting with him, strongly objected to the appointment of a peer as Premier, and urged the claims of Sir William Harcourt to the position. On June 21st the Government were defeated on the ammunition question in committee on Army Estimates; and on the 22nd Lord Rosebery resigned, and Lord Salisbury formed an administration. His Cabinet, as ultimately constituted, consisted of no less than nineteen members, of whom fifteen were Conservative. The dissolution of '95 which followed was notable for one thing, in that it marked the disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from Parliamentary life.

1895 to 1900.

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152, instead of a minority of 28. There were—

Conservatives	340
Liberals	177
Liberal Unionists	71
Nationalists and Parnellites	82

Lord Rosebery, the leader of the Liberal party, led the Opposition in the House of Lords, and Sir William Harcourt led the Liberal Opposition in the Commons with especial brilliancy and success in the debates on the Education Bill and the Agricultural Rates Act in '96. On Oct. 6th, '96, in the midst of the agitation arising out of the Armenian atrocities, Lord Rosebery resigned the leadership of the party. Political antagonism was allowed to fall into abeyance during the outburst of patriotic feeling evoked by the Diamond Jubilee in '97. In Dec. '98 Sir William Harcourt resigned the leadership of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and Mr. Morley associated himself with him. Eventually Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was chosen to succeed him, and led the party throughout the '99 session. Lord Kimberley led the Liberals in the House of Lords.

The long-divided Irish Parliamentary Party was reunited at a meeting held in Committee Room No. 16, on Jan. 30th, 1900, when a resolution declaring at an end the divisions in the party, and constituting the members one united party, with Mr. John Redmond as Chairman, was carried.

When the Boer War commenced, in '99, the attitude of the main body of the Liberal Opposition was one of criticism of the method of the negotiations of the Government with the Transvaal, but of hearty support of the measures deemed necessary by the Government for an effective and rapid prosecution of the war. There was a section of the party, however, including Mr. Labouchere, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Mr. Lloyd-George, which denounced the war "as a crime and a blunder committed at the instigation of irresponsible capitalists." The views of this section were represented by the League of Liberals against Aggression and Militarism. In March 1900 the Imperial Liberal Council was formed to represent those who "while adhering to the traditional principles of their party, and being in full sympathy with an advanced policy of social reform on broad and generous lines, are impressed with the duty of maintaining our free, unaggressive and tolerant Empire abroad." The General Election of Oct, 1900 turned almost

solely on the question of war, whether it had been just and inevitable or the reverse, and whether the Government's policy as to the settlement should be upheld. The result of the election was—

Conservatives	354
Liberals	186
Liberal Unionists	68
Nationalists	82

giving the Government a majority of 134, as against their majority of 152 in '95.

1901 to 1903.

During 1901 the differences between the Liberal Imperialists and other Liberals became acute at times, though a general meeting of the party on July 9th, 1901, expressed confidence in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. The Imperial Liberal Council became the Liberal Imperialist League, and Lord Rosebery made his famous **Chesterfield Speech** on Dec. 16th, 1901, outlining a policy of efficiency in regard to the Parliamentary and military machines, advocating legislation in regard to Education, the Housing Question, and Temperance Reform, and, with reference to the war, pronouncing for a receptive attitude as to overtures of peace, and as large and liberal an amnesty as possible when the Boers accepted the arbitrament of the sword and acknowledged that their independence was gone for ever. He said the Liberal party was now free from the Irish alliance, and must "clean its slate." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, at St. James's Hall (Jan. 13th, 1902), that he could find no substantial difference between his own views and those expressed by Lord Rosebery, though he criticised the policy of the "clean slate." The result of further speeches was that Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the *Times* (Feb. 21st), said: "Speaking pontifically within his tabernacle, he (Sir Henry) anathematised my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. It is obvious that our views on the war and its methods are not less discordant. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude." The Liberal League was then formed (Feb. 26th) to promote the policy of the Chesterfield speech, and the Liberal Imperialist League thereupon dissolved.

The chief event of 1902, so far as the Unionist party were concerned, was the resignation of Lord Salisbury on July 11th, after nearly 14 years' tenure of office as Premier, and the acceptance of the post of Prime Minister by Mr. A. J. Balfour on July 12th, after consultation with Mr. Chamberlain, who assured Mr. Balfour of his entire and cordial support. The bye-elections of the year showed some remarkable reductions in the Unionist vote—as, for instance, at North Leeds and Sevenoaks—and this was generally attributed to hostility to the Education Act. The Irish party showed signs of dissension during the year, and some of the members grouped themselves round Mr. Healy.

The Fiscal Question.

The year 1903 (and, though not to the same extent, the year 1904) was completely overshadowed by the Fiscal Question,

The proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain (see p. 165), and more or less endorsed by Mr. Balfour, evoked considerable differences of opinion amongst Ministerialists. Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Viscount Goschen, the Duke of

Devonshire, and Lord George Hamilton expressed strong objections to them. Other members of the Government, however—as, for instance, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Long, and many supporters of the Government, including Mr. Chaplin, Sir Howard Vincent, and others—welcomed the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain. The Liberal party from the first condemned and resisted it.

On Sept. 18th, 1903, the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie, and Lord George Hamilton were announced, and of Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur Elliot (21st), while the Duke of Devonshire followed suit (Oct. 6th). It transpired subsequently that Mr. Chamberlain had written to Mr. Balfour on Sept. 9th in anticipation of the Cabinet meeting, saying that he (Mr. Chamberlain) would resign in order to devote himself to explaining and popularising the cause he had at heart; and that Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton did not know when they resigned of the existence of the above letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which was not communicated to the Cabinet at its meeting on Sept. 14th.

In May 1904, after correspondence between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain about the position of the Liberal Unionist Association in regard to the Fiscal Question (see p. 200 of the 1905 ANNUAL), formal resolutions were carried for the reconstitution of the Liberal Unionist Council on the basis of a fuller popular representation of the party, and the adoption of new rules which, the Duke pointed out, would "create a new political organisation," not merely to oppose Home Rule, but to take such a line as it might think fit upon any political questions that may be raised." The new Council, on July 14th, 1904, carried the following resolution: "That this Council, believing that the time has come for a complete reform of our fiscal system, approves of the demand made by the Prime Minister for increased powers to deal with hostile tariffs and the practice of dumping, and further expresses its earnest hope that the ties of sympathy which already unite the British Empire may be strengthened by a commercial union with the Colonies, based on preferential arrangements between them and the mother country." "That the officers of this Association be instructed to assist as heretofore all Liberal Unionist candidates and Liberal Unionist associations that are prepared to support the Unionist Government, without regard to their opinions upon the question of fiscal reform."

Resignation of Mr. Balfour.

One of the most notable events in 1904 was the announcement of the retirement of Sir W. Harcourt, followed later in the year by his death. At the end of Nov. 1905, as a result of the long series of Liberal victories at the bye-elections, the Ministerial majority, which was 152 in '95 and 134 in 1900, was reduced to 69. The figures were as follows:—

Conservatives	311	} 369
Liberal Unionists	58	
Liberals	218	} 300
Nationalists	82	
Speaker	1	

Total 670
Government majority 69

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Newcastle on Nov. 14th, 1905, asked if there was on the Fiscal

Question a practical policy on which all Unionists could agree and on which a Unionist Government could be formed? He said there was, though he did not mean that on every economic subject the whole Tory party was agreed. The policy he described as (1) Retaliation, to remove the restrictions in foreign markets on our industries; (2) the calling of a free Conference and the attempt to deal in a permanent and satisfactory fashion with a closer commercial union of the various members of the Empire. He added: "I have never been, and am not, on the Protectionist side."

The resignation of Mr. Balfour took place on Dec. 4th, 1905, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed a Government on Dec. 10th which was recognised on all hands to be a strong one, though Lord Rosebery, in accordance with his declaration at Bodmin, found no place in it. ♣

The Duke of Devonshire, on Dec. 30th, 1905, approved a resolution carried by the Unionist Free Trade Club's Executive, to the effect that it was the duty of all Unionist Free Traders to use their utmost exertions to prevent the adoption of a fiscal policy involving a general protective tariff and the preferential taxation of food, either by the country or by the Unionist party.

The General Election, Jan. 1906.

With the exception of Birmingham, and to some extent of Liverpool and Sheffield, the Liberals swept all the great towns of the country. Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Wolverhampton, Sunderland, Stockport, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester, amongst others, were won entirely by Liberal and Labour members. In Glasgow 31 seats were won. Wales returned a solid phalanx of 26 Liberals and 4 Labour members. Scotland returned 58 Liberals, 2 Labour men, 7 Conservatives, and 5 Liberal Unionists. The number of Liberals returned for both boroughs and counties, and for London, very largely exceeded any recent records, and for any parallel to the electoral revolution of January 1906 it is necessary to go back as far as 1832. A table is appended here showing the results of the various General Elections since that date:

Strength of Political Parties as Returned at the General Elections 1832-1906.

General Election.	L.	Lab.	C.	L.U.	N.	Total.
1832 ..	514	..	144	..	..	658
1835 ..	385	..	273	..	..	658
1837 ..	338	..	320	..	..	658
1841 ..	291	..	367	..	..	658
1847 ..	337	..	319*	..	..	656
1852 ..	318	..	338*	..	..	656
1857 ..	367	..	287	..	..	654
1859 ..	352	..	302	..	..	654
1865 ..	368	..	290	..	..	658
1868 ..	387	..	271	..	..	658
1874 ..	250	..	348	..	54	652
1880 ..	353	..	238	..	61	652
1885 ..	335	..	249	..	86	670
1886 ..	192	..	316	77	85	670
1892 ..	275	..	268	46	81	670
1895 ..	177	..	340	71	82	670
1900 ..	177	9	334	68	82	670
1906 ..	376	54	180	27	83	670

* Including Peelites.

On the Fiscal issue the result of the election appeared to be a very decisive pronouncement, on the admission of all parties. The great majority of the new House was constituted of Free Traders, and they were estimated to be in a majority of 376 over the supporters of Fiscal Reform. Lists were published after the election which classified 16 of the 166 Unionists returned as Free Traders, 36 as adopting Mr. Balfour's official programme, and 102 as followers of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Tariff Reform. Another analysis gave Mr. Balfour's followers as numbering 82.

A notable feature of the election was the growth of the movement for the more direct representation of Labour. In the 1900 Parliament there were 9 Labour M.P.'s elected, and at the by-elections in the period 1900-5, 6 other Labour M.P.'s were returned, while 16 Labour candidates stood unsuccessfully. At the 1906 Election there were 29 M.P.'s returned as members of, and with the support of, the Labour Representation Committee. All members of the L.R.C. are pledged to form a distinct group in Parliament (with its own Whips and its own policy on Labour questions), and to abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any section of the Liberal or Conservative parties. A Parliamentary Fund has been raised by means of a levy on the societies affiliated to the L.R.C. at the rate of 1d. per annum, and the L.R.C. pays 25 per cent. of the Returning Officers' expenses of approved candidates and £200 per annum towards the maintenance of candidates elected to Parliament. At the 1906 Conference 231 societies were reported to be affiliated, with a total membership of 921,280. The Secretary of the L.R.C. is Mr. J. R. Macdonald, M.P. Offices: 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The organisation of the L.R.C. party in Parliament is: Chairman, J. Keir Hardie; Vice-Chairman, D. Shackleton; Hon. Sec., J. Ramsay Macdonald; Whips, A. Henderson and E. H. Roberts.

There were also returned at the 1906 General Election 11 Miners' Members and 14 other Labour M.P.'s representing other organisations.

The progress of the movement may be summarised thus:

No. of Labour M.P.'s
Returned at 1900 General Election .. 9
Returned at 1900-5 bye-elections .. 6
Unsuccessful candidates 1900-5 .. 22
Returned at 1906 General Election .. 54

Parties in 1906.

The Unionists held a party meeting at Lansdowne House (Feb. 15th, 1906), and carried a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour as leader of the party; but the Duke of Devonshire made it plain that he and his friends could not act in harmony with the majority on the Fiscal question. The Balfour-Chamberlain correspondence of Feb. 14th, 1906, had elicited from Mr. Balfour the following declaration:—

"I hold that fiscal reform is, and must remain, the first constructive work of the Unionist party;

"That the objects of such reform are to secure more equal terms of competition for British trade and closer commercial union with the Colonies;

"That, while it is at present unnecessary to prescribe the exact methods by which these

objects are to be attained, and inexpedient to permit differences of opinion as to these methods to divide the party, though other means may be possible, the establishment of a moderate general tariff on manufactured goods, not imposed for the purpose of raising prices or giving artificial protection against legitimate competition, and the imposition of a small duty on foreign corn are not in principle objectionable, and should be adopted if shown to be necessary for the attainment of the ends in view or for purposes of revenue."

The Unionist party machinery was reorganised during the year with a view to making it rest on a broader and more democratic basis.

Events in 1907.

Both in 1906 and 1907 friction arose through the opposition to the Liberal party displayed by the extreme members of the Labour party, and the running of Labour candidates so as to make three-cornered fights at bye-elections. A good deal of concern was expressed at the growth of the Socialist movement, and many speeches were made on the subject by members of both the great parties. Mr. Asquith at Ladybank (Oct. 10th, 1907) said that a reconstruction of Society upon what were called Socialistic lines would mean that liberty would be slowly but surely starved to death, and would bring about the most startling despotism that the world had ever seen. To Socialism, so understood, Liberals were prepared to offer a convinced and uncompromising opposition. The National Union of Conservative Associations at the annual conference at Birmingham carried the following resolution (Nov. 14th, 1907): "That the Socialist movement can be met by the insistence upon the constructive policy of the Unionist party, and especially upon fiscal reform, as the only practical means of carrying out a scheme for the provision of pensions for the aged deserving poor and other social reforms." Lord Rosebery spoke strongly on several occasions against the Government's Scottish Landholders' Bill, and predicted that if the Liberal party should find itself permanently connected with hostility to property in all its forms it would be squeezed out between Socialism and Conservatism. The movement against the House of Lords was stimulated by two speeches from the Prime Minister in October, in which he expressed the Government's determination that the elected House must in the end be supreme in determining the nature of the Bills submitted for the assent of the Crown. See PARLIAMENT, Session, sect. 10.

Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

Eighty Club, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. Sec., R. C. Hawkin.

League of Young Liberals. Established 1903. Affiliated branches, 54. President, Franklin Thomasson, M.P.; Hon. Treasurer, Oswald Partington, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Aubrey Rees, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Liberal Central Association. The recognised and official headquarters of the party, the chairman of the association always being the

Chief Liberal Whip for the time being. President, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., Chairman, George Whiteley, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Sir Robert Hudson, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. Telegraphic address, "Animation," London; Tel. 2119 Victoria.

Liberal League, The, formed in 1902 to promote the policy of Lord Rosebery's Chesterfield speech, acting on the lines of that policy, but co-operating cordially with the rest of the Liberal Party. President, Lord Rosebery; Vice-Presidents, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, Sir Henry Fowler, Sir Edward Grey, and Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane; Sec., W. Allard. Office, 34, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine* and the *Liberal Monthly*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. Chairman, R. C. Lehmann, M.P.; Sec., Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. Chairman, W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; Hon. Sec., Corrie Grant, K.C., M.P.

National Liberal Federation (Home Counties Division), 42, Parliament Street, Westminster. President, Earl Carrington, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Chairman, G. Leveson Gower; Treasurer, Capt. the Hon. H. S. Stanhope, R.N.; Hon. Sec., Noel E. Buxton; Sec., W. M. Crook; Assistant Sec., John Clarke.

National Liberal Federation. A union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The whole Federation represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. President, The Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland. Chairman of Committee, Sir Edward Evans; Sec., Sir Robert Hudson; Assist. Sec., Frank Barter. Office, 42, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W. Telegraphic address, "Liberalize," London; Telephone, 2131, Victoria.

National Reform Union, The, was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Objects are: (1) The dissemination of political knowledge and the furtherance of Liberal organisation, especially in the county constituencies; (2) The promotion and agitation of any leading question which an important section of the Liberal party may from time to time place before the nation. Over 400 branches, and sends out lecturers all over the country. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Weardale of Stanhope; Hon. Sec., Mr. H. J. Ogden; Treasurer, George Rhodes; Chairman of Executive, J. H. Thewlis; Sec., Arthur G. Symonds, M.A. Central Office, 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester; London Office, 59, Parliament Street, Westminster.

Scottish Liberal Association. President, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.; Hon. Treasurer, Master of Elibank, M.P. Eastern Section: Sec., A. D. Wood, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh. Western Section: Sec., William Webster, 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. Sec., Miss Alice Younger.

Women's Liberal Federation, 124, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 613; approximate aggregate membership, 83,000. **President**, The Countess of Carlisle; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Broadley Reid and Lady Bamford-Slack; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mrs. Eva McLaren; **Sec.**, Miss Margaret Bunney.

Women's National Liberal Association, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **President**, The Hon. Mrs. Henry Gladstone; **Chairman of Executive**, Mrs. W. P. Byles; **Sec.**, Miss E. E. Page.

Young Scots Society. Founded 1900, to promote advanced Liberalism in Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among young men. 15 branches. **Hon. President**, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; **President**, Robert Hay, Dunfermline; **Hon. Gen. Sec. and Treasurer**, J. M. Crosthwaite, 37, West George Street, Glasgow.

Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Conservative organisations are:—**Association of Conservative Clubs**, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W. **Sec.**, Frank Solbe.

Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Telephone 3163 Gerrard. Telegrams, "Conservative, London." **Principal Agent**, J. Percival Hughes; **Sec.**, C. G. Hennings.

National Conservative League. **Grand Sec.**, H. Relton, 9, Broughton Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, England and Wales, t. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **President**, Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; **Chairman of Council**, Duke of Portland; **Sec.**, Thomas Cox.

National Union of Conservative Associations,

Scotland, 1, Castle Street, Edinburgh. **President**, Lord Newlands; **Sec.**, George Brown, Advocate.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm and the Imperial Ascendancy of the British Empire. On the anniversary of Lord Beaconsfield's death every member wears a bunch of primroses. The members, who include both sexes, are styled **Knights, Dames, and Associates**, and the branches are called "**Habitations**." The League is governed by a **Grand Council** which consists of 45 members besides the **Grand Master**, four **Trustees** and the **Treasurer**. **Grand Master**, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour; **Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council**, Lord Llangattock; **Treasurer**, Sir F. D. Dixon Hartland, Bart., M.P.; **President Ladies' Grand Council**, Miss Balfour. Members enrolled up to Oct. 1907 number, including Scotland, 1,853,321, divided among 2530 **Habitations**. **Vice-Chancellor**, George Lane-Fox; **Registrar**, F. Willis. **Clerk of the Council**, R. Bennett; **Head Offices**, 64, Victoria Street, S.W. **Official Organ**, *The Primrose League Gazette* (monthly), 3d.

The Liberal Unionists have a separate organisation called the

Liberal Unionist Council, formerly the **Liberal Unionist Association**, was formed to resist the Home Rule policy adopted by Mr. Gladstone in 1886, and reorganised in 1904 upon a fully representative basis. The Council consists of all Liberal Unionist Members of both Houses of Parliament, subscribing members, and representatives of branch associations in the proportion of one representative for every 1000 or portion of 1000 electors in the area covered by the Association. **President**, Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P. **Chairman of Committees**, Right Hon. Sir Savile B. Crossley, Bart., M.V.O. **Sec.**, John Boraston, Esq., J.P. **Offices**, 6, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

IV. THE AUTUMN SESSION, 1906.

The following is a list of the public Acts passed in the Session of 1906 which could not be included in the 1907 ANNUAL:—

***Agricultural Holdings Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 56 r.a. Dec. 21st), to amend the law relating to agricultural holdings.

***Burials Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 44—r.a. Dec. 21st), to amend the law with respect to the consent required for the use of ground for burials and the construction of cemeteries.

***Census of Production Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 49—r.a. Dec. 21st), provides for the taking of a census of production in 1908, and subsequently at intervals to be arranged. The Board of Trade is to superintend the taking of the census, and expenses incurred shall be paid by money provided by Parliament. Forms are to be prepared and circulated for the purpose of the census, and when the census is complete a report shall be laid before Parliament. The details given on the returned forms are to be strictly private, and in particular the Board of Trade is to avoid the disclosure of any trade secret or of any other information likely to prejudice the interests of the person making the return. Penalties are provided for refusing, or without lawful excuse, neglecting, to fill up a form, or for making a false return, or for refusing to answer necessary questions.

***Education (Provision of Meals) Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 57—r.a. Dec. 21st), to make provision for meals for children attending public elementary schools in England and Wales.

***Expiring Laws Continuance Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 51—r.a. Dec. 21st), to continue various expiring laws.

***Land Tax Commissioners Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 52—r.a. Dec. 21st), to appoint additional commissioners for executing the Acts granting a land tax and other rates and taxes, and to remove the qualification by estate required in the case of all such commissioners, whether appointed under this or any previous Act.

***Licensing Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 42—r.a. Dec. 21st), to remove doubts as to the manner in which the powers and duties of justices acting in and for a borough may be exercised under licensing Acts.

***Marine Insurance Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 41—r.a. Dec. 21st), to codify the law relating to marine insurance.

***Merchant Shipping Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 48—r.a. Dec. 21st).—An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1900. The Act renders foreign ships, whether entering or

leaving British ports, subject to British trade regulations against overloading, unseaworthiness, etc. Among the various provisions is one enacting that no foreign seaman shall be engaged unless he knows sufficient English to understand the words of command. Steps are taken to secure good food for seamen by introducing a minimum scale and enforcing inspection of provisions. After the passing of the Act, a pilotage certificate shall not be granted to the master or mate of a ship unless he is a British subject, but such certificates as were granted before June 1st, 1906, may be renewed. The Act comes into force on June 1st, 1907, except where otherwise specially provided.

***National Galleries of Scotland Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 50—r.a. Dec. 21st), to establish a Board of Trustees to manage the National Galleries of Scotland, and for other purposes.

***Notice of Accidents Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 53—r.a. Dec. 21st), to amend the law relating to returns and notifications of accidents in mines, quarries, factories and workshops, and under the Notice of Accidents Act, '94.

***Public Trustee Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 55—r.a. Dec. 21st), provides for the establishment of a Public Trustee. See article, p. .

***Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Clerks of the Peace Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 46—r.a. Dec. 21st), to make provision as to the appointment of deputies for Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates and Clerks of the Peace, and for the temporary performance of those offices in case of vacancies.

***Removal of Offensive Matter Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 45—r.a. Dec. 21st), to repeal the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act, '39, with respect to the removal of offensive matter in places within the metropolitan police district.

***Street Betting Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 43—r.a. Dec. 21st), for the suppression of betting in streets and other public places.

Town Tenants (Ireland) Act (6 Edw. VII., ch. 54—r.a. Dec. 21st), to improve the position of tenants of certain houses, shops or other buildings in Ireland.

* **Trade Disputes Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 47—r.a. Dec. 21st).—1. **Amendment of the law of conspiracy.** The following paragraph is added as a new paragraph to sect. 3 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875: "An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable." 2. legalises peaceful picketing. 3. **Removal of liability for interfering with another person's business, etc.** An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills. 4. (1) **Prohibition of actions of tort against trade unions.** An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the

trade union, in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court. (2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, sect. 9, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

* **Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 58—r.a. Dec. 21st). An Act to consolidate and amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. Under this Act, every workman, whether his trade is dangerous or not, becomes entitled to compensation for accidents occurring in the course of employment. The period of disablement which must elapse before compensation can be claimed is shortened to a week. Compensation is extended to the following industrial diseases: Anthrax, lead, mercury, phosphorus and arsenic poisoning or their sequelae, and ankylostomiasis. Small employers are brought under the Act, and domestic servants are included among the beneficiaries.

The proceedings on the chief measures were given in the 1907 ANNUAL. The Education Bill, with the Lords' amendments, was read a third time in the Upper House on Dec. 6th, and returned to the Commons. Mr. Birrell (Dec. 10th), after criticising the Lords' amendments, said that the bill was no longer the bill of the Government; it was a miserable, mangled, twisted *tertium quid* which no man would father. The Government had made up their minds to send the amendments back, because the destructive ones were so numerous that to go through them all would be to impose upon the House all the labours of a committee stage.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (Dec. 11th) moved "That the question of agreement or disagreement with the Lords' amendments to the Education (England and Wales) Bill be put with respect to the amendments as a whole." After some discussion the motion was carried (Dec. 12th) by 416 to 107. A committee was appointed to draw up reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to their amendments, and later the reasons were reported and agreed to, and ordered to be communicated to the Lords. As no agreement was arrived at, the bill was eventually dropped.

Plural Voting Bill. The Bill was read a third time in the Commons on Dec. 12d, 1906, and a first time in the Lords on Dec. 4th. On the motion for second reading, Viscount St. Aldwyn (Dec. 10th) moved: "That this House, while willing to consider a complete scheme for reforming the Parliamentary franchise, and securing the fair representation of the people, declines to take into consideration a measure which, while professing to remove an anomaly in our electoral system, imposes penalties on persons registered as voters for exercising the franchise with which they are entrusted by law, indirectly destroys ancient and important constituencies, and does nothing to remove the most glaring inequalities in the present distribution of electoral power." On dividing, the numbers for the second reading were 43 ayes and 143 noes—majority against, 100. The amendment was then accepted without division.

THE 1907 SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

[1] For convenience of reference the subjoined article is broken up into numbered sections and divided into two parts:—

- I., containing the King's Speech, and having reference to a number of matters of miscellaneous interest; and
 II., being devoted to (a) a list of the Public Acts, with an analysis of the principal ones; and (b) a list of the Public Bills which did not pass into law, and the progress made.

The Budget proposals are given in the article headed FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (p. 163).

I. KING'S SPEECH AND MISCELLANEOUS.

[2] The second session of the twenty-eighth Parliament of the United Kingdom and the second of King Edward VII. was opened on Feb. 12th by H.M., who was accompanied by the Queen. The Message from the Throne made mention of the visit of the Ameer of Afghanistan to India, and the hope was expressed that a steadfast effort would be made to provide means of widening the base of peace, order, and good government among the vast population of India. Serious questions affecting the working of the Parliamentary system had arisen from unfortunate differences between the two Houses, and this important subject was under consideration with a view to a solution of the difficulty. Measures would be introduced for licensing reform; for the improvement of the organisation of the regular and auxiliary forces; for dealing with the holdings and valuation of land in Scotland; for further associating the people of Ireland with the management of their domestic affairs; for effecting a reform of University education in Ireland; for the establishment of a court of criminal appeal; for regulating the hours of labour in mines; for the amendment of the patent laws; for improving the law relating to the valuation of property in England and Wales; for enabling women to serve on local bodies; for amending the law affecting small holdings in England and Wales; and for the better housing of the people.

[3] Army Reorganisation (see also Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, sect. 75).—On the notion for going into Committee, Mr. Haldane (Feb. 25th) unfolded his scheme of Army reorganisation on the basis of two lines of defence. For details see ARMY, BRITISH, p. 18.

[4] Asiatics in the Transvaal.—Lord Ampthill (May 29th) called attention to the action of the Government in regard to the Transvaal Registration Bill, and moved for papers. In reply, the Earl of Elgin said that the Government would have preferred it to have been longer debated; but they did not think they would be justified in refusing sanction to the Act, coming as it did with the unanimous assent of the Transvaal representatives, the desire being to check the illicit influx of Asiatics. As to the employment of Lascars upon steamers, the Government could not admit that such employment could legitimately be prevented by Colonial Governments except in their own waters.

[5] Channel Tunnel.—The Earl of Crewe (March 21st), in reply to the Earl of Rosebery, said that the Government were opposed to the construction of the Channel Tunnel. They feared that the uneasiness which would be engendered if it were constructed would lead to constant demands for increased naval and military expenditure, which would be most injurious in its effects. The Marquis of Lans-

downe, in supporting the Government, said that the construction of the tunnel would not only be a source of anxiety in time of peace, but would be an additional cause of anxiety in time of war (see p. 138).

[6] Colonial Preference.—Mr. Lyttelton (July 15th) moved, "That this House regrets that H.M. Government have declined the invitation unanimously preferred by the Prime Ministers of the self-governing colonies to consider favourably any form of colonial preference or any measures for closer commercial union of the Empire on a preferential basis." After citing the report of the Imperial Conference in support of his case, he said that the position taken up by the Colonial Premiers was their assertion that, per head of the population, this country derived a greater revenue than any country in the world from import duties on articles of general consumption, and that our obvious necessities must lead to an extension of such duties. They held that in raising revenue now and in the future, we should exhibit some allegiance to the principle of Imperial citizenship, and give some fiscal favour to our fellow-citizens across the seas. The Government had rejected these proposals. Preferential trade, he insisted, was requested by the unanimous vote of the Colonial statesmen, and he asserted that it would remove many difficulties in foreign policy. After denying that in order that preference might be given, it would be necessary to tax raw material, he complained that the Government would not even use the present duties to meet the demand for preference. Mr. Soares moved an amendment: "That, in the opinion of this House, the permanent unity of the British Empire will not be secured through a system of preferential duties based upon the protective taxation of food." Following several other speakers, Mr. Churchill said that this was not so much a vote of censure on the Government as a vote of censure on the General Election. After expressing approval of the amendment, he complained that the Government, although they were blamed, were never told what taxes were to be imposed, and it was impossible to discuss preference without definite proposals as to the subjects of the proposed taxation. Dealing with the argument that a preference might be given on the present dutiable articles, he wished to know whether the Opposition would fill the gap in the revenue with taxes on meat, corn, and dairy produce. There could be no surer way of creating an anti-Colonial party than by associating the Colonies with taxes on the necessities of life. Mr. Balfour said that a protective duty on food was not desired by anybody. In order to come to a preferential arrangement with the Colonies, it would be worth while to make some sacrifices, but he did not believe that sacrifices would be required. The present basis of taxation could

not be permanent, and would have to be broadened. As the basis of taxation must be widened, the new taxes should be used for the purpose of giving such Colonial preference as might be possible. The amendment was carried by 404 votes to 111, and was then put as the main question and agreed to (see p. 201).

[7] **Cromer, Earl of.** Sir E. Grey (April 11th) read a letter from Earl Cromer resigning his office in Egypt on account of ill-health, and said that the Government deeply regretted the loss of Earl Cromer. He warmly eulogised his work, and added that Sir E. Gorst had been appointed his successor. On July 24th the Speaker read the following message from the King, signed with His Majesty's own hand:—"Edward Rex.—His Majesty, taking into consideration the eminent services rendered by the Earl of Cromer, O.M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., formerly Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and being desirous in recognition of such services to confer upon him some signal mark of his favour, recommends to his faithful Commons that he should be enabled to grant Lord Cromer the sum of £50,000." In Committee of Supply (July 30th) Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in moving that the grant be made, said that among our civil administrators the Earl of Cromer was foremost for courage, wisdom, patience, and resource. After brilliant service in India he had spent 24 years in Egypt, where the material progress under his administration had been striking. After giving figures in proof of the progress, he said that Lord Cromer had not attempted to force the Egyptians into a Western mould, but he had studied their character, their grievances, and their needs. He could easily have obtained the assistance of capitalists for the development of Egypt on Western lines, but he determined that the regeneration of the people could only be effected through themselves. Lord Cromer in the anxious and harassing events associated with Egypt had been a tower of strength, and his courage had never failed. Mr. Balfour, on behalf of the Opposition, gave the Government his whole-hearted support in the matter. Mr. Redmond opposed the grant, instancing as one reason the Denshawi incident; to which Sir E. Grey replied that at the time Lord Cromer was not in Egypt, and the news reached him after it had reached the Government. The motion was agreed to by 254 to 107.

[8] **Dissemination of News in Time of War.** Lord Ellenborough (April 20th) called attention to a speech made by the First Lord of the Admiralty in July 1906, in which he said that His Majesty's Government were anxious to deal with the question of publication of news in war-time in a way that would be both good for the country and satisfactory to the Press, and also to a recent statement by the Prime Minister that the subject would be dealt with early next session, and asked what steps the Government were taking to carry out this understanding. Lord Tweedmouth was afraid to hold out the hope of dealing with the question immediately, because of the large number of bills blocking the path. After stating that a sub-committee of the Newspaper Society had been appointed last year to confer with the Committee of Imperial Defence, he said that it was most important to carry the representatives of the Press with them, and he suggested that he should have a bill drafted and referred to the law officers

for their opinion. Then it would be referred to the sub-committee of the Newspaper Society, and after that it would be considered by the Newspaper Society itself.

[9] **Disestablishment of the Church.** Mr. Everett moved (Feb. 27th): "That, in the interests alike of religion and the nation, it is desirable to disestablish and disendow the Church of England both in England and Wales." Sir J. Kennaway moved an amendment declaring that such a step as that would be a serious blow to the cause of religion and morality in the nation. Mr. Birrell believed that if the Church were freed from the trammels of the State she would win a position of spiritual authority such as would surprise her greatest friends, and he could not comprehend how the continuance of the Establishment could be defended. The Government would not assume any responsibility for the motion. Mr. Lyttelton said that if it were really a question of turning our parish churches into free libraries it would meet with the greatest opposition that had ever been offered to any political proposal. The amendment was negatived by 206 to 93—majority 113, and the motion was carried by 198 to 90—majority 108.

[10] **House of Lords.** Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (June 24th) moved: "That, in order to give effect to the will of the people, as expressed by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject bills passed by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail." He explained that to carry out the views of the Government a bill, to be introduced later, would be necessary, and that the object of his resolution was to test the opinion of the House. His motion affirmed the principle that the House of Commons alone was qualified to express authoritatively the national sentiments. After comparing the favourable treatment which the House of Lords accorded to the Conservatives with that which they accorded to the Liberals, and instancing the cases of the Education Bill and the Plural Voting Bill, he denied the power of the Lords to resist particular legislation on the plea that the Government had no mandate for it. The Government proposed that when a bill was sent up to the other House, and the two Houses found agreement impossible, a conference, which should be of small dimensions, and whose proceedings would be private, should be held between members appointed in equal numbers by the two Houses. The object would be to arrive at a common agreement which the Government might be able to adopt. If the conference should be unproductive, and if the same bill, with or without modifications, or a similar bill, were introduced after a substantial interval—he had in mind a minimum of six months, except in cases of great urgency—it would be passed in the Commons under limitations as to time, discussion being restricted as far as possible to any new matter that might have been introduced. The bill would then be sent to the Lords again, so that they could again consider it. Should there still be a difference of opinion between the Houses there might be another conference, but should it again result in disagreement the bill would be reintroduced and passed swiftly through the Commons in the form last agreed to, and sent to the Lords with

an intimation that unless carried in that form it would be passed over their heads. Yet again there would be a conference, and another effort to agree. This plan, he declared, would prevent hasty or arbitrary action. The Government were of opinion that to guard against undesirable legislation which an effete Parliament might strive to pass, the duration of Parliaments should be shortened, and he believed that quinquennial Parliaments would add vigour and freshness to the Parliamentary system.

Mr. Balfour, while not denying that the House of Commons was the predominant partner in the Constitution, said that the question was whether the other House should be made still more subordinate in the sphere of legislation. There should be adequate safeguards against hasty legislation, and if there was to be a second Chamber constituted on the elective principle, it would inevitably come into collision with the House of Commons in the sphere of administration. The Ministerial plan was not intended to carry out the will of the nation, but the will of the Government. If the Government were sincere in their campaign, they should not defer their proposed bill.

On the resumption of the debate (June 25th), **Mr. A. Henderson** moved as an amendment: That the Upper House, being an irresponsible part of the Legislature, and of necessity representative only of interests opposed to the general well-being, is a hindrance to national progress, and ought to be abolished. The resolution, he said, was too cautious, too moderate, and too considerate of the Lords. The Labour members thought that there was a quicker and better way of making the will of the Commons supreme—namely, not by tinkering or mending, but by ending the Lords.

Mr. Lyttelton insisted on the necessity for a second Chamber to assure continuity and stability, and, vindicating the capacity of the Lords to deal with public matters, emphasised the fact that many peers had served the public in the Commons, the great offices of State, the Army and Navy, the Bench, as colonial governors, and as mayors and county councillors. The amendment was negatived by 315 to 100, and the resolution was carried by 432 to 100.

A bill was introduced in the Upper House for the reform of the House of Lords, but it was eventually decided to appoint a Select Committee to consider and report upon "the suggestions which have from time to time been made for increasing the efficiency of the House in matters of legislation."

[11] **India, Unrest in.**—**Mr. Morley** (May 13th), replying to questions on this subject, said that the Act which the Government had put in force empowered them to take special steps in cases of internal commotion. After stating the number of those at present imprisoned under the Act, and also announcing that **Lajpat Rai** was being treated with consideration as a State prisoner, he said that the Government disliked exceptional executive measures; but they must be judged and tested by the emergency and the risk, and they were determined not to deprive the Indian Government of any weapon which the law gave them for the suppression of disorder. Answering **Mr. Balfour**, he said that from the latest information from the Punjab, the steps taken by the Indian Government had sufficed to maintain tranquillity (see p. 56).

[12] **Jamaica Earthquake.**—**Mr. Churchill** (May 8th) said that the Government had decided to make a free grant of £150,000 in aid of the sufferers from the earthquake in Jamaica, and also to make a loan of £800,000 to the Colonial Government mainly for rebuilding purposes. A supplementary estimate providing for the sum of £150,000 would be laid before the House as soon as possible, and when the terms of the loan had been finally settled they would be embodied in a bill.

[13] **Jamaica, Governor of.**—**Mr. Churchill** (Mar. 4th), stated that Sir A. Swettenham had applied for permission to retire from duty on the ground of age, and had decided not to accept an opportunity to continue to hold office which was given him.

[14] **Liquor Traffic in West Africa.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury called attention to the subject of the importation and sale of intoxicating liquor in West Africa, especially in Lagos and Nigeria, and said that it was not a trifling or local or merely financial question, but involved a great principle. Lord Elgin declared that the Government was doing what it could to regulate the traffic; but there were the Colonies and other nations in West Africa, and he detailed the difficulties of dealing with the subject. The Government had no hesitation in using its power to prohibit the traffic. Lord Stanmore thought that it might be useful to pass legislation so that debts for liquor incurred by natives should be irrecoverable in courts of law.

[15] **Mediterranean Command.**—**Mr. Haldane** (Aug. 8th), replying to Col. Seely, said that H.M. Government had decided to create a new command in the Mediterranean with headquarters at Malta. The King had approved of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught being appointed as Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean, and the force under his Royal Highness's command would comprise the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta, the detachments in Crete and Cyprus, and the British troops quartered in Egypt and the Sudan. He would devote his attention to inspection and training and to the consideration of questions of strategy and defence. For the colonial administration of Gibraltar and Malta the respective governors would remain solely responsible; and similarly in Egypt and the Sudan all civil and political matters would be dealt with as heretofore by the Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, to whom the Governor-General of the Sudan and the Sirdar would continue to be responsible for the administration of the Sudan and of the Egyptian and Sudanese forces. In regard to questions of policy which involved military consideration, the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief and High Commissioner would be consulted by the representatives of the Foreign and Colonial Offices before they laid their views on such questions before their respective departments.

[16] **The Navy.**—**Mr. E. Robertson** (March 5th), dealing with the Navy Estimates, said that the reduction on naval expenditure as compared with three years ago was £8,000,000, the saving this year being principally on new construction, and it was hoped that this reduction would be continued. On the subject of shipbuilding, he said that we were to have two *Dreadnoughts*, possibly three, one fast unarmoured cruiser, five ocean-going destroyers, twelve first-class torpedo boats,

and twelve submarines. The Admiralty held that the two-power standard would be adequately maintained by the shipbuilding programme proposed, for if there were a naval combination against us, by France and Germany, for instance, our superiority would be well assured, and moreover, in regard to construction, our Navy was cheaper than any other. With regard to new types, we had one *Dreadnought* ready; the *Lord Nelson*, and her sister ship, the *Agamemnon*, completing; three *Dreadnoughts* laid down; and three *Invincibles* building, whereas neither France nor Germany had laid down a keel in correspondence. Turning to the Home Fleet, and the distribution of the Navy, he declared that the leading feature of the scheme was the concentration of strength in home waters, so as to ensure security against a raid. See NAVY, p. 302.

[17] **New Hebrides Convention.**—In Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates **Mr. Lyttelton** (March 11th) criticised the New Hebrides Convention, and said that under it it would be possible for a child to be taken for three years beyond the jurisdiction of the British flag, and with merely an hour's interval be employed from sunrise to sunset at a rate which might be below 10s. a month. Having sanctioned the proposed regulations, they had no right to pose as censors of the policy of the late Government in South Africa. **Mr. Churchill**, in reply, said that the regulations under the New Hebrides Labour Ordinance were primitive, but the Premiers of the Colonies interested would be consulted, and afterwards local regulations would be drawn up. After stating that the Queensland Ordinance applied only to Queensland, he said that the law officers of the Crown were of opinion that there was nothing in the Convention to make repatriation compulsory within the New Hebrides. The Government could not control the conditions of labour in New Caledonia, but in Fiji a man would not be prevented from remaining after his indenture ceased. **Sir E. Grey** said that the recruiting of native labour in the New Hebrides would be improved under the Convention, for there would now be inspection and control. Commissioners would be appointed to make supplementary regulations for the protection of labour, and the House would have the opportunity to examine their instructions. **Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman** said that the inhabitants of the New Hebrides were accustomed to migrate from island to island in search of work, and the object of the Government was to protect them.

[18] **Rural Depopulation.**—**Mr. Rogers** (May 8th) moved "That the progressive decline of population in rural districts is a subject of serious national concern, and that this House ought at once to take such action, legislative and administrative, as will maintain a rural population as a reservoir of national strength and a necessary condition of national well-being." **Sir E. Strachey** denied that fiscal reform would be a means of improving the prospects of the agricultural population, and agreed that a ladder should be constructed for the agricultural labourer so that he could rise to be the occupier of a large farm. The President of the Board of Agriculture had arranged for the provision of allotments on Crown lands, and the Government meant to deal with the subject. The motion was agreed to.

[19] **Sugar Convention.**—The Earl of Denbigh

(July 3rd) called attention to the fact that, when the policy of the Government with regard to the Brussels Convention was announced, provisional contracts had been signed for growing 2000 acres of sugar beet in the neighbourhood of Sleaford, that final arrangements were in process of completion for the erection of a local factory to employ 120 men in the winter months, and that now it had been found necessary to abandon the whole project owing to the uncertainty created by the action of the Government. **Lord Fitzmaurice** objected to the general attack on the Government policy. During the time they had been in office they had done their best for the agricultural interest, but there were limits beyond which they could not go. The Government were convinced that whatever infinitesimal advantages might accrue from the policy suggested in parts of the country, the loss generally would far surpass the small gain to be derived from this policy of protection.

[20] **Sunday Trading.**—**Lord Avebury** (March 11th) moved: "That this House reiterates its opinion that the subject of Sunday trading requires the serious and earnest attention of His Majesty's Government, and urges them to take the earliest available opportunity of legislating in accordance with the general principles affirmed in the reports of the committees of 1905 and 1906." Shopkeepers, he said, were overwhelmingly in favour of Sunday closing, and he hoped that the House would take a further step in the direction of a much-needed reform. **The Marquis of Lansdowne** suggested that the motion be so altered as to ask that the Government should take the earliest opportunity to legislate on this subject. **The Earl of Crewe**, after pointing out that the report of the Committees was of no assistance to the Government in framing legislation, said that he could not accept the motion. **Lord Avebury** adopted the alteration suggested by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the motion was agreed to.

[21] **Taxation and Social Reform.**—**Mr. Bennett** (March 26th) moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, having regard to the wealth of the United Kingdom and the nature of its distribution, it is necessary to readjust the burden of taxation in order to make provision for social reforms which are urgently needed." Among the subjects which he said ought to be dealt with were the temperance problem, sweated industries, small holdings, better housing, old age pensions, and secondary and technical education. In order that these reforms might be effected, he recommended the taxation of site values, a graduated income tax, a revision of the death duties, and an increase in the licensing fees. **The Chancellor of the Exchequer** excused himself from going fully into the subject by reason of the fact that he could not anticipate his Budget statement. The Government, however, fully accepted the motion, and they were determined to bring about, at any rate, some of the great reforms which had been alluded to. The motion was agreed to.

[22] **Town Development.**—**Mr. W. Wilson** (May 1st) moved: "That, in the opinion of this House, local authorities should be granted by legislation the power of laying out suburbs for building upon a rational plan, which shall include adequate air-space, convenient grounds for recreation, and facilities for locomotion, so preventing the grave evils which result from

vercrowding in and around great cities." Mr. Burns said that already local authorities, with the co-operation of landowners, could arrange for the improvement of urban districts on the lines advocated in the resolution, although it was unfortunate that there were sometimes opposing individuals who believed in mean streets and nasty tenements at dear rents. Power should be given to local authorities to deal with such people. He said that he had prepared a Town Planning Bill, which he thought would meet with general acceptance, and he added that he cheerfully accepted the resolution. The motion was agreed to.

[23] **Transvaal, Troops in the.**—Mr. Churchill (June 3rd) said that it was not proposed at present to reduce the number of Imperial troops in the Transvaal, and added that Gen. Botha had expressed, on behalf of his Government, a desire that the Imperial forces there should be maintained at proper strength, and that ample notice should be given of any large reductions, in order that the white population might not find themselves suddenly left without sufficient means of defence.

II. ACTS AND BILLS.

The following are the Public Acts (56 in number) passed during the Session of 1907.

The measures which were either introduced or afforded facilities by the Government have an asterisk prefixed to their titles (*).

The date on which the royal assent was signified is indicated by the letters r.a.; and the day on which the Act came, or is to come, into operation is also given, though in the absence of such intimation it must be understood to have commenced immediately after receiving royal assent.

[24] **Advertisements Regulation Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 27—r.a. Aug. 28th), enables a local authority to make byelaws for the regulation and control of hoardings, etc., used for advertising, when they exceed 12 feet in height, and for regulating, restricting, or preventing the exhibition of advertisements which affect injuriously the amenities of a public park or pleasure promenade, or disfigure the natural beauty of a landscape. Byelaws made under this Act must be confirmed by the Secretary of State, but not until at least 30 days after publication by the local authority, so as to allow objections by persons affected or likely to be affected. If necessary the Secretary of State may order that a local inquiry be held.

[25] ***Appropriation Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 20—r.a. Aug. 21st).—An Act to supply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31st, 1908, and to appropriate the Supplies granted.

[26] ***Army (Annual) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 2—r.a. April 29th), providing for the discipline and regulation of the Army. The principal changes are in the direction of improvement in the soldier's dietary and for the infliction of field punishments. In sect. 44 a new proviso 5 is substituted enacting that where a soldier on active service is guilty of an offence, a court-martial shall award such field punishment as shall be of the character of personal restraint or of hard labour, but shall not be of a nature to cause injury to life or limb.

[27] **Assay of Imported Watch-cases (Existing Stocks Exemption) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 8—r.a. Aug. 2nd).—By this Act all watch-cases imported into the United Kingdom before

June 1st, 1907, are exempted from assay, and are accordingly not subject to the provisions of sect. 59 of the Customs Act, 1842, or sect. 10 of the Revenue Act, 1883. Where any question arises as to the exemption of any watch-case, the person alleging exemption must prove that it is exempt. A watch-case exported from and afterwards reimported into the United Kingdom must be identified at the assay office as the one to which such exemption attaches.

[28] ***Australian States Constitution Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 7—r.a. Aug. 2nd) amends the law relating to the reservation for His Majesty's pleasure of bills passed by the Australian Legislatures, and confirms certain Acts passed by those Legislatures. It enacts, among other things, that every bill passed by the Legislature of any State forming part of the Commonwealth shall be reserved if it (1) alters the constitution of the Legislature of the State or of either House thereof, (2) affects the salary of the Governor of the State, (3) is required to be reserved under any Act of the Legislature of the State after the passing of this Act, or under any provision contained in the bill itself. It is not necessary, however, to reserve a bill for a temporary law which the Governor expressly declares necessary to be assented to forthwith by reason of some public and pressing emergency.

[29] ***British North America Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 11—r.a. Aug. 9th) fixed the following grants to be made yearly by Canada to every province of the Dominion for its local purposes and the support of its Government and Legislature. Where the population of the province is under 150,000, \$100,000; 150,000, but not exceeding 200,000, \$150,000; 200,000, but not exceeding 400,000, \$180,000; 400,000, but not exceeding 800,000, \$190,000; 800,000, but not exceeding 1,500,000, \$220,000; exceeding 1,500,000, \$240,000. Provinces with a population up to 2,500,000 receive a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head, and 60 cents per head of the population exceeding that number. Special provisions are made for British Columbia and Prince Edward's Isle. This Act took effect from July 1st, 1907.

[30] **Butter and Margarine Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 21—r.a. Aug. 21st) provides for the registration and inspection of butter factories, prohibits the use of adulterants in the factories, and limits the proportion of moisture allowed to 16 per cent. in the case of butter and margarine and to 24 per cent. in the case of milk-blended butter. The Act prohibits the importation of butter, margarine, or milk-blended butter containing moisture in excess of the above percentages; the importation of milk-blended butter except in packages conspicuously marked with a name approved by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; and the importation of butter, margarine, or milk-blended butter containing a preservative prohibited by any regulation under the Act, or an amount of preservative in excess of what is allowed. A dealer in margarine is prohibited from describing it on the wrapper, package, or label by any name other than margarine, or a name approved by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Finally, milk-blended butter shall be dealt with under the conditions applicable to margarine, except that when the article is delivered in a wrapper the percentage of moisture or water shall be set out on the

wrapper. The Act comes into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[31] * **Commissioners for Oaths (Prize Proceedings) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 25—r.a. Aug. 2nd) adds to the Commissioners for Oaths Act of 1889 provisions enacting that any officer on board any of His Majesty's ships whilst on the high seas or out of His Majesty's dominions shall be empowered by virtue of his office to administer oaths and take affidavits for any purpose relating to proceedings in any prize court within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864. Also any document signed by a person thus authorised in testimony of any oath or affidavit administered before him shall be admitted in evidence without proof of the signature or of the official character of that person.

[32] * **Companies Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 50—r.a. Aug. 28th).—This Act, which amends the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, is based upon the report of the departmental committee appointed by the Board of Trade. Its policy, so far as it deals with fraud, is to insist on publicity, and it compels every public company which does not issue a prospectus to deposit with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a statement containing the same information as would have been contained in a prospectus had one been issued.

[33] * **Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 1—r.a. March 22nd).—An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending March 31st, 1907, and 1908.

[34] * **Council of India Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 35—r.a. Aug. 28th). This Act increases the number of members of the Council of India from 12 to 14, including two native members, in consequence of the increase of the population of India, and of the territory coming under the Government of that country. The tenure of office of the members is shortened from 10 to 7 years, and the salaries of members appointed after the passing of the Act are reduced from £1200 to £1000 a year.

[35] * **Criminal Appeal Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 23—r.a. Aug. 28th), to establish a Court of Criminal Appeal, and to amend the law relating to appeals in criminal cases. The Court consists of the Lord Chief Justice of England and eight judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court, appointed by the Lord Chief Justice. The Court shall be duly constituted if it consists of not less than three judges and of an uneven number. It may sit in two or more divisions, and shall sit in London, except when the Lord Chief Justice specifically directs it to sit elsewhere. With the consent of the Attorney-General, an appeal may be made from the decision of this Court to the House of Lords. **Right of Appeal.** A person convicted on indictment may appeal to this Court on any ground which involves a question of law alone; or with the leave of this Court, or upon the certificate of the judge who tried him, that it is a fit case for appeal against his conviction on any ground of appeal which involves a question of fact alone, or a question of mixed law and fact or any other ground which appears to the Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal; or with the leave of this Court against the sentence passed on his conviction, unless the sentence is one fixed by law. **Determination of Appeals.** The Court may, notwithstanding that they

hold that the point raised in the appeal might be decided in favour of the appellant, dismiss the appeal if they consider that no substantial miscarriage of justice has occurred. **Special Cases.** Where an appellant has been convicted of an offence, and the jury could have found him guilty of some other offence, and it appears to the Court that the jury must have been satisfied of facts which proved him guilty of that other offence, the Court may instead of allowing or dismissing the appeal substitute for the verdict a verdict of guilty of that other offence, and pass such a sentence in substitution as may be warranted in law for that other offence, not being a sentence of greater severity. If the Court decide that an appellant was not responsible for his actions at the time of the offence for which he was convicted, they may quash the sentence and order him to be kept in custody as a criminal lunatic. The operation of any order for the restitution of any property to a person, made on a conviction on indictment, shall be suspended in any case until ten days after conviction; and in cases where notice of appeal or application for leave to appeal is given within ten days of conviction, until the determination of the appeal. **Procedure.** Notice of appeal, or notice of application of leave to appeal, shall be given within ten days of the date of conviction. This time may, however, be extended, except in cases of conviction involving sentence of death. In case of conviction involving death or corporal punishment, the sentence shall in any case not be carried out until after the expiration of the time within which notice of appeal or application for leave to appeal may be given; and if notice of appeal is given, the appeal or application shall be heard as soon as practicable, and the sentence shall not be executed until after the appeal or application is determined. **Legal Assistance.** The Court may assign to an appellant a solicitor and counsel, or counsel alone, if it appears desirable in the interests of justice and if the appellant have not sufficient means to obtain that aid. **Right of Appellant to be Present.** An appellant shall be entitled to be present on the hearing of his appeal, except where the appeal is on some ground involving a question of law alone. **Costs.** On the hearing and determination of an appeal, no costs shall be allowed on either side. The expenses of any solicitor or counsel assigned to an appellant, and the expenses of witnesses, shall be defrayed up to an amount allowed by the Court, in the same manner as the expenses of a prosecution in cases of felony. **Notices of Appeal.** If it appears to the registrar that any notice of appeal purporting to be on a ground which involves a question of law alone does not show any substantial ground for appeal, he may refer the appeal to the Court for summary determination, and the Court may dismiss it summarily if they consider that it is frivolous or vexatious. **Prerogative of Mercy.** Nothing in this Act shall affect the prerogative of mercy; but the Secretary of State, on the consideration of any petition for the exercise of His Majesty's mercy, may refer the whole case to this Court or refer some point, on which he desires assistance, to this Court for their opinion. **Extent and Application.** This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland, and shall apply to all persons convicted after April 18th, 1908; but shall not affect the rights, as respects

appeal, of any persons convicted on or before that date.

[36] **Deceased Wife's Sister's Marriage Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 47—r.a. Aug. 28th).

1. No marriage heretofore or hereafter contracted between a man and his deceased wife's sister, within the realm or without, shall be deemed to have been or shall be void or voidable, as a civil contract, by reason only of such affinity:

Provided always that no clergyman in holy orders of the Church of England shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure, whether civil or ecclesiastical, for anything done or omitted to be done by him in the performance of the duties of his office to which suit, penalty, or censure he would not have been liable if this Act had not been passed:

Provided also that when any minister of any church or chapel of the Church of England shall refuse to perform such marriage service between any persons who, but for such refusal, would be entitled to have the same service performed in such church or chapel, such minister may permit any other clergyman in holy orders in the Church of England, entitled to officiate within the diocese in which such church or chapel is situate, to perform such marriage service in such church or chapel:

Provided also that in case, before the passing of this Act, any such marriage shall have been annulled, or either party thereto (after the marriage and during the life of the other) shall have lawfully married another, it shall be deemed to have become and to be void upon and after the day upon which it was so annulled, or upon which either party thereto lawfully married another as aforesaid.

2. **Saving of existing rights and interests.** No right, title, estate or interest, whether in possession or expectancy, and whether vested or contingent at the time of the passing of this Act, existing in, to, or in respect of, any lignity, title of honour, or property, and no act or thing lawfully done or omitted before the passing of this Act shall be prejudicially affected, nor shall any will be deemed to have been revoked by reason of any marriage heretofore contracted as aforesaid being made valid by this Act. And no claim by the Crown for duties leviable on or with reference to death, and before the passing of this Act due and payable, and no payment, commutation, composition, discharge, or settlement of account in respect of any duties leviable on or with reference to death before the passing of this Act duly made or given, shall be prejudicially affected by anything herein contained.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the devolution or distribution of the real or personal estate of any intestate, not being a party to the marriage, who at the time of the passing of this Act shall be and shall until his death continue to be a lunatic, so found by inquisition.

3. (1) Nothing in this Act shall remove wives' sisters from the class of persons adultery with whom constitutes a right, on the part of wives, to sue for divorce under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, or the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, shall not be lawful for a man to marry the sister of his divorced wife, or of his wife by whom he has been divorced, during the lifetime of such wife.

4. **Liability of clergymen to ecclesiastical**

censure. Nothing in this Act shall relieve a clergyman in holy orders of the Church of England from any ecclesiastical censure to which he would have been liable if this Act had not been passed by reason of his having contracted or hereafter contracting a marriage with his deceased wife's sister.

5. In this Act the word "sister" shall include a sister of the half-blood.

[37] * **Destructive Insects and Pests Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 4—r.a. July 4th).—An Act to extend the Destructive Insects Act, 1877, to all pests destructive to crops, trees, or bushes.

[38] * **Education (Administrative Provisions) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 43—r.a. Aug. 28th), to make provision for the better administration by the central and local authorities in England and Wales of the enactments relating to education. It deals, among other things, with the purchase and appropriation of land, the extension of the period for repayment of money borrowed by a county council, the power of county councils to contribute towards capital expenditure incurred by non-county boroughs or urban districts within their county for the purposes of higher education, provisions with respect to scholarships, the medical inspection of school children, etc., etc.

[39] * **Employers' Liability Insurance Companies Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 46—r.a. Aug. 28th) to apply the provisions of the Life Assurance Companies Acts, 1870 to 1872, to companies carrying on the business of insuring employers against liability to pay compensation of damages to workmen in their employment. In regard to underwriters, the Act requires that every underwriter shall deposit and keep deposited a sum of £2000, which shall, so long as any liability under any policy issued by the underwriter remains unsatisfied, be available solely to meet claims under such policies. Also, where the person insured by any policy issued by an underwriter is liable to make a weekly payment to any workman during the incapacity of the workman, and the weekly payment has continued for more than six months, the liability shall, before the expiration of twelve months from the commencement of the incapacity, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, which the underwriter shall pay into court. The Act is to come into operation on such a day as may be specified in an Order in Council under this Act.

[40] * **Employment of Women Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 10—r.a. Aug. 9th) to repeal sect. 57 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and part of sect. 7 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, relating to the employment of women and children.

[41] * **Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 56—r.a. Aug. 28th) enables the Estates Commissioners, under certain conditions, to acquire land for the reinstatement of tenants, and to declare any land so acquired to be an estate within the meaning of the Purchase Act. It also provides that any occupying tenant who is dispossessed in order that the old tenant may be restored will be offered as good land elsewhere or be paid compensation. The sums necessary for equipping untenanted land to which tenants are restored will be paid out of the reserve fund established by the Act of 1901, and if that fund is insufficient, out of the Parliamentary vote for the Land Commission. The provisions of this Act conferring powers for the acquisition of land and for the

determination of tenancies shall continue in force for four years after the passing of this Act.

[42] * **Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 16—r.a. Aug. 21st) facilitates the admission in evidence of statutes passed by the Legislature of British possessions and protectorates, including Cyprus. It enacts that copies of acts, ordinances and statutes passed by the Legislature of any British possession, and of orders or regulations issued under the authority of any such act, ordinance, or statute, if purporting to be printed by the Government printer, shall be received in evidence by all courts of justice in the United Kingdom without any proof being given that the copies were so printed. The penalty for printing any copy which falsely purports to be printed by the Government, or tendering in evidence such a false copy, knowingly, is imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding 12 months.

[43] * **Expiring Laws Continuance Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 34—r.a. Aug. 28th), to continue various expiring laws.

[44] * **Factory and Workshop Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 39—r.a. Aug. 28th).—This Act applies the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to laundries. The hours of employment of women and young persons in laundries are fixed as follows: The period of employment on any three days in the week, except Saturday, may be from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., or from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., or from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., provided that the total number of hours, including time allowed for meals, shall not exceed 68 in a week. Alternatively the period of employment on not more than four days a week, except Saturday, and on not more than 60 days in a year, may be from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., or 7 a.m. to 8 p.m., or 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; provided that the system adopted be not changed oftener than once a year. The Act also lays down special hygienic regulations to be complied with in laundries, and applies the Factory and Workshop Acts to certain other specified institutions. The Act comes into operation on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[45] * **Finance Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 13—r.a. Aug. 9th) continues the additional customs duties and drawbacks on tobacco, beer, and spirits; and the additional excise duties and drawbacks on beer and spirits; and gives effect to the Budget proposals, details of which are given in the article FINANCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, under heading **The Budget**.

[46] * **Injured Animals Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 5—r.a. July 25th) empowers a police constable to slaughter diseased or severely injured animals. If he finds any animal in such a condition that it cannot be removed without cruelty, he shall, if the owner be absent or refuses to consent to the destruction of the animal, summon the nearest veterinary surgeon, and if the certificate shows that the animal is in such a condition that it is cruel to keep it alive, it is lawful for the police constable, without the consent of the owner, to slaughter the animal or cause it to be slaughtered, inflicting thereby as little pain as practicable. Reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act may be recovered from the owner of the animal as a civil debt. For the purposes of this Act the term animal means horse, mule, ass, bull, cow, ox, heifer, calf, sheep, goat, or swine.

[47] * **Irish Land Act** (6 Edw. VII., ch. 38—r.a.

Aug. 28th) empowers the Irish Land Commissioners to let, lease, sell, or demise in such a manner as they may think proper, any exclusive right of mining or taking minerals reserved to them under sect. 13 of the Irish Land Act, 1903. After giving at least a month's notice to the occupier of the land, the Commissioners may enter upon the land and make such borings and experiments as may be necessary to ascertain the value of the right. This Act also amends sect. 54 of the Irish Land Act, 1903.

[48] * **Irish Tobacco Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 3—r.a. July 4th) repeals the Tobacco Cultivation Act, 1831, and any other Acts prohibiting the growth of tobacco in Ireland, from a date to be fixed by His Majesty's Order in Council as soon as Parliament has made provision for an excise duty on tobacco produced in Ireland. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue may make regulations in respect to the growth and cultivation of tobacco and the granting of licences for that purpose, regulating the cultivation or manufacture with a view to collecting any excise duty payable in respect of the tobacco. The Commissioners may permit tobacco to be grown for experimental purposes subject to any allowance in respect of duty they may think fit.

[49] * **Isle of Man (Customs) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 26—r.a. Aug. 28th) continues the additional duties on tea, tobacco, spirits, ale and beer.

[50] * **Lights on Vehicles Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 45—r.a. Aug. 28th), to render compulsory the carrying of lights by vehicles at night. In addition to it being compulsory for vehicles to carry a white light on the off side at night, a vehicle which carries any load projecting more than six feet to the rear must also display a red light in the rear. A borough council may exempt a vehicle which is carrying certain inflammable goods, or which is in such a place as to make the carrying of a light dangerous. A county council may also make orders of exemption for the purpose of harvesting. The Act shall not apply to Scotland, and shall come into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[51] * **Limited Partnerships Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 24—r.a. Aug. 28th).—An Act to establish limited partnerships consisting of two kinds of partners—limited and general. A limited partner contributes a certain capital and is not liable for the firm's debts beyond that amount. A general partner is liable for all debts and obligations of the firm. A limited partner cannot take part in the management of the business nor bind the firm in any way. It comes into operation on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[52] * **London Cab and Stage Carriage Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 55—r.a. Aug. 28th) provides that the fare by horse cab, fitted with a taximeter, shall be 6d. per mile by distance, or 6d. for every 12 minutes by time. It also abolishes the privileged cab system at railway stations, and provides that when a charge is made for the admission of a cab to a railway station, the charge shall not exceed a sum allowed by the Secretary of State. If it be proved that under the operation of this section a particular railway station cannot obtain a sufficient supply of cabs, the Secretary of State may suspend the section in regard to that station. The section of the Act dealing with privileged cabs comes into force on Jan. 1st, 1908, and remains in force until Jan. 1st, 1910.

[53] **Married Women's Property Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 18—r.a. Aug. 21st) to amend the Married Women's Property Act, 1882. It enacts that a married woman is able to dispose of real or personal property held by her solely or jointly with any other person as trustee. This operates to render valid and confirm all such dispositions made after Dec. 31st, '82, but where any title or right has been acquired through the husband, that title shall prevail over any title which would otherwise be rendered valid by this section. A settlement of a woman's property made by her husband or intended husband shall not be valid unless it is executed by her if she be of age, or confirmed by her after she comes of age. If, however, she dies under age, any covenant or disposition by her husband contained in the settlement shall bind any interest in her property to which he may become entitled on her death, and which he could have bound if this Act had not been passed. A married woman entitled to prior estate shall be the protector of the settlement alone. The Act, which does not apply to Scotland, comes into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[54] **Matrimonial Causes Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 12—r.a. Aug. 9th), to amend the Matrimonial Causes Acts, 1857 and 1866, by extending the powers of the Court in relation to maintenance and alimony, and leave to intervene.

[55] **Merchant Shipping Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 52—r.a. Aug. 28th), to amend sect. 78 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with respect to the deduction of the space occupied by propelling power in ascertaining the tonnage of a ship.

[56] **Notification of Births Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 40—r.a. Aug. 28th), to provide for the early notification of births. Within the area of any local authority in which this Act is adopted, notice of a birth must be given in writing, by post or otherwise, within thirty-six hours after the birth, at the office or residence of the medical officer of health.

[57] **Patents and Designs (Amendment) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 28—r.a. Aug. 28th).—The object of the Act is to simplify and cheapen procedure and prevent the obstruction of British industrial development by the abuse of patents.

[58] **Patents and Designs Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 29—r.a. Aug. 28th), to consolidate the enactments relating to patents for inventions and the registration of designs and certain enactments relating to trade marks. The Act comes into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[59] **Petty Sessions Clerk (Ireland) Amendment Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 22—r.a. Aug. 21st), to amend the law relating to clerks of Petty Sessions in Ireland.

[60] **Prisons (Ireland) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 19—r.a. Aug. 21st) enables a prisoner to earn by special industry and good conduct a remission of a portion of his imprisonment.

[61] **Probation of Offenders Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 17—r.a. Aug. 21st).—When a person is charged before a court of summary jurisdiction with an offence punishable by such a court, and the charge is proved, the court may, if it think fit, dismiss the charge, or discharge the offender conditionally on his entering into a recognisance to be of good behaviour and to appear for conviction when called on. The same applies to a person convicted on indictment of an offence punishable with imprisonment. The court may, in addition, order the

offender to pay damages for injury or compensation for loss, and to pay the costs of the proceedings. The Act also provides for the appointment of Probation Officers, whose duty is to visit or receive reports from the person under supervision; to see that he observes the conditions of his recognisance; to report to the court as to his behaviour; and to advise, assist and befriend him, and, when necessary, to endeavour to find him suitable employment. Upon the application of a probation officer, the court may vary the conditions of the recognisance, or discharge it. If the court is satisfied that a person has failed to observe any condition of his recognisance, it may forthwith convict and sentence him for the original offence, or if the offender is still under the age of 12 years, may order him to be sent to an industrial school. The Act comes into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[62] **Public Health Acts Amendment Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 53—r.a. Aug. 28th).—The Act consists of 95 sections, and contains a variety of regulations dealing with streets and buildings, sanitary provisions, infectious diseases, common lodging-houses, recreation grounds, the police, the fire brigade, sky signs, etc.

[63] **Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 32—r.a. Aug. 28th), to enable regulations to be made for the prevention of danger arising to public health from the importation, preparation, storage, and distribution of articles of food.

[64] **Public Health (Scotland) Amendment Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 30—r.a. Aug. 28th), to amend sections 57, 58 and 59 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, relating to the prevention of infectious diseases.

[65] **Public Works Loans Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 36—r.a. Aug. 28th), to grant money for the purpose of certain local loans out of the Local Loans Fund, and for other purposes relating to local loans. One of the loans is to assist the authorities in Jamaica to repair damage caused by the earthquake at Kingston; the other is for the construction and improvement of railway and other communication in Nigeria.

[66] **Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 33—r.a. Aug. 28th), enacts that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being a councillor or alderman of any county or borough, including a metropolitan borough, provided that if elected as chairman of a county council or mayor of a borough, she shall not, by virtue of holding or having held that office, be a justice of the peace. The Act does not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

[67] **Qualification of Women (County and Town Councils) (Scotland) Act** (7 Edw. VII., ch. 48—r.a. Aug. 28th), enacts that a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being a councillor of the council of any county or borough in Scotland, but shall not, if elected a councillor, by virtue of holding that office, be eligible for acting as a burgh magistrate, or as a judge in a police court, or as a member of a licensing court or court of appeal; neither shall she, if elected as a chairman of a county council or provost of a burgh, by virtue of holding that office be a justice of the peace or burgh magistrate, or act as a judge in a police court. Where a woman is elected as provost of a burgh, the number of bailies to be elected shall, while she holds office, be one more than

the number otherwise fixed by law, but the additional bailie shall not continue to hold office after the woman has ceased to hold office as provost.

[68] *Released Persons (Poor Law Relief) Act (7 Edw. VII., ch. 14—r.a. Aug. 21st), enables a justice of the peace to make an order for the removal to the workhouse of a person when released from a prison, industrial or reformatory school, or inebriate reformatory, if the justice of the peace is satisfied that the person, when released will, by reason of infirmity of mind or body, require immediate poor law relief. The Act applies to England and Wales only.

[69] *Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act (7 Edw., ch. 15—r.a. Aug. 21st), to enable Provisional Orders to be made for regulating salmon and freshwater fisheries.

[70] *Sea Fisheries (Scotland) Application of Penalties Act (7 Edw. VII., ch. 42—r.a. Aug. 28th), to provide for the payment to the Fishery Board for Scotland of the penalties or other moneys recovered in respect of illegal fishing in Scotland.

[71] *Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, to regulate and amend the laws and practice relating to the civil procedure in Sheriff Courts in Scotland. The Act comes into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[72] *Small Holdings and Allotments Act

(7 Edw. VII., ch. 54—r.a. Aug. 28th).—An Act to amend the law with respect to Small Holdings and Allotments.

Part I.—Small Holdings.

1. Appointment of Small Holdings Commissioners. With a view to extending the provision of small holdings, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (hereafter referred to as the "Board") shall appoint two or more persons possessed of a knowledge of agriculture to be Small Holdings Commissioners (hereafter referred to as "Commissioners"), and may appoint such other officers for the purposes of this Act as the Board may, with the consent of the Treasury, determine. The expenses incurred by the Commissioners and officers in the execution of their duties under this Act shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

2. Inquiries and Reports by Commissioners. Acting under the directions of the Board, the Commissioners shall ascertain the extent to which there is a demand for small holdings or would be a demand if suitable land were available, and the extent to which it is reasonably practicable to satisfy any such demand, and for that purpose shall confer with the county councils, and may co-operate with such other authorities, associations and persons as they think best qualified to assist them. The council of any county, borough, district or parish may make representations to the Board in regard to the matter, and councils shall furnish the Commissioners with what information they require. The Commissioners shall report the information acquired by them to the Board, and if in the course of their inquiries they receive information as to the existence of a demand for allotments they shall inform the local council concerned.

3. Preparation of Draft Schemes. Where the Board are of opinion that a scheme should be

made, they shall forward the report of the Commissioners, with any modifications they think desirable, to the county council, and the county council shall prepare one or more draft schemes to give effect to the report. If the county council decline to undertake the duty, or fail to prepare such scheme within six months or such time as the Board may allow, the Board may direct the Commissioners to prepare draft schemes. A county council may, without receiving any report, prepare one or more draft schemes, and directions are given for drawing such schemes up. Where the Commissioners report or the county councils concerned are of opinion that a scheme should be made affecting two or more counties, the scheme may be prepared by the councils jointly, and may provide for joint action being taken by the councils.

4. Procedure as to schemes. A draft scheme shall be published and advertised by the Board, together with notice of the time within and manner in which objections are to be sent to the Board, in the manner best adapted for informing the persons affected and for insuring publicity. Provision is made for holding a public local inquiry in case of objection to a scheme, and the scheme may be confirmed, modified or annulled.

5. Duty of Councils to carry schemes into effect. It shall be the duty of a county council on which obligations are imposed by a scheme to carry them into effect, and if they fail so to fulfil their obligations, the Board shall direct the Commissioners to take steps for carrying the scheme into effect; for which purpose the Commissioners shall have all the powers of a county council under the Small Holdings Act, 1892, and this Act, and the expenses incurred by the Commissioners in the exercise of such powers shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown. Any order made by the Board directing the Commissioners to carry a scheme into effect shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and if it appears likely that the carrying out of a scheme under this Act has resulted or is likely to result in a loss, the Board may pay out of the Small Holdings Account the whole or part of the loss.

6. Acquisition of land. A county council may purchase or take land on lease for small holdings, and, if difficulty arises, may acquire land compulsorily.

7 enables a county council to adapt for letting and to let for small holdings land so acquired; and 8 deals with the interpretation of the Small Holdings Act 1892.

9. Power to let Small Holdings to associations. With the consent of the Board, a county council may let one or more small holdings to an association formed for the purpose of creating or promoting the creation of small holdings, and so constituted that the division of profits among the members of the association is prohibited or restricted.

10 deals with the making of rules by county councils; and 11 enables a county council to relax the existing conditions as to the number of dwelling-houses on a small holding. 12 empowers a county council under certain conditions to resume possession of a holding on the death of the owner. 13 contains an amendment to the Small Holdings Act 1892. 14 deals with the provisions as to county councils borrowing money. 15 enables a county council to delegate its powers in regard to the acqui-

sition, adaptation, and management of small holdings to borough or urban district councils.

16 enables the Board, if they think it advisable to do so with a view to demonstrating the feasibility of the establishment of small holdings, to exercise the powers conferred on county councils; but the expenses of the Board shall be defrayed out of the Small Holdings Account, and no part shall be paid out of any rate.

17 enables the Board, with the approval of the Treasury, to repay part of the expenses incurred by a council.

18 provides for the appointment by the Board of advisory and managing committees; and 19 provides for the opening of a special account at the Bank of England called "The Small Holdings Account."

Part II.—Allotments.

20 transfers the powers of the Local Government Board under the Allotments Acts, except such of the powers as relate to the finance of local authorities, to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; and the powers and duties of the rural district councils to parish councils.

21 amends the Allotments Act, 1887, in various ways, and substitutes five acres for one acre as the limit of the extent of an allotment which may be held by one person.

22, 23 and 24 deal respectively with the compulsory acquisition of land for allotments, the management of allotments, and the powers and duties of county councils as to allotments, these duties and powers being very similar to those of the Small Holdings Commissioners in relation to small holdings, as set out in sect. 2.

25. Application to London. The powers conferred on sanitary authorities by the Allotments Acts as amended by this Act may in London be exercised by the London County Council, except that the expenses shall be defrayed and money borrowed in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1888.

Part III.—General.

26, 27, and 28 deal respectively with the procedure for the compulsory acquisition of land; the power of a council to renew the tenancy of land and compulsorily hired; and the provisions as to the voluntary leasing of land for small holdings or allotments.

29. Provisions as to glebe lands. In the case of glebe land or other land belonging to an ecclesiastical benefice hired by a council for small holdings or allotments, the provisions of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871, shall not during the continuance of the tenancy be applicable to the buildings upon the land. At the determination of the tenancy the incumbent of the benefice may apply to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for consent to the removal of any buildings which have been erected; and on proof that any such buildings are useless the incumbent may pull them down and dispose of the materials, and the proceeds shall be paid to the Commissioners, to be applied by them to the improvement of the benefice.

30. Restrictions on the acquisition of land. No land shall be authorised by an order under this Act to be acquired compulsorily which at the date of the order forms part of any park, garden, or pleasure ground, or part of a home farm, or otherwise is required for the amenity or con-

venience of any dwelling-house, or which is woodland not wholly surrounded by or adjacent to land acquired by a council, or the property of a local authority, or which has been acquired for the purposes of a railway, dock, canal, water, or other public undertaking, or is the site of an ancient monument or other object of archaeological interest. The council shall also avoid taking an undue or inconvenient quantity of land from any one owner or tenant, and, so far as is practicable, shall avoid displacing any considerable number of agricultural labourers.

31, 32, and 33 deal respectively with grazing and other rights to be attached to small holdings and allotments; the interchange of land for small holdings and allotments; and the power to resume possession of land hired compulsorily.

34. Compensation for loss of employment by labourers. Where a labourer who has been regularly employed on any land acquired by a county council for small holdings proves that the effect of the acquisition was to deprive him of employment, and that there was no employment of an equally beneficial character available in the same locality, the county council may pay him such compensation as they think just for his loss of employment or for his expenses in moving to another locality, and any sum so paid shall be treated as part of the expenses of the acquisition of the land. 35 deals with compensation for improvements.

36 to 46, which are placed under the heading "Supplemental," deal with a number of administrative matters, such as small holdings and allotments committees, accounts, local inquiries, annual reports to Parliament, etc.

47. The Act shall come into operation on Jan. 1st, 1908, and shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

[73] *Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Act (7 Edw. VII., ch. 44—r.a. Aug. 28th), to provide for the abolition of two judgeships of the High Court in Ireland and to reduce the salary of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to £6000.

[74] *Telegraph (Money) Act (7 Edw. VII., ch. 6—r.a. Aug. 2nd) enables the Treasury to issue out of the Consolidated Fund a sum not exceeding £6,000,000, as may be required by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of developing the telephonic system according to estimates approved by the Treasury.

[75] *Territorial and Reserve Forces Act (7 Edw. VII., ch. 9—r.a. Aug. 2nd).—An Act to provide for the reorganisation of H.M.'s military forces, and for that purpose to authorise the establishment of County Associations, and the raising and maintenance of a Territorial Force, and for amending the Acts relating to the Reserve Forces.

Part I.—County Associations.

1. For the purposes of the reorganisation of H.M.'s military forces, other than the Regulars and their reserves, and of the administration of those forces when so organised, an association may be established for any county in the United Kingdom, in accordance with schemes to be made by the Army Council. Until an Order in Council has been made for transferring to the Territorial Force the units of the Yeomanry and Volunteers of any county, references in this section to the Territorial Force shall as respects that county be construed as including references to the Yeomanry and Volunteers.

2. Powers and duties of associations. An association shall make itself acquainted with and conform to the plans of the Army Council for the organisation of the Territorial Force within the county, and ascertain the military resources and capabilities of the county, and render advice and assistance to the Army Council. An association shall have such powers connected with the organisation and administration of H.M.'s military forces as may be assigned to it by order of His Majesty, but shall not have any powers of command or training over any part of H.M.'s military forces. The powers and duties so assigned may include any powers conferred on or vested in His Majesty, and any powers and duties conferred or imposed on the Army Council or a Secretary of State, respecting: (a) The organisation and administration (including maintenance) at all times other than when the force is called out for training or actual military service or when embodied. (b) Recruiting, both in peace and in war. (c) Provision and maintenance of rifle-ranges, buildings, magazines, and sites of camps. (d) Facilitating the provision of areas to be used for manœuvres. (e) Arranging with employers of labour as to holidays for training. (f) Establishing or assisting cadet battalions and corps and also rifle clubs, provided that no financial assistance out of money voted by Parliament shall be given by an association in respect of any person in a battalion or corps in a school in receipt of a Parliamentary grant until such person has attained the age of 16. (g) Providing horses for peace requirements. (h) Providing accommodation for the safe custody of arms and equipment. (i) The supply of requirements on mobilisation within the county, as directed by the Army Council, such requirements where practicable to be embodied in regulations which shall be issued to county associations from time to time, the first not later than Jan. 1st, 1909. (j) Payment of separation and other allowances to the men's families when embodied or called out on actual military service. (k) Registration in conjunction with the military authorities for horses of any of H.M.'s forces. (l) Care of reservists and discharged soldiers.

3. Expenses of association. The Army Council shall pay to an association out of money voted by Parliament for army services such sums as are required. An association shall submit to the Army Council annually a statement of its necessary requirements, and all payments to an association by the Army Council shall be made upon the basis of such statements. The accounts shall be made up annually and audited, and sent to the Army Council; the members shall not be under any pecuniary liabilities for any act done by them as members of such association in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

4. enables the Army Council to make regulations for carrying this part of the Act into effect. All regulations made shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

5. Joint committees of associations.—Any county association may from time to time appoint a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested.

Part II.—Territorial Force.

6. It shall be lawful for His Majesty to raise and maintain a force to be called the "Terri-

torial Force," consisting of such number of men as may from time to time be provided by Parliament.

7. Government discipline and pay of Territorial Force.—Subject to the provisions of this part of the Act, it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by order of a Secretary of State, to make orders with respect to the government, discipline, and pay and allowances of the Territorial Force, and all other matters. The orders may provide for the formation of men of the Territorial Force into regiments, battalions, or other military bodies, and for the formation of such regiments or military bodies into corps, and for appointing, transferring, or attaching, or otherwise dealing with such men within the corps; and may provide for the constitution of a permanent staff, who shall be members of H.M.'s regular forces; and may regulate the appointment, rank, duties, and numbers of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Territorial Force. Where a man of the Territorial Force was enlisted or re-engaged before the date of any order or regulation under this part of the Act, nothing in such order or regulation shall render him liable without his consent to be appointed, transferred, or attached to any military body to which he would not have been appointed if the said order had not been made. Orders and regulations under this section may provide for the formation of a reserve division of the Territorial Force, and may release or dispense with any of the provisions of this Act relating to the training of the Territorial Force so far as regards men in the reserve division; and may authorise a man in the reserve division to be transferred from one corps to another—so, however, that a man in the reserve division shall not, without his consent, be transferred to a corps of another arm.

8. Subject to any directions given by His Majesty, first appointment to the lowest rank of officer in any unit of the Territorial Force shall be given to persons recommended by the president of the county association, provided he fulfils all the prescribed conditions as to age, physical fitness, and educational qualifications.

9. All men of the Territorial Force shall be enlisted by such persons and in such manner and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed. Provided that every man—(a) Shall be enlisted for a county for which an association has been established under this Act, and shall be appointed to serve in such corps as he may select, and if that corps comprises more than one unit within the county, shall be posted to such one of those units as he may select; (b) shall be enlisted to serve for such a period as may be prescribed, not exceeding four years, reckoning from the date of his attestation; (c) may be re-engaged within twelve months before the end of his current term of service for such a period as may be prescribed, not exceeding four years from the end of that term, and on re-engagement shall make the prescribed declaration before a justice of the peace or an officer.

Any man of the Territorial Force shall, except when a proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service is in force, be entitled to be discharged before the end of his current term of service on complying with the following conditions: (1) Giving to his commanding officer three months

notice in writing, or such less notice as may be prescribed. (2) Paying for the use of the association of the county for which he was enlisted a sum not exceeding £5. (3) Delivering up in good order, fair wear-and-tear excepted, all arms, clothing, and appointments issued to him, or on paying the value thereof. Provided that it shall be lawful for the association for the county, or for any officer authorised by the association, in any case in which it appears that the reasons for which the discharge is claimed are of sufficient urgency, to dispense with all or any of the above conditions.

A man of the Territorial Force may be discharged by his commanding officer for disobedience to orders while doing any military duty, or for neglect of duty, or for misconduct by him as a man of the Territorial Force, or for other sufficient cause to be judged of by the commanding officer. Any man so discharged shall be entitled to appeal to the Army Council, who may give such directions in any such case as they may think just and proper. Where the time at which a man of the Territorial Force would otherwise be entitled to be discharged occurs while a proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service is in force, he may be required to prolong his service for such further period, not exceeding twelve months, as the competent military authority may order.

10. The following sections of the Army Act shall apply to the Territorial Force: Sects. 80, 96, 98, 99, so much of 100 as relates to the validity of attestation or re-engagement; sect. 101 and so much of 163 as relates to an attestation paper, or a copy thereof or a declaration, being evidence.

11. If a person—(a) Having been discharged with disgrace from any part of H.M.'s forces, or from the Navy, has afterwards enlisted in the Territorial Force without declaring the circumstances of his discharge; or (b) is concerned when subject to military law in the enlistment for service in the Territorial Force of any man, when he knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, such man to be so circumstanced that by enlisting he commits an offence against the Army Act or this Act; or (c) wilfully contravenes when subject to military law any enactments, orders or regulations which relate to the enlistment of men in the Territorial Force, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to be tried by court-martial, and on conviction to suffer such punishment as is imposed by sects. 32 or 34 of the Army Act, and may be taken into military custody.

12. If any man of the Territorial Force enlists into the Army Reserve without being discharged from the Territorial Force, the terms and conditions of his service whilst he remains in the Army Reserve shall be those applicable to him as a man belonging to the Army Reserve, and not those applicable to him as a man of the Territorial Force.

13. Any part of the Territorial Force shall be liable to serve in any part of the United Kingdom, but no part of the Territorial Force shall be carried or ordered out of the kingdom. Provided that it shall be lawful for His Majesty to accept the offer of any men of the Territorial Force signifying through their commanding officer their desire to subject themselves to the liability—(a) to serve in any place outside the United Kingdom, or (b) to be called out for actual military service for purposes of

defence at such places in the United Kingdom as may be specified, whether the Territorial Force is embodied or not. A person shall not be compelled to make such an offer, or be subjected to such liability as aforesaid, except by his own consent; and a commanding officer shall not certify any voluntary offer previously to his having explained to every person that the offer is to be purely voluntary on his part.

14 deals with preliminary training of recruits of Territorial Force. The requirement to attend training and drills under this section shall be in addition to the requirement to attend training and drills and to fulfil conditions for the purpose of annual training.

15. Every man of the Territorial Force shall, by way of annual training—(a) be trained for not less than 8 nor more than 15, or in the case of the mounted branch 18, days in every year, and may for that purpose be called out once or oftener every year; (b) attend the number of drills and fulfil the other conditions relating to the training prescribed for his arm or branch of the service.

His Majesty in Council may order that the period of training in any year of all or part of the Territorial Force be extended, but so that the whole period of annual training be not more than 30 days in any year; or that the period of annual training in any year be reduced, or that in any year the annual training of all or any part of the Territorial Force be dispensed with.

16. Draft Orders in Council relating to Training must be laid before Parliament for a period of not less than 40 days during the Session of Parliament, and if either House presents an address to His Majesty against the draft, no further proceedings shall be taken, without prejudice to the making of a new draft Order.

17 prescribes the procedure in regard to the embodiment of the Territorial Force. It is provided that, where under proclamation directions have been issued for calling out all the men belonging to the first class of the Army Reserve, the Army Council shall, within one month after such directions have been issued, issue directions for embodying all the men belonging to the Territorial Force, unless an address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that such directions be not issued; and such directions shall not, unless the emergency so require, be given until Parliament has had an opportunity of presenting such an address. Whenever, in consequence of the calling out of the whole of the first class of the Army Reserve, directions are required under this section to be given for embodying the Territorial Force, if Parliament be then separated by such adjournment as will not expire within 10 days, a proclamation shall be issued for the meeting of Parliament within 10 days.

18 gives His Majesty power by proclamation to order that the Territorial Force be disembodied.

19 deals with the service and publication of notices.

20 makes failure to attend on embodiment desertion within the meaning of sect. 12, or absence without leave within the meaning of sect. 15 of the Army Act, and provides that such an offence shall be liable to be tried by court-martial and the offender convicted and punished accordingly. Sects. 153 and 154 of the Army Act shall apply with respect to deserters and desertion within the meaning of

this section, and any person who, knowing any man of the Territorial Force to be a deserter, employs or continues to employ him, shall be deemed to aid him in concealing himself within the meaning of the first-mentioned section.

21. Any man of the Territorial Force who, without reasonable excuse, fails to appear at the time and place appointed for preliminary training, or annual training, or fails to attend the number of drills and fulfil the other conditions prescribed for his arm or branch of the service, shall be liable to forfeit to His Majesty a sum of money not exceeding £5.

22 prescribes the penalty for wrongful sale, etc., of public property.

23. The acceptance of a commission as an officer of the Territorial Force shall not vacate the seat of any M.P. An officer or man of the Territorial Force shall not be liable to any penalty or punishment for or on account of his absence during the time he is voting at any election of a M.P. If a sheriff is an officer of the Territorial Force, then during embodiment he shall be discharged from personally performing the office of sheriff. An officer or man of the Territorial Force shall not be compelled to serve as a peace officer or parish officer, and shall be exempt from serving on any jury; and a field officer of the Territorial Army shall not be required to serve in the office of high sheriff.

24 and 25 deal with the trial of offences and application of penalties, and with the supplemental provisions as to the trial of offences.

26 prescribes that sect. 164 of the Army Act (which relates to evidence of the civil conviction or acquittal of a person subject to military law) shall apply to a man of the Territorial Force who is tried by a civil court, whether he is or is not at the time of such trial subject to military law.

27 and 28, which are headed "Miscellaneous," deal with the exercise of powers vested in the holder of a military office, and the application of enactments.

29 specifies a number of transitory provisions.

Part III.—Reserve Forces.

30. The power of enlisting men into the first class of the Army Reserve under the Reserve Forces Act, 1882, shall extend to the enlistment of men who have not served in the regular forces, and men so enlisted are referred to in this part of this Act as "special reservists," and a special reservist may be re-engaged, and when re-engaged shall continue subject to the terms of service applicable to special reservists. A special reservist may, in addition to being called out for annual training, be called out for a special course of training within the United Kingdom, for a period not exceeding six months, and during such special course may be attached to or trained with any body of H.M.'s forces. A special reservist who enlists into the regular forces shall be assumed to be discharged from the Army Reserve.

31. A special reservist who is properly qualified may sign an agreement under which, if the time when he would otherwise be discharged occurs while he is called out on permanent service, he will continue to serve until the expiration of the period specified in the agreement.

32. A special reservist shall, if he so agree in

writing, be liable, during the whole of his service in the Army Reserve, or during such part as he agrees, to be called out on permanent service; and the calling out of men shall not involve the meeting of Parliament, provided that (1) the number of men so liable shall not at any one time exceed four thousand; (2) the power of calling out men under this section shall not be exercised except when they are required for service outside the United Kingdom when warlike operations are in preparation or in progress; (3) any agreement under this section may provide for the revocation thereof by notice in writing; (4) any exercise of the power of calling out men under this section shall be reported to Parliament as soon as possible; (5) the number of men for the time being called out under this section shall not be reckoned in the number of the forces authorised by the Annual Army Act for the time being in force. The number of men liable to be called out under sect. 1 of the Reserve Forces and Militia Act 1898 shall be 6000 instead of 5000, and the liability to be called out under that section may, if so agreed, extend to the first two years of a man's service in the first class of the Army Reserve.

33 provides for the formation of special reservists into regiments, battalions, etc.

34. His Majesty may by Order in Council transfer to the Army Reserve such battalions of the Militia as may be specified, and every battalion so transferred shall be deemed to have been lawfully formed as a battalion of special reservists.

35 deals with the validity of certain certificates; and 36 enacts that the acceptance of a commission as an officer in the reserve of officers shall not vacate the seat of a member of Parliament.

Part IV.—Supplemental.

37 deals with procedure regarding provisions as to orders, schemes, and regulations; 38 deals with various definitions; and 39 makes certain special provisions as to special places.

40. In the application of the Act to Scotland and the Isle of Man certain modifications are made, principally in the direction of amending definitions in accordance with the requirements of Scotland and the Isle of Man.

[76] * Transvaal Loan (Guarantee) Act (7 Edw. VII., ch. 37—r.a. Aug. 28th) enacts that the Treasury may guarantee the interest on any loan raised by the Transvaal, not exceeding in the aggregate an amount of stock sufficient to raise £5,000,000, or stock of a nominal amount of £5,000,000, whichever is least, and also the sinking fund payments for the repayment of the principal of the loan. The schedule sets out the purposes for which the loan may be raised—viz.:

Land and agricultural bank . . .	£2,500,000
Railways, public works, irrigation, agricultural settlement and development, and any expenses incidental to the issue of the loan . . .	The balance.

The Treasury may guarantee the payment of sums secured by the Transvaal Treasury Bills, or other securities which may be issued with their approval by the Governor of the Transvaal, for the purpose of temporarily raising any sums in anticipation of the loan, in the same manner as they may guarantee the interest on and the sinking fund payments for

the loan, and the provisions of this section shall apply with respect to any such guarantee accordingly.

[77] *Vaccination Act (7 Edw. VII. ch. 31—r.a. Aug. 28th) substitutes a statutory declaration as to conscientious objections for the certificate required under the Vaccination Act 1898. No parent or person is liable to any penalty if within four months from the birth of the child he makes a declaration that he believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days delivers the declaration to the vaccination officer of the district. To come into operation on Jan. 1st, 1908.

[78] *Vaccination (Scotland) Act (7 Edw. VII., ch. 49—r.a. Aug. 28th) amends the law relating to vaccination in Scotland, exempting from penalty any parent or person who within six months from the birth of the child makes a statutory declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and delivers the same to the registrar of the district in which the child was born and registered within seven days after the declaration. In respect of a child born before the passing of this Act, for the period of six months from the birth of the child shall be substituted the period of six months from the passing of this Act.

[79] *Whale Fisheries (Scotland) Act regulates the whale fisheries in Scotland, prohibiting the exercise of the whaling industry without a licence, and empowers the Fishery Board for Scotland to grant licences on certain conditions. To come into operation Jan. 1st, 1908.

[80] BILLS.

A list is given below of the Public Bills of the session which did not pass into law. Where a bill was withdrawn or dropped, it is so stated, and cases in which the proceedings on a measure lapsed are indicated by the mark (=). Absent Voters—dropped.

Adult (Women and Men) Enfranchisement—dropped.

Aged Pensioners—dropped.

Agricultural Education in Elementary Schools—dropped.

Ballot Act (1872) Amendment (=).

Bankruptcy (Scotland)—dropped.

Blind (Technical Education, etc.)—dropped.

Building Lands (Scotland)—dropped.

Character Note—dropped.

Church Discipline—dropped.

Civil Bill Courts (Dublin)—dropped.

Clarks of the Peace and County Council—dropped.

Coal Mines (Eight Hours)—dropped.

Coal Mines (Eight Hours) (No. 2)—withdrawn.

Coal Mines Regulation—dropped.

Companies (Debentures and Debenture Stock) (=).

Compulsory Weighing and Measurements—dropped.

Conveyancing—dropped.

Convicts' Divorce—dropped.

Coroners (=).

Coroners' Inquests (Railway Fatalities)—dropped.

Corporal Punishment (Restriction)—dropped.

Credit Banks—dropped.

Criminal Appeal and Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Bill (=).

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Acts Amendment (=).

Crofters (Scotland)—dropped.

Diseases of Animals Act (1896) Amendment (=).

Dogs (Injuries to Persons)—dropped.

Dogs (Protection) (=).

Dublin Metropolitan Police (=).

Ecclesiastical Disorders—dropped.

Education—dropped.

Education Acts Amendment (=).

Education (England and Wales) (=).

Education of Afflicted Children (Ireland)—dropped.

Education (Popular Control)—dropped.

Education (Provision of Meals) (Scotland) (=).

*Education (Scotland)—withdrawn.

*Education (Special Religious Instruction)—withdrawn.

Eight Hours—dropped.

Employment of British Subjects Abroad (=).

Engines and Boilers (Persons in Charge)—dropped.

Factory and Workshop Act (1901) Amendment—dropped.

Factory and Workshop Act (1901) Amendment (No. 2) (=).

Factory and Workshop (1901) Act Amendment (No. 3)—dropped.

Fatal Accidents (Damages) (=).

Ferries (Ireland)—dropped.

Feus and Building Leases (Scotland) (=).

Financial and Commercial Gambling—dropped.

Fisheries (Ireland) (=).

Foreign Trawlers (Regulation)—dropped.

Franchise and Removal of Women's Disabilities—withdrawn.

Franchise and Removal of Women's Disabilities (No. 2) (=).

Fruit-Growers (Scotland)—dropped.

Grocers' Licences (Scotland)—dropped.

Harbour Authorities (Ireland) (=).

Home Work—dropped.

Home Work Regulation—dropped.

Hours of Labour (Bakehouses)—dropped.

House of Lords (Restriction of Powers)—withdrawn.

Housing of the Working Classes, etc.—dropped.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts Amendment—dropped.

Incest (=).

Infant Life Protection—dropped.

Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) (=).

*Irish Council—withdrawn.

Irish Land—dropped.

Irish National Schools Heating—dropped.

Judicature (=).

Jurors (Expenses)—dropped.

Justices of the Peace—dropped.

Land Law (Ireland) Acts Amendment (=).

*Land Values (Scotland)—rejected in the Lords.

Larceny (=).

Leasehold Enfranchisement—dropped.

Licensed Premises (Election Days) Closing—dropped.

Licensing (Scotland) Amendment—dropped.

Liquor Traffic (Local Option) (Scotland) (=).

Liquor Traffic (Local Veto)—dropped.

Local Authorities' Officers (=).

Local Authorities (Taxation and Purchase of Land)—dropped.

*Local Registration of Title (Ireland)—withdrawn.

London Municipal Elections (Hours of Poll) (=).

*Lunacy (Ireland)—withdrawn.

Merchandise Marks—dropped.

Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment (=).

Monastic and Conventual Institutions (=).

Mortgage of Premises—dropped.
 Motor Car (Collisions and Accidents) (=).
 Municipal Elections (=).
 * Municipal Milk Depots—withdrawn.
 * Naval Lands (Volunteers)—withdrawn.
 * Navigation Works (Ireland)—withdrawn.
 Nurses and Private Nursing Homes (Registration)—dropped.
 Nurses' Registration—dropped.
 Old Age Pensions—dropped.
 Open Spaces (Scotland) (=).
 Outdoor Relief (Pensioners)—dropped.
 Parliamentary Elections (Hours of Poll) (=).
 Parliamentary Voters (Registration) (=).
 Parochial Medical Officers (Scotland)—dropped.
 Patents and Designs (No. 2)—dropped.
 Pedlars Acts Amendment (=).
 Pharmacy—dropped.
 * Poisons and Pharmacy—withdrawn.
 Police (Superannuation)—dropped.
 Police Superannuation (Scotland) (=).
 Political Pensions—dropped.
 Poor Law (Scotland) Amendment—dropped.
 Prevention of Cruelty to Children (=).
 Primogeniture—dropped.
 Probation of First Offenders—dropped.
 * Probation of Offenders—withdrawn.
 Prohibition of Medical Practice by Companies (=).
 Public Health Act (1875) Amendment (Water Rights) (=).
 Public Health Officers—dropped.
 Public Libraries—dropped.
 Public Rights of Way—withdrawn.
 Public Rights of Way (No. 2) (=).
 Purchase of Land (England and Wales)—dropped.
 Purity of Milk Supplies (Scotland) (=).
 Railways (Contracts)—dropped.
 Railways, Mines, Canals, etc.—dropped.
 Railway Tickets (=).
 Rating Appeals (Costs)—dropped.
 Reformatory and Industrial Schools—dropped.
 Reformatory and Industrial Schools (No. 2)—dropped.
 Regulation of Railways—dropped.
 Resident Magistrates (Belfast)—dropped.
 Restraint of Trade (Shops)—dropped.
 Rights of Way (Scotland)—withdrawn.
 Rights of Way (Scotland) (No. 2)—dropped.
 * Rule Committee—withdrawn.
 Sale of Food and Drugs Amendment (Scotland) (=).
 Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Contracts) (=).
 Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland)—dropped.
 Sale of Whiskey—dropped.
 Saturday Closing of Public-houses—dropped.
 School Board Electorate (Scotland) (=).
 School Boards Conferences (Scotland) (=).
 Settled Land—dropped.
 Settlement of Paupers—dropped.
 Shop Clubs Act (1902) Amendments—dropped.
 Shops—withdrawn.
 Shops (No. 2)—withdrawn.
 Shops (No. 3)—dropped.
 Small Holdings (No. 2) (=).
 Small Holdings (No. 3)—withdrawn.
 Small Holdings and Cottages—dropped.
 Small Holdings (Scotland)—dropped.
 Small Holdings (Scotland) (No. 2)—dropped.
 * Small Landholders (Scotland)—withdrawn in Lords.
 Spurious Sports (=).
 * State Reformatories—withdrawn.
 * Statute Law Revision—withdrawn.
 Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland)—dropped.

Sunday Closing (Wales) Act (1881) Amendment (=).
 Sunday Trading (Scotland)—dropped.
 Sweated Industries—dropped.
 Teachers of Music (Registration) (=).
 * Telegraph (Construction)—withdrawn.
 Town Tenants (England and Wales)—dropped.
 Trade Disputes (=).
 Trawlers' Certificates Suspension (=).
 Trawlers' Regulation (=).
 Trust Investment (=).
 Trusts (=).
 Unemployed Workmen (=).
 University of Durham (=).
 Valuation (Ireland)—dropped.
 Wages Boards—dropped.
 Waste Lands (Ireland) Improvement (=).
 Weekly Rest-day (=).
 Weights and Measures (Metric System)—rejected.
 Women's Enfranchisement (=).
 Women's Enfranchisement (No. 2) (=).
 Youthful Offenders—dropped.

[81] **Irish Council Bill** set up a council consisting of 82 elected and 24 nominated members, transferred to it the control of eight of the chief Irish departments, and provided it with funds to the amount of £4,000,000 sterling through a separate Irish Treasury. A fortnight after the bill was read a first time in the House of Commons it was condemned in Dublin by the Nationalist Convention as utterly inadequate and unsatisfactory in a resolution moved by Mr. Redmond. Speaking in the House of Commons on June 3rd, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman deplored the fact that the bill would have to be dropped, the reason being that the Nationalists had announced that they would abide by the decision of the Dublin Convention.

[82] **Land Values (Scotland) Bill.**—When this bill was sent up to the Lords it was decided that the late period of the session made a detailed discussion of the measure impossible, and having regard to its nature, and to the fact that there was no pretence of urgency behind it, the Peers declined to pass the bill.

[83] **Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill.**—In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne stated the intentions of the Opposition regarding the bill. They would preserve the clauses amending the Crofters Acts, for which members representing Highland constituencies were known to be anxious, but they would reject the "Irish" clauses. In regard to small holdings, they would extend to Scotland what they would do for England. On Aug. 21st the Marquis of Ripon announced that in view of the intention of the Opposition the Government had decided not to proceed with the bill.

Pasitch, Nicholas, Servian statesman, was b. 1848, and ed. at the Zurich Polytechnic School. His career has been punctuated with two death sentences and several exiles. M. Pasitch began as an extreme Radical, but is now more Conservative. He was successively Mayor of Belgrade, President of the Skupsh-tina, head of the first Radical Cabinet formed, and Minister to Russia, when, in '99, King Milan was shot at in the streets of Belgrade, and M. Pasitch was one of the accused at the State trial. He was sentenced to imprisonment, but afterwards pardoned. In 1902 King Alexander asked him to form a Ministry, but

he failed in the task. After the assassination of the King and his consort he became Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Gritsch Cabinet; and in Dec. 1904 he formed an Administration of his own from members of the Moderate Radical party, falling in May 1905. Returned to power in June 1906.

Pastel Society, The. This Society was founded in 1898 to revive public interest in the art of pastel painting, and includes among its members most of the well-known English and foreign pastellists. The annual exhibition, which is limited to the works of members, is held at the Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly. **Hon. Secretary,** Miss Marion Gemmell; **Acting Secretary,** Mr. Edgar Blackmore.

Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. **Sec. and Registrar,** H. Howgrave Graham.

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the Comptroller-General of Patents at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the Patents Acts of 1883, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1901, 1902, and 1907. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the Patents Rules. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The Library of the Patent Office, which is free to all comers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and, in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of Registered Patent Agents may be obtained from Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, or through any bookseller.

The official fees to be paid, before a patent is sealed (which must be as soon as possible, and not after 15 months from the date of application), amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application and £3 on the filing of a complete specification (or £4 on filing complete specification with first application), and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment of the prescribed fees. Further fees of £50, on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years from date of patent, and £100 before end of 8 years, are payable; or, in lieu of these further fees, annual payments of £10 may be made from the fourth to the seventh year, £15 eighth and ninth year, and £20 tenth to thirteenth years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

An application for a patent must be accompanied by either a provisional specification or a complete specification. If a provisional specification is filed in the first instance, a complete specification must be filed within the six months after application. Patents may be obtained for inventions communicated from abroad. Inventions which have already been patented in certain foreign and colonial states,

may be patented in the United Kingdom as of the date of the first foreign application, provided that the British application is made in company with a complete specification, in this twelve months from the date of the first foreign application. The complete specification, in this case, whether accepted or not, becomes open to public inspection on the expiry of the twelve months. By an International Convention similar rights are accorded in the same foreign and colonial states to British patentees.

The number of applications for patents and for registration of designs and trade marks in 1906, as compared with the two preceding years, is shown by the following table:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Patents—			
Applications	29,702	27,577	30,002
Specifications—			
Provisional	22,461	19,862	21,012
Complete	15,920	18,806	18,228
Sealed	15,089	14,786	14,707
Designs—			
Applications	23,531	23,938	22,001
Registered	22,604	23,318	21,212
Trade Marks—			
Applications	9,972	10,521	11,414
Registered	3,842	4,261	4,731

The income for the years 1905-6 was—

	1905.	1906.
	£	£
Patent Fees	238,047	255,646
Designs Fees	4,783	4,344
Trade Marks Fees	13,234	15,559
Sale of Publications	9,676	10,593

Total 265,740 286,142

The expenditure was: 1905, £159,296; 1906, £175,272.

Patti, Madame Adelina Giovanna Maria, was b. at Madrid in 1843. Was trained professionally under Ettore Barili, her step-brother, and made her first appearance on the stage at New York in '59. She first appeared in London in '61, as Amina in "La Sonnambula" at Covent Garden, and at once became the favourite *prima donna* of the day. She married in '68 Henri, Marquis de Caux, equerry to Napoleon III., from whom she was divorced in '83; Signor Nicolini, who died in '98; and Baron Olaf Rudolph Cederström in Jan. '99. Madame Patti in '95 reappeared at Covent Garden after a ten-years' absence. On Dec. 1st, '06, she made a "farewell" appearance at the Albert Hall.

PERSIA.

Ruler.

The reigning Shah of Persia is Mahomed Ali Mirza, a son of Muzaffer-ed-Din, the late Shah, and was b. June 21st, 1872. He held the post of Governor-General of the Azerbaijan province, and assumed the Regency during his father's illness on Dec. 15th, 1906. On the death of his father he succeeded to the throne (Jan. 8th, 1907), and was enthroned at Teheran (19th). The Civil List was fixed at £100,000, Nov. 10th, 1907. The heir apparent is his son, Ali Mirza Hussein.

Government, Army, etc.

The Shah, until 1906, carried on his government through a cabinet of responsible ministers. On Aug. 5th, 1906, however, a decree was

issued convoking a National Assembly. The Constitution was dated Jan. 1st, 1907, and it was confirmed on Feb. 11th by Mohamed Ali Shah, after his succession. It provides for a National Council (Majlis) of 162 members, to be raised in case of need to 200, by 6 classes of electors: (1) Princes of the reigning family; (2) priests and religious students; (3) nobles; (4) merchants with established businesses; (5) landowners owning land worth at least £200; (6) tradesmen. The actual Council elected and sitting in 1907, however, numbered only about 111 members, 52 from Teheran, whereas the Constitution only assigned 32 to Teheran. The Council has full control over the organisation of the Government, the appointment of Ministers, finance, and internal administration. The Constitution provides for the creation of a Senate of 60 members, half appointed by the Shah and half by the National Council, 15 of each class from Teheran and 15 from the provinces. In case of disagreement between the two Houses they sit together, and in case the National Council disapprove the decision, the Shah either confirms their view or orders another Conference. If there is still disagreement, and the Senate and Ministry sanction the dissolution of the Council, it is dissolved by Imperial edict and new elections follow. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907, limits the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, grants liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defines the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers.

An imperial decree was published on March 21st, 1905, ordering the reorganisation of the army. Under the new scheme there will be 12 divisions, composed of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Details of the composition of the first division showed that it will consist of nine battalions of infantry, in all 7700 strong, artillery 500 strong, and 2900 cavalry. The peace strength has been given as 115,000, exclusive of nearly 80,000 irregular cavalry. The war strength is unknown and not organised.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice and superintend the collection of the revenue, which is derived in part from payments in cash or in kind assessed by Government officials throughout the country, and in part from customs duties, postal and telegraph service, etc., and the proceeds of concessions. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieutenant-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Seistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan. A branch of the Transcaspian Railway is proposed, to run from Ashkhabad to Meshed. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has

been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success.

Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,500,000. Revenue, 1900, about £1,500,000; 1905, £1,450,000. Debt, two loans of 22,500,000 roubles and 10,000,000 roubles were contracted with the Persian Loan Bank, with the approval of the Russian Government in 1900 and 1902.

Imports, 1901-2, £5,584,000; 1902-3, £4,970,635; 1903-4, £7,000,657; 1904-5, £5,832,000. Exports, 1901-2, £2,800,000; 1902-3, £3,387,686; 1903-4, £4,632,264; 1904-5, £4,133,000. Trade with Russia: imports, 1903-4, £3,358,770; 1904-5, £2,833,006; exports, 1903-4, £2,827,497; 1904-5, £2,459,000. Trade with Great Britain: imports, 1903-4, £2,334,529; 1904-5, £1,995,000; exports, 1903-4, £383,852; 1904-5, £459,000.

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, and tobacco. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked. Imports, 1904: Bushire, £889,825 (£389,323 from United Kingdom, £204,009 from India); Lingah, £307,690 (£193,473 from India); Bunder Abbas, £317,808 (£150,580 from India, £99,134 from United Kingdom); exports, 1904, Bushire, £454,081 (£72,527 to United Kingdom, £122,911 to India, £184,760 to China); Lingah, £248,956; Bunder Abbas, £122,165 (£91,820 to India).

Diplomatic.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Finance, Nasir-el-Mulk. — Interior, Asaf-ed-Dowleh. — Foreign Affairs, Mushir-el-Mulk. — Justice, Mukhbir-es-Sultaneh. — War, Mustaufi Memalik. — Commerce, Moatimu-el-Mulk. — Mines, Muhandisel Memalik. — Education, Sani-ed-Dowleh.

Persian Legation in London, 36, Queen's Gate Terrace. — Chargé d'Affaires, Mirza Mehdi Khan.

British Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General at Teheran, Sir C. A. Spring Rice, K.C.M.G. Secretary, C. M. Marling.

Political Resident for the Persian Gulf, Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (acting), Bushire.

British Consuls: — Consuls-General: Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E. (Bushire); H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. (Isfahan); Major P. M. Sykes, C.M.G. (Meshed); A. C. Wratislaw, C.M.G. (Tabriz). Consuls: Capt. A. P. Trevor (Bushire); Major C. T. Ducat (Kerman); Major R. C. Kennion (Seistan); T. G. Grahame (Shiraz); Capt. T. H. Keyes (Turbat-i-Haidari); Lieut. C. A. Gabriel (Bunder Abbas); Capt. L. B. H. Haworth (Kermanshah); W. McDouall (Mohammerah).

History, 1907.

On the death of Muzaffer-ed-din (Jan. 8th) his son Mahomed Ali Mirza succeeded as Shah, and was crowned with much pomp (19th). The members of the National Council were not invited either to the coronation or to the durbar which followed, and an impression gained

ground that the Shah was opposed to the new Constitution. The indignation of the Reform party, and the dangerous position of affairs, however, coupled with a threat of revolt, led to the dismissal of the Belgian officials, MM. Naus and Priem, who administered the Customs, in accordance with the demands of the Council, and the Shah sent a letter to the Council (Feb. 1st) formally recognising and confirming the Constitution granted by the late Shah. The Council then set itself to secure the removal of various local governors, including Asaf-ed-Dowleh, Governor-General of Khorasan, and Zill-es-Sultan, Governor of Ispahan and uncle of the Shah—though it required a rebellion in Ispahan before Zill-es-Sultan was removed. In May, Salar-ed-Dowleh, a brother of the Shah and Governor of Luristan, was accused of plundering and misgoverning his district. He defied the Government, but surrendered himself (June 23rd) on the assurance that his life would be spared.

In December 1906 a number of merchants proposed to form a National Bank on condition that it should collect the Government revenues, that the Government expenditure should be paid through the Bank, and that it should have prior rights in regard to mining, railway, and other concessions, and the pearl fishery in the Persian Gulf. The capital was fixed at £5,000,000, and foreigners were excluded from participation in it. Parliament approved the draft of the charter in Feb. 1907, and in August agreed to the engagement of a foreign expert to organise the Bank. A concession was granted in July to Herr Guttman of the German Orient Bank for the establishment of a German Commercial Bank in Persia, the concession being for 45 years if the bank should start operations within 2 years from the date of the concession.

There were many changes in the Ministry. Mushir-ed-Dowleh, the Grand Vizier, resigned in March, and on May 1st Amin-es-Sultan became President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, on the understanding that the Shah should co-operate with Parliament in accordance with the Constitution. He was, however, assassinated on August 31st. On Sept. 9th a new Cabinet was formed, but dismissed on Oct. 22nd, Nasir-el-Mulk becoming Prime Minister (26th). The Shah paid a State visit to Parliament (Nov. 12th) and took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution. The Cabinet resigned (27th). The position seemed to be one of great danger and confusion, and a strong party was contemplating the deposition of the Shah in favour of the Zill-es-Sultan.

The failure of the Government to honour the paper money with which it had paid pensions all over the country led the Teheran bankers to close their offices (Aug. 16th). It was estimated that the Government owed about £600,000 or arrears due to its troops and employes. Owing to the disturbed state of the country agriculture and trade had also greatly suffered. An attempt was made late in the year to raise funds by contributions from notables to form an internal loan, and the refusal of some of the princes to contribute caused great resentment.

The lawless raids of the Kurds on the uplands between the Mergawan and Tergawan plains, on the Turco-Persian frontier, led to an attempt on the part of Mejd-es-Sultaneh to punish them, and at the end of June several Kurdish villages were burned. The Kurds,

however, obtained the help of Turkish troops with artillery, and the Persian force was dispersed in panic. The Turks thereupon crossed the frontier, approaching Urumiah, and many villagers were killed and much property destroyed or carried off.

For the Anglo-Russian Convention 1907 see RUSSIA.

PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1875, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, and that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru; but that plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. An arbitration treaty as to the Bolivian boundary was signed (Jan. 2nd, 1903), appointing the Argentine Government as arbitrator. A dispute with Brazil arose respecting the Acre territory in 1904, and the situation looked threatening for a time, but eventually it was agreed to settle the matter by amicable negotiation or arbitration.

The Constitution of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a House of Representatives (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a Senate (51) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. Congress meets annually on July 28th. Executive in the hands of a President elected for four years, who receives £4800 a year.

The Army is about 4000 strong in time of peace, and is now being reorganised under French officers. The Navy consists of 14 vessels, all of which are of small importance, with the exception of two protected cruisers, *Coronel Bolognesi* and *Almirante Grau*, constructed by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, & Maxim, in 1906. The first-named ship completed her trials satisfactorily during Jan. 1907, averaging a speed on six runs over a measured mile of 24.62 knots, or '62 knots above the contract speed. The sister-ship, *Almirante Grau*, completed her trials in Sept. 1906, and in Feb. 1907 fifteen officers arrived in England from Peru to take charge of the vessels.

Absolute political but not religious freedom allowed, the constitution prohibiting the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, although some degree of toleration exists. Education is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up, and the Government have a scheme to construct a railway over the Andes. There are about 1146 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in

go for a term of 66 years. A new agreement between the corporation and the Government was reported in Nov. 1907. A reciprocal cancellation of all obligations and claims from Jan. 11th, 1890, to June 30th, 1907, was provided for. The corporation undertook to complete certain extensions of the railways to an aggregate length of 300 kilometres, including the 160 contracted for in 1890. The Government undertook to pay the corporation £80,000 per annum for 30 years in monthly instalments, allocating the sugar tax as security. The corporation agreed to pay taxes at the rate of £12,000 per annum for the first 10, £15,000 for the second 10, and £20,000 for the third 10 years. The lease to the corporation was extended for 17 years, thus running for 66 years from July 1st, 1907. Other points as between the Government and the corporation were referred to arbitration. Chief products are silver, copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. The chief cities are the capital, Lima (pop. 130,000), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

Area, 713,674 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 4,500,000. Revenue (mainly derived from customs), 1906, £2,555,463; expenditure, 1904, £2,191,703. Imports, 1902, £3,428,283; 1904, £4,298,003; 1906, £4,999,046; exports, 1902, £3,703,071; 1904, £4,066,639; 1906, £5,817,232. Internal debt, £2,138,350.

President, Señor Don José Pardo (assumed office Sept. 24th, 1904).

Vice-President, Señor José S. Cavero.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of the Interior, Señor Agustín Tovar.—Foreign Affairs, Señor Solon Polo.—Justice, Señor Carlos A. Washburn.—War and Marine, General Pedro E. Muñiz.—Finance, Señor Germán Schreiber.—Public Works, Señor Delfín Vidalón.

Minister in London, Señor Don Carlos G. Candamo, 104, Victoria Street, S.W.—Charge d'Affaires, Señor Don Eduardo Lembecke.—Secretary, Señor Don Ricardo E. Lembecke.—Attaché, Señor Don P. E. Caballero.

British Minister in Lima, Mr. W. N. Beauclerk.

British Consul-General in Callao, L. J. Jerome; Consul at Iquitos, D. Cazes.

Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. President, J. Rymer Young, J.P.; Sec. and Registrar, Richard Bremridge.

Philharmonic Society, Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W. Hon. Sec., Francesco Berger, Esq., 6, York Street, Portman Square, W.

Phillips, Stephen, is a son of the Rev. Stephen Phillips, D.D., Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral, and was b. near Oxford, ed. at Stratford and Peterborough Grammar Schools, and afterwards went on the stage, playing in Benson's company. He then became an Army tutor, and after a time devoted himself to literature. His publications include "Christ in Hades," "Poems" (crowned by the Academy), "The Sin of David," "Paolo and Francesca," "Herod," "Ulysses," and "Aylmer's Secret," the last four of which have been produced upon the stage. Address: Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex.

Photographic Society, Royal, 66, Russell Square, W.C. President, J. C. S. Mummery, A.R.I.B.A. Sec., J. McIntosh.

PHOTOGRAPHY

The two distinctive events of 1907 were the developments in regard to the transmission of photographs by telegraph or telephone wire, and the production of photographs in natural colours. It was in November that newspaper enterprise sought to bring about the industrial realisation of Photo-telegraphy somewhat on the lines laid down by Mr. Shelford Bidwell in 1881 and by the electograph or telepantograph of a later date. The method of long-distance transmission of photographic images, for which Professor Korn is responsible, depends mainly on the action of light on selenium, whereas another inventor, M. Belin, has an invention, described in the *Times* of Nov. 9th as giving much clearer definition than the system of Professor Korn. It has for its chief features (1) a transmitting cylinder, on which is wound the original photograph in relief; (2) a needle which contacts on the rotating relief photograph, and operates a resistance which makes the current depend on the degree of relief; (3) the oscillograph, a minute galvanometer which controls a small mirror, which, by the greater or less deflection of the coil of the oscillograph, reflects more or less light on the critical area of the sensitive film as wound on the receiving cylinder. Yet another investigator, M. Berjonneau of Paris, was announced in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Nov. 11th to have put forward another method for the telegraphic transmission of visible images, so that it would appear that many workers are engaged in the same direction, and quite satisfactory results may reasonably be expected in the near future.

As regards so-called colour photography, of which so much has been heard during the summer and autumn, it is necessary to point out how far this realises, or in what respects it falls short of, the idea which colour photography naturally conveys. The process, which up to the time of writing chiefly commands attention is that invented by M.M. Lumière of Lyons, and is known as the starch grain or "autochrome" process, by means of which a photograph is produced on glass having a substratum of grains of starch dyed the three primary colours in due proportion. This, obviously, can hardly be called a photograph in colour, the actual photograph being merely a transparent monochromatic silver image. Moreover, the apparent colour produced by the underlying starch grains, which constitute an equivalent of the usual three coloured screens combined, must be subject to the limitations of all three-colour methods; and beyond the fact that longer or shorter exposure lessens or increases the intensity of the superimposed black image, the photographer has no control whatever over the colour scheme or scale employed. Yet the fact that the result, such as it is, is attained by one exposure indicates an advance in trichromatic heliography, the real significance of which we may not yet be able to estimate.

Another process whereby any number of duplicates can be made is on the eve of being introduced commercially, the exhibition of results having been very well received. This is the Warner-Powrie method, which, like all its predecessors, depends on the three-colour principle of Ducos du Hauron.

In the sphere of photographic optics improvements have been achieved in the direction of

better definition and greater speed. In this department Messrs. A. E. Staley & Co. have been particularly active popularising many forms of objectives which have been all but out of the reach of the average amateur. Messrs. Aldis Bros., of Birmingham, also have brought out an anastigmat with interchangeable attachment for long focus work. A French lens, the Puyo-Pulligny, has claimed a good deal of notice as an adjustable landscape lens, the chief virtue of which is its ability to suppress or diffuse the definition. Beck's Isostigmat is another new lens of a popular character, whilst the new forms of the Zeiss-Tessar lenses attain with a working aperture of $F/3.5$ what is probably the highest speed accompanied by excellent defining power.

Chemists and mechanics to whom the photographer looks for improvements in materials and appliances have not been idle; a self-developing plate needing only an immersion in water to bring up the image being a notable addition to the already ample list of sensitive materials. The plate is called the "Watalu," and really consists of several of the varieties of plates made by Messrs. Wellington & Ward with an ingeniously compounded mixture containing all the ingredients of the developer spread on the back or glass side. Amongst printing processes the oil-pigment method has been brought very much to the fore, on account of its being taken up commercially by Messrs. J. J. Griffin & Sons, some of the leading pictorial workers having shown pictures by this process at various exhibitions. M. Demachy, the distinguished French amateur, gave a "one man" show of oil process prints at the Royal Photographic Society. Ozobrome is a new process which Mr. Manly introduced as an improvement on his previous invention, Ozotype. By this a bromide print can at any time be converted into a carbon print. Later still, the Rotary Photographic Co. brought out a "Carbograph" paper, by means of which enlarged prints in carbon are made as easily as in bromide.

In January the Photographic Societies affiliated with the Royal Photographic Society held an Exhibition at the Society's house in Russell Square, London. A little later the Federated Societies of Scotland held their annual "Salon," this year in Glasgow. An exhibition of modern photography, the work of Baron de Meyer, Mrs. Kasébiér, Messrs. J. Craig Annan, Demachy, Holland Day, Puyo, and A. L. Coburn, held at the Gallery of the New English Art Club, represented the most advanced impressionism of pictorial or art photography. The International Irish Exhibition at Dublin included, as one of its sections, what was probably the most representative international collection of photographs ever brought together. The Northern Exhibition was held with great success in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. The "British Journal of Photography" threw open to the public instructive exhibitions of record and survey work, colour photography, special classes of apparatus, etc. The Photographic Salon was again held in the Galleries of the Royal Water Colour Society from Sept. 13th to Oct. 26th; the Royal Photographic Society's show running contemporaneously at the New Gallery, Regent Street. At the latter medals were awarded to the Lowell Observatory for photographs of the planet Mars, and to MM. Lumière for their autochrome plate; whilst

amongst other notable exhibits were Mr. Douglas English's natural history photographs, Mr. Alfred Taylor, Mr. W. Farren, and Mr. Martin Duncan also being prominent in the same section. Photographs of clouds and meteorological phenomena and similar scientific subjects were portrayed by Sir William Huggins, Mr. Vaughan Cornish, and others. The lectures of the Society were of an exceptionally interesting character, and were well supported. The Blenheim Club, which has absorbed the old Camera Club, also continued through six months of the year its weekly lectures on subjects more or less of a directly photographic character.

The Photographic Convention was held at Hereford in July, Mr. Alfred Watkins, J.P., being President; and it was then decided that the 1908 meeting should be held in Brussels, at the invitation of the Photographic Association of Belgium. Sir Cecil Hertslet, Consul-General at Antwerp, subsequently accepted the presidency.

The tendency of photographic societies to combine into federations for the purpose of mutual support and the interchange of lectures, has increased, and in addition to the unions in Yorkshire, Scotland, Northumberland and Durham, there now exists a similar combination of the societies of Lancashire and Cheshire, and also of the Midland Counties.

The photographic obituary includes Mr. T. R. Dallmeyer, best known for his researches in photographic optics and his magnificent work on Telephotography; Mr. J. T. Sandell, who will be remembered for his system of triple-coated plates; and Mr. S. D. McKellen, the designer of the modern portable taper-bellowed camera.

Amongst new books of importance may be mentioned "Art and the Camera," by Antony Guest; "Art Principles in Portrait Photography," by Otto Walter Beck; "The Romance of Modern Photography," by Charles R. Gibson; "Investigations of the Photographic Process," by S. E. Sheppard, D.Sc., and C. E. Kenneth Mees, D.Sc.; Mr. Martin Duncan and Mr. Richard Kearton both having added their contribution of popular natural-history books in which photography has played so large a part.

Phrenological Society, British, founded 1886, incorporated '99, has for its objects the scientific study of phrenology, and the practical application of phrenology to the analysis of the mind and the delineation of individual character. It holds examinations and grants certificates. Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Hart-Cox. Office, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Physical Education, National Society of, aims at promoting the cause of physical education, grants certificates of proficiency in drill, and diplomas for gymnastics, etc. Hon. Secs., E. Sully and W. M. Vardon. Office, 37, Myddelton Square, London, E.C.

Pichon, Stephen, French statesman, was educated at Besançon, and on going up to Paris became an assistant of M. Clemenceau in '80 on the staff of *Justice*. He entered the Chamber in '85 as a Radical Republican, and fought strenuously against the Boulangist movement. In '93 he was defeated when standing for the Chamber again, and then entered on a diplomatic career. He was the French Minister in Peking at the time of the Boxer troubles, and was appointed Resident-

General of Tunis in 1901. In October 1906 he accepted the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in M. Clemenceau's Cabinet.

Picquart, General, French soldier and statesman, was born at Strasburg in 1854, and ed. at St. Cyr '72-'74 and at the General Staff School '74-'76. He served with the Zouaves in Algeria, and then entered the infantry, gaining his captaincy in '80. He was appointed to the War Office staff '83, served in Tonquin '85-'88, became Professor at the Military School, rejoined the War Office '93, and was head of the Intelligence Department '95. He was a staunch supporter of the innocence of Dreyfus, and was for that reason sent to Tunis in '97. In Feb. '98 he was placed on the retired list, and afterwards imprisoned on a charge of revealing War Office secrets. In 1905 he was restored to the Active List with the rank of Brigadier-General, promoted General of Division, and in October became Minister of War in M. Clemenceau's administration.

Pinero, Arthur Wing, dramatic author, was b. in London in 1855. Commencing a legal career, he afterwards became connected with the stage, and acted at the Lyceum and Haymarket Theatres. Devoting himself to play-writing he produced his first piece, which was entitled "Two can Play at that Game," at the Lyceum. Other plays from his pen include "£200 a Year" ('77), "The Money Spinner" ('80), "The Squire" ('81), "Lords and Commons," "The Rocket" ('83), "The Magistrate" ('85), "Sweet Lavender," "The Profligate," "In Chancery," "Lady Bountiful," "The Times," "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" ('93), "The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith" and "The Benefit of the Doubt" ('95), "The Princess and the Butterfly" ('97), "Trelawny of the Wells" ('98), "The Gay Lord Quex" ('99), "Iris" (1901), "Letty" (1903), "A Wife without a Smile" (1904), and "His House in Order" (1906). He also collaborated with Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Comyns Carr in "The Beauty Stone," a romantic musical drama produced in May '98. Address: 14, Hanover Square, London, W.; Stillands, North Chapel, Sussex.

Pius X. is the 258th Roman Pontiff. His name is Giuseppe (*Anglicè* Joseph) Sarto, and he was born June 2nd, 1835, at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, his father being a minor municipal official. His relatives are still shopkeepers and people of humble position. He was educated at Castelfranco and the diocesan seminary of Padua, and ordained priest Sept. 18th, 1858. He officiated nine years as curate at Tombolo, nine years as parish priest of Salzano; and was made Canon and Chancellor of the diocese of Treviso in '75. In '84 he was appointed Bishop of Mantua, and Leo XIII. made him a Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice in 1893. His charity and tact brought him unbounded popularity, and he was more than once instrumental in settling serious strikes and labour disputes. He came into direct personal contact with the King and Queen of Italy while he was Cardinal, but he is credited with an inflexible resolve to maintain the rights and liberty of the Church. On the death of Leo XIII., July 20th, 1903, the Conclave met July 31st, and on Aug. 4th, at the seventh scrutiny, elected Cardinal Sarto as Pope, and he chose to be known as Pope Pius X. As priest and bishop his life was spent in the pastoral and episcopal service of the Church

rather than in the paths of diplomatic and official service. He is described as possessing a fine physique, and as a man of dignified presence and much personal attraction. He has always displayed deep interest in social questions and in bettering the life of the poor, to whom his charity at Venice was proverbial. He has shown himself zealous in the reform of Church music and in other matters of ecclesiastical discipline. In May 1907 he issued a decree entrusting the revision of the Vulgate to the Benedictine Order, and in September issued an Encyclical against the Modernist movement in the Church. It is said that the average annual expenses of the Vatican are about £286,400; and that of this sum £20,000 are at the Pope's disposal, £28,000 go to the support of cardinals resident in Rome, £18,400 to poor bishoprics, £72,000 for administration of apostolic palaces, £40,000 for diplomatic expenses, £60,000 for employés, £48,000 for schools and charities.

Poet Laureate. An office in the household of the sovereigns of Great Britain, the appellation having its origin in a custom of the English Universities, which continued to 1512, of presenting a laurel leaf to graduates in rhetoric and versification, the king's "laureate" being a graduated rhetorician in the service of the king. The first appointment of a poet laureate dates from the reign of Edward IV., the first patent being granted in 1630. It was formerly the duty of the poet laureate to write an ode on the birthday of the monarch, but this custom has been discontinued since the reign of George III. Amongst those who have held this office may be mentioned Dryden, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. Mr. Alfred Austin (*q.v.*) is the present holder of the office.

Polytechnic, Regent Street. With the view of further developing the movement on behalf of young men to whom the late Mr. Quintin Hogg had shown such generosity, he purchased in '80 the old Polytechnic, in Regent Street, for £50,000, and converted it into a great technical and recreative school. The curriculum embraces over 600 classes weekly in upwards of 100 different subjects, including carpentering, plumbing, metal-work, engineering, photography, furniture, decorative art, electricity, etc. A Young Women's Institute has also been founded in premises adjoining the Polytechnic, and is as successful as the latter. Mr. J. E. K. Studd is President, Mr. R. Mitchell Director of Education, and the Secretary is Mr. Leonard H. Harris. Continental tours are also a feature of the Institute, over 15,000 persons making use of them every year. They include cruises to Norway, visits to the Polytechnic chalets in Switzerland, where a considerable freehold has been purchased, and trips all over the Continent, Baltic, Holy Land, Egypt, etc.

PORTUGAL.

Sovereign.

Carlos I., King of Portugal, is the son of King Louis I., and was b. Sept. 28th, 1863. Prior to his accession to the throne he was known as the Duke of Braganza. In May '86 he married Marie Amélie, daughter of the Comte de Paris. He succeeded his father as King of Portugal Oct. 19th, '89. The heir to the throne is Luiz Philippe, Duke of Braganza, born March 21st, '87, who was in 1902 made a Knight of the Garter by King Edward VII. During the

financial difficulties of '92 the King and the royal family renounced 20 per cent. of the endowments paid them by the nation, a sacrifice of £23,000 a year. His Majesty visited King Edward VII. at Windsor in 1902 and 1904; received President Loubet at Lisbon Oct. 27th, 1905, and returned the visit at Paris on Nov. 22nd of the same year.

Government.

The Constitution of 1826 (amended in '52, '85, and '95) gives a special moderating power to the king. There are two legislative chambers, the Peers and the Deputies, collectively called the *Cortes*. In case of a disagreement between the two legislative chambers, a committee of both decides, and if the committee disagree, the king decides. The Chamber of Peers consists of 90 members nominated for life, in addition to the princes of the blood, the twelve bishops of the continental dioceses, and 52 hereditary peers. The Chamber of Deputies is composed of members elected under a system of universal suffrage every four years, to the number of 155, of whom 7 are elected by Portuguese colonies. The king has no veto on a law twice passed by both houses.

Army and Navy, etc.

The army was reorganised on Oct. 1st, '99. The peace footing is 62,427, including 33,420 militia. The infantry of the line are 18,000, the cavalry 3032, the dragoons 1804, the light troops 1212, the field artillery 3375, and the horse artillery 479. The total number of guns is 448. The war footing is 100,000, including about 53,000 militia, but probably 260,000 officers and men could ultimately be put into the field. By a law introduced in Sept. '95, the service is 3 years with the colours, 5 with the first reserve and 4 with the second. The recruit contingent annually is about 17,000 men. There is in addition a colonial army of 10,000. The rules of exemption are most liberal, a sum of money paid to the Government being accepted as an equivalent. There are 4 military districts—Lisbon, Vizeu, Oporto, and Evora, with garrisons at the Azores and Madeira. The forces are disposed thus: 4 divisions of the active army; cavalry, artillery, and engineers, independent of the divisions, the garrisons of Madeira and the Azores, and the troops of the reserve.

The number of men in the navy is about 5000, and, in addition, there are 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains, 25 commanders, 25 lieutenant-commanders, 80 lieutenants, 110 sub-lieutenants, 37 midshipmen, and 96 cadets.

Minister of Marine, A. de Sousa.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st was:—

	Built.	Projected.
Battleship	1	—
Coast-defence vessels	2	2
Unprotected cruisers	5	—
Torpedo destroyer	1	—
Submarine	1	—

The two coast-defence vessels are to be of 500 tons displacement, and will steam 15 knots. There are four small docks at Lisbon.

An explosion of gas occurred on board the battleship *Vasco da Gama*, at Lisbon, on Aug. 7th, 1907, causing several injuries to seamen.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. The State religion is Roman Catholic but all others are tolerated. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 357,000; and Oporto has a pop. of 172,421. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1530 miles of railway, of which 580 belong to the State.

Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; pop. 5,423,132.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; area, 922 sq. m.; pop. 256,291. Capital, Ponta Delgada, on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra, in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. Area, 314 sq. m.; pop. 150,574. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 20,000 inhabitants.

Revenue, 1905-6, £13,205,000; (estimated), 1907-8, £15,233,000; expenditure, 1905-6, £13,516,000; (estimated), 1907-8, £15,453,000. Imports, 1906, £13,421,000; exports, 1906, £6,800,000. Public debt (funded), 1906, £188,251,000.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of the Interior, Senhor João Franco.—Finance, Senhor Martins de Carvalho.—Foreign Affairs, Senhor Luciano Monteiro.—Justice, Senhor Teixeira Abreu.—Marine, Senhor Ayres d'Ornellas.—War, Senhor Antonio Vasconcellos Porto.—Public Works, Senhor Malheiro Reyman.

British Minister at Lisbon, The Hon. Sir F. Villiers, K.C.M.G., C.B.—First Secretary, H. D. Beaumont.—Naval Attaché, Captain F. R. W. Morgan, R.N., M.V.O.—Military Attaché, Col. H. C. Lowther, D.S.O.

British Consuls: P. A. Somers Cox (Lisbon), H. Grant (Oporto), Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O. (Madeira), W. Read (St. Michael's, Azores), W. Rice (Cape Verd), R. A. Becher (Marmugão).

Minister in London, Marquis de Soveral, 12, Gloucester Place, W.

History, 1907.

For years past the two chief political parties in Portugal, the Regeneradores or Conservatives led by the late Senhor Hintze Ribeiro, and the Progressistas or Liberals led by Senhor de Castro, shared the administration between them, and there was little to choose between them as Governments. Both were inefficient and corrupt, gaining power by promises to hosts of office seekers, which promises were redeemed at the national expense. In 1901 Senhor João Franco founded a party of Liberal-Regeneradores, with a policy of social and economic reforms and efficient Party control of the administration. In May 1906 Senhor Franco was appointed Prime Minister, and at the elections in August he failed to obtain an absolute majority in the Chamber, while four Republican members were returned. Obstruction was manifested directly he tried to carry out his projected reforms, and continued into

the early months of 1907. Then a students' strike broke out at the University of Coimbra, owing to the authorities' refusal to give a degree to a student on the ground of objections to his moral character. The Opposition in the Chamber took up the matter, and after making some changes in the University Senhor Franco published a decree (May 11th) dissolving the Chamber. He was supported by the King, despite the protests of both parties and of all the threatened interests, who declared that his action was illegal. He replied that after seven months of Parliamentary strife he had found it impossible to govern with a Parliament and to carry out his legislative programme. Public order demanded the dissolution of the Chamber, but Government by decree was only a transitory phase, and as soon as all parties knew how to perform their duty Parliament would be re-opened. Meanwhile individual rights would be respected, the people's liberties would not be infringed, and the financial situation would be relieved. The Lisbon Municipal Council was dissolved by official decree, owing to administrative irregularities (June 6th), and an administrative commission under Senhor de Mello Souza was substituted for it. As a result of riots in Lisbon (18th) a number of people were killed, the authorities having to use armed force to repress a demonstration hostile to the Premier on his return to the capital from Oporto. After that, however, all was quiet. The Government took steps to repress the violence of part of the Press, and began to reorganise the public services and check extravagance and abuses in all departments. Decrees were issued (August 24th) promulgating a new Education Scheme, with the object of rendering the University independent of political parties and appointing more efficient professors and teachers. The police system was also reorganised. The administrative activity of the Government further resulted during the year in a reduction of the house tax, an advance of pay for State servants, a weekly holiday, a national pension and insurance fund, a liquidation of the Royal finances, and laws protecting the port wine and grain trades. By the end of November, however, he had all parties—Conservatives, Liberals, and Republicans—organised in a solid mass against him.

Colonies.

Angola, or Portuguese Lower Guinea, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 5,000,000. Capital, St. Paul de Loanda. Divided into six districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huilla, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 250 miles of railway in operation, the line running from Loanda to Ambacca. A line 1242 miles in length, from Lobito Bay in Benguela to Katanga (where there are rich copper mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions, is being constructed. A line from Mossamedes to the tableland of Chella is also being built. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the

natives, but there are great agricultural and mining possibilities. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist in paying quantities. There are several other companies at work in the colony. Revenue, 1906, £329,800; expenditure, £603,800. Imports, 1906, £1,282,970; exports, £953,140.

British Consul, H. G. Mackie (Loanda).

Cape Verde Islands lie 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. Belong to Portugal. Capital, Praia. Coaling station, St. Vincent. Area, 1480 sq. m.; pop. 147,424. Chief products coffee, tamarinds and millet. The people are Portuguese and Negro. British Consul, W. Rice (St. Vincent).

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lorenzo Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The colony is administered by a Royal Commissioner appointed for three years. There is a military force of about 3000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a royal charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a royal charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the **Delagoa Bay**, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the **Beira Railway**, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The **Quilimane Railway** is to be built from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The chief ports are Mozambique (pop. 5511), Quilimane, Beira (pop. 4399), Chinde (pop. 2927), and Lorenzo Marques (pop. 9849). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Area, about 300,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. Imports, 1906: Chinde, £95,679; Lorenzo Marques, £662,089; Beira, £238,923; Mozambique, £90,583; Quilimane, £61,666. Exports, 1906: Chinde, £57,698; Lorenzo Marques, £34,968; Beira, £77,585; Mozambique, £80,718; Quilimane, £41,000.

British Consul-General, Major J. Grey Baldwin (at Lorenzo Marques).

British Consul, R. C. F. Maugham (Beira).

Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. Area, 4400 sq. m.; pop. 820,000. Capital, Bolama. Chief port, Bissao. Principal products, rubber, wax, oil, and ivory.

British Consul, ————— (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Principe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. Area, 454 sq. m.; pop. 42,103. Imports, 1906, £492,500; exports, £1,445,700.

Goa is a port-town and territory between the boundaries of Madras and Bombay, India. Once the seat of great trade, now decayed and ruinous. Belongs to Portugal, with Damão, on the coast 100 miles north of Bombay, and Diu, a small island 140 miles off Damão. The capital is Panjim, in Goa. There are a number of salt works in Goa. Area of Portuguese India, 1,638 sq. m.; pop. 531,800. Imports, 1905, £349,162; exports, £117,592.

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. Area, 5 sq. m.; pop. 80,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. Area, 7290 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.

POST OFFICE REPORT AND STATISTICS.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1907, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent. over 1905-6.	Average Number for each Person.
Letters	2,804,400,000	3·6	64·1
Post-cards . . .	831,400,000	3·9	19·0
Halfpenny packets . . .	933,200,000	4·7	21·3
Newspapers . .	189,100,000	2·0	4·3
* Parcels . . .	104,820,000	3·1	2·4
Total	4,862,920,000	3·8	111·1

* This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

The number of letters registered in the United Kingdom was 18,491,770, and that of parcels registered was 1,009,848. The total number of express services was 1,673,258. The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 11,120,695, and postcards, 3,152,027; book packets, etc., 14,276,123; newspapers, 551,599; and parcels, 242,865. There were 353,892 registered letters and letters containing property posted with insufficient addresses. They contained £16,694 in cash and notes, and £671,044 in bills, cheques, money orders, etc. Letters posted without any address at all and articles found loose in the post numbered 423,085. They included cash and banknotes to the value of £1493, and cheques, etc., to the value of £25,129.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph numbered 10,844,509, representing an amount of £37,997,339; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 2,974,653, representing a value of £8,338,544. **Postal orders** numbered 102,247,000, representing a value of £40,878,000.

In the **Savings Bank** £43,980,579 was deposited and £43,763,002 withdrawn, the total sum standing to the credit of 10,332,784 depositors at the end of 1906 being £155,996,446. This amount was credited thus:—

	No. of Depositors.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
England and Wales . .	9,351,739	139,042,722	14 17 4
Scotland . .	474,619	6,364,708	13 8 2
Ireland . .	506,426	10,589,015	20 18 2
	10,332,784	155,996,446	15 1 11

The number of telegrams sent was 89,493,000, including 9,147,000 foreign telegrams and 5,912,000 press telegrams.

There were 23,427 post offices open on March 31st, 1907, with a staff of 199,178 (88,208 on the establishment), including 10,537 which are also telegraph offices, and 533 post offices open for trunk telephone business. See **TELEPHONES**.

The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was: Despatched, 2,575,891; received, 1,471,785. According to the Board of Trade returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post during the last three years was:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Exports . .	3,778,558	4,175,661	4,638,917
Imports . .	1,377,943	1,530,368	1,535,661

The postal revenue was £17,361,042, and the expenditure £12,289,787, giving a net profit of £5,071,255. The telegraph revenue was £4,369,230, and the expenditure £5,021,285, a deficit of £652,055. The combined postal and telegraph revenue, therefore, was £21,730,272; the combined expenditure, £17,311,072; and the combined net revenue, £4,419,200.

Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart., was b. in Paris in 1836, and is the son of Mr. Ambrose Poynter, an architect. He was ed. at Westminster School and Ipswich Grammar School, and studied art in English schools, and at Paris under Gleyre '56-9. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in '69, and an Academician in '76. In '71 a member of the Belgian Water Colour Society, and in '71 and again in '73 Slade Professor of Art at University College, London. He was Director for Art and Principal of the National Art Training School at South Kensington for some years, and Director of the National Gallery '94-1904. In '96, on the death of Sir John Millais, he was elected to the Presidency of the Royal Academy. His best known pictures are "Israel in Egypt" '67, "Perseus and Andromeda" ('72), "Atalanta's Race" ('76), "A Visit to Æsculapius" ('80—now in the National Gallery of British Art), "The Meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba" ('91), "Helen and Hermia" ('900), "The Storm Nymphs" ('903). Knighted '97; baronet 1902. Lady Poynter died on June 12th, 1906.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49. Under the powers conferred by the charter, the Council have established schemes of examination (1) For teachers; (2) for pupils. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow. Visiting examiners are appointed by the College for the inspection and examination of public and private schools. In '73 the Council of the College instituted a Professorship (the first established in this country) of the Science and Art of Education; and regular courses of lectures for teachers are delivered in the College lecture-hall. Offices, Bloomsbury Square. Organ, *Educational Times*. Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

H.M. MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. Any privy councillor may act as a justice of the peace. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee (see p. 253) for appellate business.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each is set out, corrected to Nov. 30th, 1907.

Biographies of Privy Councillors marked "Peer" or "M.P." will be found under PARLIAMENT.

I. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord President—Earl of Crewe.

- Aberdeen, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
 Acland, A. H. Dyke. (Aug. '92.) B. '47; E. Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford, Fellow of Balliol College; Liberal M.P. for Yorks, West Riding (Rotherham D.), from '85 to '99; Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education '92-5; author of a "Handbook on English Political History," and of "Working Men Co-operators." Westholme, Scarborough; 28, Cheyne Walk, S.W. Reform, Athenæum, Cobden.
 Acland-Hood, Sir Alexander F., Bart. (Nov. 1904.) M.P.
 Airedale, Lord. (June 1907.) Peer.
 Akers-Douglas, Aretas. (June '91.) M.P.
 Allendale, Lord. (May 1907.) Peer.
 Allerton, Lord. (June '90.) Peer.
 Althorp, Viscount. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
 Alverstone, Lord. (May 1900.) Peer.
 Ancaster, Earl of. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
 Argyll, Duke of. (Mar. '75.) Peer.
 Arnold-Forster, Hugh Oakeley. (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
 Ashbourne, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
 Ashcombe, Lord. (Mar. '80.) Peer.
 Asquith, Herbert Henry. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
 Atkinson, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
 Avebury, Lord. (Feb. '90.) Peer.
 Aubrey-Fletcher, Sir Henry. (Dec. 1901.) M.P.
 Balfour, A. J. (June '85.) M.P.
 Balfour, Gerald. (Nov. 1900.)
 Balfour of Burleigh, Lord. (June '92.) Peer.
 Barnes, Sir John Gorell. (Feb. 1905.) President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court 1905.
 Barton, Sir Edmund. (Jan. 1901.) See special biography.
 Beauchamp, Earl. (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
 Belper, Lord. (July '95.) Peer.
 Bertie, Hon. Sir Francis Leveson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (Mar. 1903.)
 Birrell, Augustine. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
 Bond, Sir Robert. (Aug. 1902.) B. '37. Premier and Colonial Sec. of Newfoundland since 1900. K.C.M.G.
 Bonser, Sir John Winfield. (Nov. 1901.) B. '47. E. at Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Loughborough, Halifax Grammar School, and Christ's Coll., Camb. Called to the bar '72; was Att.-Gen. Straits Settlements '83-94, when he was app. Chief Justice, and in the same year Chief Justice of Ceylon.
 Booth, Charles. (June 1904.) See special biography.
 Botha, General the Hon. Louis. (May 1907.) See biography.
 Brackenbury, General Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A. (Feb. 1904.) B. '37; E. at Eton and Woolwich; served in India '57-8 Franco-German war '70-1; Ashanti war '73-4 Zulu war '79-80; and Egypt '84-5; President Ordnance Committee '96-9. 23, Hanover Square, W.
 Breadalbane, Marquis of. (May '80.) Peer.
 Brownlow, Earl. (July '87.) Peer.
 Bruce, Sir Gainsford. (June 1904.)
 Brunner, Sir J. T., Bart. (June 1906.) M.P.
 Bryce, James. (Aug. '92.) M.P.

- Buccleuch, Duke of. (Dec. 1901.) Peer.
 Buckley, Sir Henry B. Lord Justice of Appeal. (Dec. 1906.)
 Burgholero, Lord. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
 Burns, John. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
 Burt, Thomas. (Jan. 1906.) M.P.
 Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E. de, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., G.C.B. (Feb. 1906.)
 Buxton, Sidney Charles. (Dec. 1905.)
 Cadogan, Earl. (June '85.) Peer.
 Campbell, J. H. A. (July '98.) M.P.
 Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. (Nov. '84.) M.P.
 Canterbury, Archbishop of. (Feb. 1903.) See PEERS.
 Carrington, Earl. (July '81.) Peer.
 Carson, Sir E. H., K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
 Cartwright, Hon. Sir Richard John. (Nov. 1902.) B. '35; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin. Was Finance Minister of the Canadian Government '73-8; and has been Minister of Trade and Commerce since '96. G.C.M.G.
 Cassel, Sir Ernest. (Aug. 1902.) B. '52; E. at Cologne. A merchant of London who received the honour of K.C.M.G. for services rendered in connection with Egypt. Gave £200,000 for charitable purposes, which the King applied to the foundation of sanatoria for persons suffering from tuberculosis. G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Causton, R. K. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
 Cavendish, Victor C. W. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
 Cawdor, Earl. (Mar. 1905.) Peer.
 Chamberlain, Joseph. (May '80.) M.P.
 Chamberlain, Joseph Austen. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
 Chaplin, H. (June '85.)
 Charles, Sir Arthur. (July 1903.)
 Chesterfield, Earl of. (Apr. '94.) Peer.
 Cholmondeley, Marquis of. (July 1901.) Peer.
 Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Aug. '94.) B. '31; m., '66, H.R.H. Princess Helena; is a general in the army; High Steward of Windsor; created "Royal Highness" by English warrant.
 Churchill, Winston L. Spencer-. (May 1907.) M.P.
 Clarendon, Earl of. (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
 Cohen, Arthur, K.C. (Nov. 1905.)
 Collings, Jesse. (Aug. '92.) M.P.
 Collins, Lord. (Nov. '97.) Peer.
 Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of. (May '71.) See special biography.
 Courtney, Lord. (Jan. '89.) Peer.
 Coventry, Earl of. (Aug. '77.) Peer.
 Cozens-Hardy, Sir Herbert H. (Nov. 1901.) Master of the Rolls March 1907; B. '38; E. Amersham School and Univ. College, London (Fellow); Benchers Lincoln's Inn; took silk '82; Judge Chancery Division of High Court '99-1901; Lord Justice Court of Appeal, 1901-7. Liberal M.P. North Norfolk '85-99.
 Crewe, Earl of. (Aug. '92.) Peer.
 Cromer, Earl of. (Sept. 1900.) Peer.
 Cross, Viscount. (Feb. '74.) Peer.
 Crossley, Sir Savile Brinton. (Dec. 1902.)
 Curzon of Kedleston, Lord. (June '95.) Peer.
 Dalrymple, Sir Chas., Bart. (Dec. 1905.) Ex-M.P.
 Darley, Sir Frederick M., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor and Chief Justice Supreme Court, New South Wales. (Nov. 1905.)
 Dartmouth, Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
 Day, Sir John Charles. (March 1902.) B. '26 E. at St. Gregory's, Downside, and London Univ.; called to the bar '49; Q.C. '72; benchers '73. App. a judge Queen's Bench Div. '82; was Pres. of the Belfast Commn. '86, and a member of the Parnell Commn. '88-9.
 Denman, Lord. (Aug. 1907.)
 Derby, Earl of. (April '78.) Peer.
 Devonshire, Duke of. (Feb. '66.) Peer.
 Dickson, Charles Scott. (Oct. 1903.)
 Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart. (Dec. '82.) M.P.
 Dimsdale, Sir Joseph Cockfield. (Dec. 1902.)
 Dorington, Sir John Edward. (Aug. 1902.)
 Duce, Earl of. (July '59.) Peer.
 Dudley, Earl of. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
 Dunedin, Lord. (1896.) Peer.
 Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer. (Feb. 1901.) B. '50. E. Blackheath School; called to the bar Lincoln's Inn '72; entered Bengal Civil Service '73; was Political Sec. to Earl Roberts during Kabul campaign '79, Sec. Foreign Dept. '85-94, Min. and Consul-Gen. at Teheran '94-1900, Amb. at Madrid, 1900-3, at Washington, 1903-7. G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. (April '80.)
 Edwards, Sir Fleetwood, K.C.B. (Oct. '95.) B. '42. Entered R.E. '63; Maj. '83. Lieut.-Col. 90; A.D.C. to Gov. of Bermuda '67-9; attached to the special Embassy during the Berlin Congress '78; Assist. Keeper Privy Purse, and Assist. Private Sec. to her late Majesty, '78-95; Keeper of the Privy Purse, '95-1900. G.C.V.O.
 Egerton, Sir Edwin H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Jan. 1904.) Ambassador to Italy.
 Elgin, Earl of. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
 Ellis, J. E. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
 Eversley, Lord. (Dec. '80.) Peer.
 Farquhar, Lord. (Nov. 1907.) Peer.
 Farquharson, Robert, M.D. (June 1906.) Ex-M.P. West Aberdeenshire.
 Farwell, Sir George. (June 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
 Fellowes, Ailwyn. (Mar. 1905.) M.P.
 Fife, Duke of. (May '80.) Peer.
 Finlay, Sir Robert B. (June 1905.)
 Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. (Nov. 1900, and of the Irish Privy Council since '79.) B. '37. Irish bar '60, English bar '61; Q.C. '72, Sol.-Gen. Ireland '77-8; a Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland, since '78.
 Foljambe, Francis John Savile. (Nov. '95.) B. '30. M.P. East Retford '57-85; Lord High Steward of East Retford.
 Forrest, Sir John. (July '97.) Treasurer Australian Commonwealth 1905-7.
 Foster, Sir Walter. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
 Fowler, Sir Henry H. (June '86.) M.P.
 Fry, Sir Edward. (April '83.) B. '27. Called to bar '54; Q.C. '69; Judge of High Court '77; Lord Justice of Appeal '83-92; was '97-8 Chm. of the Royal Comm. of Inquiry into the Procedure and Practice of the Irish Land Commn.; LL.D. Camb. 1907; British representative second Peace Conference at The Hague, 1907. G.C.M.G. 1907.
 Fry, Lewis. (Jan. 1901.) B. '32. A solicitor '54, and was senior member of the firm of Fry, Abbot, & Co., Bristol; M.P. for Bristol '78-85, N. Bristol '85-92 and '95-1900; Chm. of the Parliamentary Committee on Town Holdings '86-92; Chm. of the Bristol School Board '71-80.
 Gladstone, Herbert J. (Mar. '94.) M.P.
 Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter. (Nov. '91.) B. '65; 4th son of D. of Richmond; E. Eton and Ch. Ch. Oxon; Priv. Sec. Lord Salisbury

- '87-8; Treasurer H.M. Household '91-2; M.P. Chichester Div. (C.) '88-94. Carlton.
- Gorst**, Sir J. E. (Feb. '90.)
- Goschen**, Sir William Edward, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (May 1905). H.M. Ambassador at Vienna 1905. B. 1847; entered Diplomatic Service; 3rd Sec. '73; 2nd Sec. '77; Sec. '81; Sec. of Legation at Peking '85; Copenhagen '88, and afterwards at Lisbon; Sec. of Embassy Washington '93, St. Petersburg '94; Minister at Belgrade '98, Copenhagen 1900. K.C.M.G. 1901. Married in '75 Harriet, d. of Mr. Darius Clarke.
- Granard**, Earl of. (Nov. 1907.)
- Grey**, Sir Edward. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Griffiths**, Sir Samuel Walker. (Jan. 1901.) B. '45. E. Sydney Univ.; called Queensland bar '67, and is also a member of the bars of Victoria and N.S. Wales; member L.A. of Queensland '72, Q.C. '76, Att.-Gen. '74-8 and '90-3; Premier of Queensland '83-8 and '90-3; Chief Justice since '93, and Lieut.-Gov. also since '99; President Col. Conf. of Australasia in '88 and other years. Appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Australia in 1903. G.C.M.G.
- Gurdon**, Sir William Brompton. (July 1907.) M.P.
- Haldane**, Richard Burdon. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Halsbury**, the Earl of. (June '85.) Peer.
- Halsey**, Thos. F. (Jan. 1901.)
- Hamilton**, Lord G. (April '78.) M.P.
- Harcourt**, Lewis. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Hardinge**, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (Mar. 1904.) See special biography.
- Hay**, Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. (Mar. '74.) B. '21. Served in navy '34-78, when he became admiral on retired list, having seen much active service in Crimean campaign and elsewhere, and received three war medals. M.P. (C.) Wakefield '62-5, Stamford '66-80, Wigton Dist. '80-85; a Lord of the Admiralty '66-8; G.C.B.
- Hayter**, Sir Arthur, Bart. (June '94.)
- Heneage**, Lord. (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Hertford**, Marquis of. (Feb. '79.) Peer.
- Hibbert**, Sir John. (Feb. '86.) B. '24; M.P. for Oldham '62-74, '77-86, '92-5; called to bar Inner Temple '49; J.P. and D.L. Lancashire; Chm. Lancaster C.C.; Sec. Loc. Gov. Board '72-4 and '80-3; Under Sec. State, Home Department '83-4; Sec. Admiralty in the Gladstone Ministry of '86; Fin. Sec. Treasury '84-5 and '92-5; K.C.B.
- Hill**, Lord Arthur. (June '85.) M.P.
- Hime**, Hon. Sir Albert Henry. (Aug. 1902.) B. '42; E. Trinity Coll., Dublin, and R.M.A. Woolwich. Lieut. Royal Engineers '61; Capt. '74; served in the Zulu war '79, Major '81 and Lieut.-Col. '83, when he retired. Acting Colonial Sec. Natal, '89-93; Minister of Lands and Works '97; and Prime Minister '99-1903. K.C.M.G.
- Hobhouse**, Henry. (Dec. 1902.)
- Huntly**, Marquis of. (Mar. '81.) Peer.
- James of Hereford**, Lord. (June '85.) Peer.
- Jameson**, Hon. Leander Starr. (May 1907.) See biography.
- Jersey**, Earl of. (June '90.) Peer.
- Kelvin**, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Kennaway**, Sir John. (Jan. '97.) M.P.
- Kennedy**, Sir W. Rann, Lord Justice of Appeal. (May 1907.)
- Kerrick**, W. (Feb. '99.) B. '31. Represented Birmingham, North, as a Liberal Unionist from '85-99. E. at Brighton and Univ. Coll. London, where he obtained the gold medal in chemistry; an ironfounder; J.P. and Alderman for Birmingham; m. a sister of the Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain.
- Kenyon-Slaney**, Col. W. S. (June 1904.) M.P.
- Kingston**, Hon. Charles Cameron. (July '97.)
- Kintore**, Earl of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Knox**, Sir Ralph Henry, K.C.B. (July 1903.) Accountant-Gen. War Office, '82-97; Permanent Under-Sec. of State for War '97-1901.
- Knutsford**, Viscount. (Sept. '85.) Peer.
- Labouchere**, Henry. (Feb. 1906.) Ex-M.P. Proprietor and editor *Truth*.
- Lansdowne**, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Lascelles**, Sir Frank Cavendish. (April '94.) B. '41; son of the late Right Hon. W. S. Sebright Lascelles; entered dip. service '61; 2nd Sec. '71; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '79; Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. to Roumania '87; Persia '91; Russia '94; Germany '95; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Laurier**, Sir Wilfrid. (July '97.) See special biography.
- Lindley**, Lord. (Dec. '81.) Peer.
- Linlithgow**, Marquis of. (July '95.) Peer.
- Lister**, Lord. (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Llandaff**, Viscount. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Lloyd-George**, David. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Lockwood**, Lieut.-Col. Mark. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- London**, Bishop of. (May 1901.) Peer.
- Londonderry**, Marquis of. (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Long**, Walter. H. (July '95.) M.P.
- Lopes**, Sir Massey, Bart. (July '85.) B. '18. M.P. Westbury '57-68, S. Devon '68-85; Lord of the Admiralty '74-80.
- Loreburn**, Lord. (Dec. 1905.) Peer.
- Lowther**, James William. (July '98.) M.P.
- Lyall**, Sir Alfred Comyn. (Aug. 1902.) B. '35; E. at Eton. Sir Alfred was Home Sec. in India '73-8; Foreign Sec. '78-82; and Lieut.-Gov. of the N.-W. Provinces '82-8. Formerly Sir Robert Rede's lecturer at Cambridge; hon. LL.D. '91; and author of a volume of Indian legends in verse. K.C.B., G.C.I.E.
- Lyttelton**, Hon. Alfred (Oct. 1903.) M.P.
- Macartney**, W. G. E. (Dec. 1900.) M.P.
- MacDonald**, Sir Claude Maxwell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Dec. 1906.)
- Macdonald**, Sir John Hay Athol. (Aug. '85.) B. '36. Called Scottish bar '59; Q.C. '80; Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherlandshire '74-6; Sol.-Gen. for Scotland '76-80; Sheriff of Perthshire '80-85; Lord Advoc. '85-6 and '86-8; M.P. Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities '85-8; mem. of the Soc. of Telegraphic Engineers; F.R.S. Edin.; J.P. and D.L. Edinburgh; some years Col. Commandant Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Corps; app. Oct. '88 Lord Justice Clerk and President of the Second Div. of the Court of Session, with the judicial title of Lord Kingsburgh, K.C.B.
- MacDonnell**, Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (Aug. 1902.) B. '44. Has filled a series of important offices under the Indian Government, among them those of Acting Chief Commr. Burma, Chief Commr. Central Provinces, Acting Lieut.-Gov. of Bengal Memb. of Council of the Viceroy, and Lieut. Gov. N.W. Provinces and Chief Commr. of Oudh. App. 1902 Under-Sec. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.
- McEwan**, William, chairman of the great brewing firm, Edinburgh (Nov. 1907.)
- McKenna**, Reginald. (Feb. 1907.) M.P.
- Macnaghten**, Lord, G.C.M.G. (Jan. '87.) Peer

- Malet, Sir Edward Baldwin.** (Mar. '85.) B. '37. Joined dip. service '54; Agent and Consul; Gen. in Egypt '79-83; Min. at Brussels '83-4; Ambass. at Berlin '84-95, when he retired; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Manchester, Duke of.** (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Marbrough, Duke of.** (Feb. '99.) Peer.
- Mathew, Sir James Charles.** (Nov. 1901.) B. '30. E. Trin. Coll., Dublin. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '54; a Judge of the High Court '81-1901; Lord Justice of Appeal 1901-6; Chm. of the Council of Legal Education since '95, and Treas. of Lincoln's Inn 1900-1.
- Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart.** (Aug. '97.)
- Mellor, John William.** (Mar. '86.)
- Midleton, Visct.** (Jan. '97.)
- Milner, Viscount.** (July 1901.) Peer.
- Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart.** (June 1900.)
- Minto, Earl of.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Monson, Sir Edmund John, Bart.** (July '93.) B. '34; s. 6th Lord Monson. Entered dip. service '56; Sec. to Visct. (then Lord) Lyons at Washington '58-63; Consul to Azores '69-71; Consul-Gen. Hungary '71-9; Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. Uruguay '79-84; Envoy Extraord. and Min. Plen. to the Rep. of Paraguay '84-5; Denmark '85-8; Athens '88-92; Brussels '92; Vienna '93-6, when he was appointed to Paris; Bart. 1904; G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Moore, Hon. Frederick R.** (May 1907.) See biography.
- Morley, Arnold.** (Aug. '92.) B. '49. M.P. Nottingham '80-85; E. Div., '85-95; called bar Inner Temple '73; Patronage Sec. to the Treas. '86; principal G.L. whip '86-92; Postmaster-General '92-5; Member Senate Camb. Univ.
- Morley, John.** (Feb. '86.) M.P.
- Moulton, Sir John Fletcher.** (Feb. 1906.) Lord Justice of Appeal.
- Mowatt, Sir Francis, G.C.B.** (June 1906.) Permanent Sec. to the Treasury '94-1903.
- Mount-Edgcombe, Earl of.** (May '79.) Peer.
- Nelson, Sir Hugh Muir.** (July '97.) B. '35. E. Edin. High Sch. and Univ.; Premier of Queensland, '93-8; app. Pres. Leg. Council, '98; Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; K.C.M.G.
- Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.,** appointed H.M. Ambass. at St. Petersburg in Nov. 1905. (May 1905.)
- Noel, Gerard James.** (May '74.) B. '23. Formerly in army; M.P. (C.) Rutlandshire '47-83; a Lord of Treas. 66-8; First Commr. of Works '76-80.
- Norfolk, Duke of.** (July, '95.) Peer.
- North, Sir Ford.** (Mar. 1900.) B. '30; E. Winchester and Oxford (B.A. '52); called to the bar Inner Temple '56; Q.C. '77; Benchers '81; app. Judge of the Queen's Bench '81, but transferred to the Chancery Div. Courts '83; retired '99. 76, Queensborough Terrace, Kensington Gardens, W.; Athenæum Club.
- Northumberland, Duke of.** (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- O'Conor, Sir Nicholas Roderick.** (Mar. '96.) B. '44; son of P. H. O'Conor, of Dundermott, Roscommon. Entered dip. service '66; Agent and Consul-Gen. in Bulgaria '87-92; Minister to China '92-6; Minister at St. Petersburg '96-8, when he was appointed to Constantinople. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Onslow, Earl of.** (May 1903.) Peer.
- Otway, Sir Arthur John, Bart.** (July '85.) B. '22. Formerly in army; M.P. (L.) Stafford '52-7, Chatham '65-74, Rochester '78-85; Under For. Sec. '68-71; Chm. of Ways and Means '83-5.
- Paget, Sir Richard Horner, Bt.** (Nov. '95.) B. '32. M.P. E. Somerset '65-9; Mid. '68-85; Wells D. '85-95; D.L., J.P., Chm. C.C., Somerset; served in the Army from '48 to '63, and has been Capt. N. Somerset Yeo., and Lieut.-Col. 3rd Somerset Batt. R.V.; has been also Chm. Somerset Quarter Sess. and of Somerset C.C.
- Palles, Christopher.** (Nov. '92.) B. '31. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '65; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '72; Att.-Gen. '72-4; Lord Ch. Baron (Ireland) since '74.
- Palmer, George W.** (June 1906.) Ex-M.P. for Reading.
- Parker, Charles S.** (Nov. 1907.) Ex-M.P. Perthshire and Perth. Author of lives of Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham.
- Pearson, Sir Charles J.** (Nov. '91.) M.P. (C.) Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univ. '90-96. B. '43; E. Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrews and Edinburgh Univ., and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxon (Gaisford Prize, Prose '62, Verse '63, B.A. 1st class '65, M.A. '68); called to the Scotch and English bars '70; Q.C. and Sol.-Gen. Scotland '90; P.C. '91; Lord-Adv. '91-2 and '95; Dean of Faculty '92-5; Sheriff of Chancery '85-8; Procurator of the Church of Scotland '86-90; knighted '87; Lord of Session since '96. 7, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh. *Carlton and Conservative.*
- Peel, Viscount.** (May '84.) Peer.
- Pembroke, Earl of.** (July '95.) Peer.
- Plymouth, Viscount.** (Feb. '91.) Peer.
- Poltimore, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon, G.C.B., I.S.O.** (Mar. 1901.) B. '24. Entered Foreign Office '40; was Private Sec. to Lord Palmerston '46, to Earl Granville '51, and to Earl of Clarendon '53; Comptroller of Accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Depmt. and Extra Gentleman Usher to her late Majesty '57, and Gentleman Usher Daily Waiter '59; Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State and a Gentleman Usher, 1901.
- Portland, Duke of.** (Aug. '86.) Peer.
- Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O., V.C.** (Feb. 1901.) B. '33. Entered the Army '49, became a General '88; served on Trans-Indus frontier '52-7, and went afterwards through the Indian Mutiny, commanding the 2nd Punjab Cavalry at the assault and capture of Delhi; has also served at Lucknow, Agra (where he earned his V.C.), and Cawnpore, and was in the '60 campaign in China; Equerry to the King during his tour, when Prince of Wales, in India, and in '77 was app. a member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; is Keeper of the Privy Purse to his Majesty.
- Rathmore, Lord.** (Mar. '80.) Peer.
- Rayleigh, Lord.** (1905.) Peer.
- Reay, Lord.** (Feb. 1906.) Peer.
- Reid, Hon. George Houston.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Revelstoke, Lord.** (Dec. 1902.) Peer.
- Ribblesdale, Lord.** (Aug. '92.) Peer.
- Ripon, Marquis of.** (April '63.) Peer.
- Roberts, Earl.** (Mar. 1901.) Peer.
- Robertson, Edmund, K.C.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Robertson, Lord.** (Nov. '88.) Peer.
- Romer, Sir Robert.** (March '99.) B. '40, being the s. of a musical composer and publisher; m. Betty, daughter of Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch*; ed. Cambridge (sen. wrangler and Smith's Prizeman '63.) After being for two years professor of mathematics Queen's Coll. Cork, was called to the bar '67; became Q.C. '81; Chancery Judge '90; Lord Justice

- of Appeal '99-1906; was in 1900 Chm. of the Committee for inquiry as to War Hospitals in S. Africa. G.C.B.
- Rosebery, Earl of.** (Aug. '81.) Peer.
- Rothschild, Lord.** (Aug. 1902.) Peer.
- Round, James.** (Aug. 1902.) M.P.
- Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart.** (Nov. '96.) B. '29. Entered dip. service '49, filling various posts successively until he was app. Min. Res. and Consul-Gen. in Chili '72; Min. Res. Swiss Confed. '78-9, Argentine Rep. '79-81; Stockholm 81-4, Athens '84-8, the Hague '88-96; Ambas. at Vienna, '96-1900. Succ. to the baronetcy '77. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Russell, George W. E.** (Nov. 1907.) B. '53. M.P. Aylesbury '80-85; North Beds '92-95. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd. '83-85; Under Sec. India '92-94; Home Office '94-95. Author "Collections and Recollections," etc. 18, Wilton St., S.W.
- St. Aldwyn, Viscount.** (Mar. '74.) Peer.
- Salisbury, Marquis of.** (Oct. 1903.) Peer.
- Sandars, J. S., C.V.O.** (Dec. 1905.) Private Sec. to Mr. A. J. Balfour.
- Sandhurst, Lord.** (Nov. 1906.) Peer.
- Satow, Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.** (July 1906.) British Representative Second Hague Conference 1907.
- Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard.** (Dec. 1901.) B. '31; E. City of London School; called to the bar '56, Q.C. '76; bencher of Lincoln's Inn '79, and Treasurer '99. Was Advocate-Gen. of Bombay from '70-77; app. member of the Council of Gov.-Gen. of India '86, which office he held until '91. In '92 Sir Andrew was elected M.P. for Hackney, Central div., and he remained representative of the constituency until the General Election of 1900. K.C.S.I.
- Scott, Sir Charles Stewart.** (July '98.) B. '38. Entered dip. service '58; 3rd Sec. '65; Sec. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Coburg, '79; afterwards at Waldeck and Berlin; Minister at Switzerland '88; Plenipotentiary to Labour Conference, Berlin, '90; Minister at Copenhagen '93-8; Ambassador at St. Petersburg, '98-1904. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Selborne, Earl of.** (Nov. 1900.) Peer.
- Sefton, Earl of.** (Jan. 1906.) Peer.
- Shaw, Thomas, K.C.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Selby, Viscount.** ('95.) Peer.
- Shuttleworth, Lord.** (April '86.) Peer.
- Sinclair, John.** (Dec. 1905.) M.P.
- Smith, J. Parker.** (June 1904.)
- Smith, Samuel.** (Nov. 1906.) Former M.P. Flintshire.
- Smith, Sir C. Clementi, G.C.M.G.** (June 1906.)
- Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.** (Mar. '74.) B. '49; 2nd son of 8th Duke of Beaufort. M.P. (C.) Monmouthshire '71-80; Comptroller of the Household '74-9.
- Spencer, Earl.** (July '59.) Peer.
- Spigg, Sir John Gordon, G.C.M.G.** (July '97.)
- Stalbridge, Lord.** (Mar. '72.) Peer.
- Stanley, Lord.** (Oct. 1903.)
- Stirling, Sir James.** (Nov. 1900.) B. '36. E. at Aberdeen Univ. and Trin. Coll. Camb. (Senior Wrangler '60); called bar (Lincoln's Inn) '62, Junior Equity Counsel to the Treasury '81-6, Judge of the High Court (Chancery Div.) '86-1900; Lord Justice of Appeal 1900-6.
- Strong, Sir Samuel Henry.** (July '97.) B. '25. Called to the bar Ontario '49; Q.C. '63; bencher Law Society, Upper Canada, '60; Vice-Chan. Ontario '69; Judge Ontario '74, and of the Dominion '75; Chief Justice Canada '92; app. to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council '97.
- Stuart-Wortley, Charles B.** (Feb. '96.) M.P.
- Sudeley, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Suffield, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- Talbot, John Gilbert.** (July '97.) M.P.
- Taschereau, Hon. Sir Henri Elzear.** (May 1904.) Ex-Chief Justice of Canada.
- Taubman - Goldie, Sir George Dashwood.** (July '98.) B. '46, being a son of Col. Goldie. Taubman, Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man. Received a military education and is Lieut. R.E.; travelled much in Africa; founded and was Deputy-Governor of the Royal Niger Co. '86-95; Governor '95-9, resigning upon the administration of the territory being taken over by the Government. President R.G.S. and member War Stores Commission 1905. K.C.M.G. 11, Queen's Gate Gardens. Naval and Military.
- Tennyson, Lord.** (July 1905.) Peer.
- Thurlow, Lord.** (April '86.) Peer.
- Trevelyan, Sir G. O., Bart.** (June '82.) B. '38; E. Harrow and Trinity Coll., Camb. M.P. Tynemouth '65-8, Hawick Dist. '68-86, Glasgow, Bridgeton Div., '87-97. Lord of the Admiralty '69, Sec. to the Admiralty '80-2. Chief Sec. for Ireland, Chan. of the Duchy of Lancaster (with a seat in the Cabinet) '84; Sec. for Scotland '86 and '92-'95. Sir George gained an enviable distinction in the world of letters by his "Life of Lord Macaulay," his uncle. He is also the author of some humorous political verses entitled "The Ladies in Parliament." Wallington, Cambo, Northumberland. *Reform and Athenæum.*
- Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.** (Nov. 1907.)
- Turner, Sir George.** (July '97.) See special biography.
- Tweedmouth, Lord.** (Feb. '86.) Peer.
- de Villiers, Sir John Henry.** (July '97.) B. '42; called to bar Inner Temple '65; was for many years member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope; became President in '73; Att.-Gen. Cape Colony '72-4; since when he has been Chief Justice Cape. The right hon. and learned gentleman was one of the Royal Commissioners for the settlement of the affairs of the Transvaal in '81, and represented the Cape at the Colonial Conference at Ottawa in '94. K.C.M.G.
- Waldegrave, Earl.** (Feb. '97.) Peer.
- Waleran, Lord.** (Mar. '99.) Peer.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.** (July '94.) See special biography.
- Ward, Hon. Sir Joseph G.** (May 1907.) See biography.
- Wason, Eugene.** (July 1907.) M.P.
- Watson, Robert Spence.** (July 1907.) B. '37; solicitor Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Pres. Nat. Lib. Fed. '90-1902. Bensham Grove, Gateshead-upon-Tyne.
- Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart.** (May '97.) B. '36. Called to the bar S. Australia '61; Q.C. '71. Mem. of the Council of Univ. of Adelaide '74 elected to the Central Bd. of Education and Mem. of the House of Assembly, and app. Att.-Gen. '75; Vice-Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '77; administered the govt. of S. Australia '77-9, '83, '89, '94-5; Chan. of Univ. of Adelaide '83; Chief Justice S. Australia since '76; app. to the Judicial Com. H.M. Privy Council '97.
- Wenlock, Lord.** (Mar. 1901.) Peer.

West, Sir Algernon Edward. (Mar. '94.) B. 1834; Commr. Board of Inland Revenue '73-77; Dep. Chm. '77-81; Chm. '81-92; J.P. Middlesex; was a gentleman usher of the Privy Chamber to the Queen; acted as private sec. to the late Mr. Gladstone; G.C.B.
Wharton, John Lloyd. (July '97.) M.P.
Whiteley, George. (Nov. 1907.) M.P.
Whiteway, Sir William Vallance. (July '97.) B. '28. Called to the bar Newfoundland '52; Q.C. '62; Speaker of the House of Assembly '65-9; Sol.-Gen. '73-8; Premier and Att.-Gen. '78-85 and '89-94. Sir William was in '77 counsel for the colony at the Halifax Fishery Commission, receiving for his services the thanks of H.M. Government and a vote of thanks from both branches of the Colonial Legislature. In '90-1 he was one of the official delegates to London on the Fisheries question. In '95 he again took office as Premier and Att.-Gen., but resigned after the elections of Nov. '97. Hon. D.C.L. Oxon.; K.C.M.G.

Williams, Sir Roland B. Vaughan. (Nov. '97.) B. '38, being himself a son of a well-known judge, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams. Called bar Lincoln's Inn '61; Q.C. '89; a Judge Q.B. Division '90-7, since when he has been a Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal. 6, Trebovir Road, S.W. Athenæum.

Wills, Sir Alfred. (Dec. 1905.) Judge King's Bench Div., retired 1905.

Wilson, Sir Arthur. (March 1902.) B. '37; *E.* Dublin Univ.; called to the bar '62; reporter for Incorporated Council of Law Reporting '65-7; puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta '78-92, since when he has been the legal adviser and solicitor to the Sec. for India. K.C.I.E.

Wodehouse, Edmond Robert. (July '98.)

Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond. (June '85.) B. '30. M.P. (C.) Christchurch '74-80, Portsmouth '80-85; Min. to Persia '88-91, Roumania '91-2, Spain '92-1900; G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; was one of the now historic "Fourth Party."

Wyndham, George. (Aug. 1902.) M.P.

Yarborough, Earl of. (Nov. '90.) Peer.

York, Archbishop of. (July '91.) Peer.

Zetland, Marquis of. (Nov. '89.) Peer.

Clerk of the Council—Almeric Fitzroy, Esq.

Chief Clerk—J. H. Harrison, Esq.

II. THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

The Lord-Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland—The Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.

Abercorn, Duke of. ('87.) Peer.

Allerton, Lord. ('91.) Peer.

Andrews, Thomas. (1903.) Chairman Belfast and co. Down Railway Co.; member Appeal Commission under Local Government (Ireland) Act, '98.

Andrews, Wilham Drennan. ('97.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '72; Judge of High Court of Justice in Ireland since '82.

Ashbourne, Lord. ('77.) Peer.

Atkinson, Lord. ('92.) Peer.

Balfour, A. J. ('87.) M.P.

Balfour, Gerald W. ('95.)

Barrymore, Lord. ('96.) Peer.

Belmore, Earl. ('67.) Peer.

Birrell, Augustine. (1907.) M.P.

Blennerhassett, Sir R., Bart. (Dec. 1905.)

Bruce, Sir Henry Hervey, Bart. ('89.) B. '26. L.L. City and County of Londonderry; M.P. Coleraine '62-74, '80-85.

Bruen, Henry. ('80.) B. '28. M.P. (C.) co. Carlow '57-80.

Bryce, James. (1905.) M.P.

Buller, Gen. Sir Redvers H., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., V.C. ('87.) See special biography.

Campbell, J. H. M., K.C. (Dec. 1905.) M.P.

Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry. ('85.) M.P.

Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery. (1907.)

Carson, Sir Edward Henry. ('96.) M.P.

Chatterton, Hedges Eyre. ('67.) B. '19. Irish bar '43; Q.C. '58; M.P. (C.) Dublin Univ. '67; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '66-7; Att.-Gen. '67; Vice-Chanc. Ireland since '67.

Cherry, Richard R., Att.-Gen. (Dec. 1905.)

Clonbrock, Lord. ('98.) Peer.

Coll, Sir P., K.C.B. (Dec. 1905.)

Colomb, Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G. (1903.)

Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of. (1900.) Peer.

Devonshire, Duke of. ('71.) Peer.

Dickson, Thomas A. ('93.) B. '33. Is a linen manuf. and merchant at Dungannon and Belfast; J.P. Tyrone; M.P. Dungannon '74-80, co. Tyrone '81-5, Dublin (St. Stephen's Green Div.) '88-92 (A.P.).

Dunraven, Earl of. ('99.) Peer.

Dyke, Sir W. H., Bart. ('85.)

Erne, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.

Falkiner, Sir Frederick Richard. (1905.)

Fingall, Earl of. ('92.) Peer.

Fitz-Gibbon, Gerald. ('79.) See PRIVY COUNCIL in Great Britain, *supra*.

Gibson, J. G. ('87.) B. '46. M.P. Liverpool (Walton Div.) '85-8; called Irish bar '70;

Sol.-Gen. Ireland '85-6; Att.-Gen. '87; Judge King's Bench Div. Ireland since Jan. '88.

Grenfell, Gen. Lord. (1904.) Peer.

Harrell, Sir David, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1905.)

Hemphill, Lord. ('95.) Peer.

Hogg, Jonathan. (1902.)

Holmes, Hugh. ('85.) B. '40; *E.* Trin. Coll., Dublin; Irish bar '65; Q.C. '77; law adviser to Irish Govt. '77; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '78-80; Att.-Gen. Ireland '85-7; M.P. Dublin Univ. '85-7; a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '87-97, when he was app. a Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland.

Johnson, William Moore. ('81.) B. '28. Irish bar '53; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) Mallow '72-83; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '80-81; Att.-Gen. '81-3; app. a Judge of King's Bench Div. Ireland '83.

Kenny, William. (1902.) B. '46. A judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, King's Bench Div., who was formerly Sol.-Gen.; Q.C. '85; member of the Senate of Dublin Univ.

Londonderry, Marquis of. ('92.) Peer.

Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (1905.) M.P.

Macdonnell, Sir Antony Patrick, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. (1903.) Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Ireland. *Vide supra*.

Macnaghten, Sir F. E. W., Bart. (Dec. 1905.)

Madden, D. H. ('89.) B. '40. Irish bar '64; Q.C. '80; Serj.-at-law '87; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '88-90; Att.-Gen. '90-92, when he was app. a Judge of the King's Bench Div.; M.P. Dublin Univ. '87-92.

Mayo, Earl of. (1900.) Peer.

Meath, Earl of. ('87.) Peer.

Meredit, Richard E. (1907.) Master of the Rolls.

Morley, John. ('86.) M.P.

O'Brien, Lord. ('88.) Peer.

Ormonde, Marquess of. (1902.) Peer.
Palles, Christopher. ('72.) See Privy Council, *supra*.
Pirrie, Lord. ('97.) Peer.
Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon, K.C.V.O., F.R.S. ('97.) B. '54. E. Eton and Univ. Coll. Oxon; J.P. co. Meath; D.L. co. Radnor; member of the Congested District Bd. Ireland; founder and Chm. of the Recess Committee; founder and Pres. Irish Agric. Organisation Society; app. ('99) First Vice-Pres. Irish Dept. of Agric. and other Industries, and Technical Instruction. M.P. Dublin co., S., '95-1900; unsuccessfully contested the constituency 1900, and Galway City 1901. K.C.V.O. 1903.
Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall. ('83.) B. '37. Irish bar '60; Q.C. '72; M.P. (L.) co. Derry '81-3; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '81-2; Att.-Gen. '82-3; ex-Master of the Rolls '83.
Ranfurly, Earl of. (1905.) Peer.
Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. West. ('89.) B. '44. Has seen much service in India; commanded a contingent of the Afghan Frontier column '84; in charge of the Afghan Frontier Comm. '85; Permanent Under Sec. for Ireland '87; G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; K.C.S.I.; went on special mission to Tangier '93; Lieut.-Gov. Isle of Man '93-5; Gov. of Ceylon '95-1902; presided over the Committee of Inquiry sent to the Transvaal in 1906.
Roberts, F.-M. Earl. (95.) Peer.
Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B. (1902.) B. '57. Vice-Pres. of the Local Government Board in Ireland since '98. Was previously a commr. under the Local Government Board '91-8, and inspector '79-91. Has also filled the post of sec. to Local Government and Taxation of Towns Commissions, and to Poor Law and Lunacy Inquiry Commission.
Ross, John. (1902.) B. '46. A land judge of the Chancery Div. of the High Court of Justice in Ireland; Q.C. '91.
St. Aldwyn, Viscount. ('74.) Peer.
Sinclair, Thomas. ('96.) Son of a Belfast merchant; E. Queen's Coll., Belfast (M.A., gold medal, '59; J.P. Belfast; D.L. and J.P. Co. Antrim.
Trevelyan, Sir George O., Bart. ('82.) See Privy Council, *supra*.
Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. ('97.) Peer.
Walker, Sir Samuel, Bart. ('85.) B. '32. Irish bar '55; Q.C. '77; M.P. (G.L.) co. Derry '84-5; Sol.-Gen. Ireland '83-5; Att.-Gen. '85, and Feb.-July '86; Lord Chanc. Ireland '92-95 and since Dec. 1905; a Lord Justice of Appeal '95-1905.
Westmeath, Earl of. (1902.) Peer.
Walseley, F.-M. Viscount. ('90.) Peer.
Wrench, Frederick Stringer. (1903.)
Wyndham, George. (1900.) M.P.
Young, John. ('86.) B. '26; M.A. Trin. Coll. Dublin; J.P. and D.L. co. Antrim; High Sheriff '63. *Residence*, Galtgorm Castle, Ballymena, co. Antrim.
Young, Robert. (Nov. 1907.)
Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, Sir James B. Dougherty, C.V.O., C.B., Dublin Castle.

number in each family. Twenty-one branches already established. **Chairman**, W. Francis Buxton. **Secretary**, Chas. H. Warren, 5, Lamb's Conduit Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B., Permanent Secretary of the Local Government Board since '98, is the son of Mr. Samuel Provis. B. at Warminster, Feb. '45; ed. at Queens' College, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Middle Temple) '66. Became junior Legal Assistant to the Local Government Board '72; Assistant Secretary '82; created a C.B. '87.

Psychical Research, The Incorporated Society for. Founded 1882, under the presidency of the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick, to investigate mesmeric, psychical, and spiritualistic phenomena. An important branch of the Society's work has hitherto been the examination of telepathy. Reports of a number of varied and careful experiments in induced telepathic communication are published in the "Proceedings," and a large collection of spontaneous cases has been published in a book entitled "Phantasms of the Living." See also "Apparitions and Thought-Transference," by Mr. F. Podmore. For a general review of the Society's work, and its bearing on philosophical problems, see Mr. F. W. H. Myers's "Human Personality." The Society has about 900 members and associates. **Hon. Secretaries**, Mrs. Sidgwick and the Hon. Everard Feilding. **Offices and Library**, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Public-house Trust Movement. During the last seven years systematic attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of **Public-house Trust Companies**. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 38 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—32 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are about 240 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. **Secretary**, Mr. Hugh A. Paget. **Office**, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Bedford Grammar School. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Annual income, £3500. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. Pupils 850. Boys are prepared for the Universities, for Woolwich and Sandhurst and

Provident Medical Association, Metropolitan. Established for the purpose of securing the supply of medical attendance and medicine during sickness to the families of the wage-earning classes throughout London by the payment of a weekly sum, regulated by the

other public examinations. The school is well equipped with laboratories for science teaching. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are eight boarding-houses. There is an Engineering Corps. Playing field of 30 acres; boating on Ouse. **Head Master, J. E. King, M.A.**

Berkhamsted School, Herts. Number of pupils over 400. Five boarding-houses. **Head Master, Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.**

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and four grammar schools for girls. **Founded 1552, reorganised 1878.** In 1900, the Birmingham (King Edward VI.) Schools Act liberated the Foundation from control by the Charity Commissioners. Income, £50,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2800; 450 in high school for boys. **Head Master, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. Motto, Domine, Salvum fac Regem.**

Brighton College, Brighton. **Founded 1847.** Governed by a Council of twelve. There are two leaving scholarships of the annual value of £60, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least three of the annual value of £70 or £50, and some smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 195. **Head Master, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.**

Charterhouse School, Godalming. **Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that once belonged to the Carthusian Monastery.** One of the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, and there are ten or more vacancies annually. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 580. **Head Master, Rev. G. H. Rendall, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D. Motto, Deo dante dedi.**

Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire. **Founded 1841.** Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior Department—the Classical, the Military and Civil (Head Master, W. H. Baker, M.A.), and the Modern. There is a Junior Department (Head Master, F. J. Cade, M.A.). Numerous scholarships are attached to the College. Pupils 600. **Principal, the Rev. R. Waterfield, M.A. Bursar, A. A. Hunter, Esq.**

Christ's Hospital. **Founded 1552.** The Hospital schools are: (1) the Boys' School, West Horsham, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. **Head Master, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College, Oxford;** (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. **Head Mistress, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge.** With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." Entrance to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation or by competition. Presentation to about 425 places lies in the hands of the President, certain City companies, and donation governors; and 89 scholars (sons of Naval Officers, of persons distinguished in literature, Science, Art, or in the service of the

Crown, etc.), may be presented by the Council of Almoners (which numbers 43 members). The Council have the right of presentation to 12 places in the Girls' School for orphan daughters of officers, civil servants, etc. There is Competition for about 100 scholars, nominated by donation governors. From Metropolitan schools of a public elementary nature come 179 successful competitors; various parishes supply 108 scholars; and the residue of the places are at the disposal of boys and girls nominated by the governors of endowed schools at which they have attended for the period of two years. There are numerous exhibitions and prizes. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Montefiore," "Rowed," and "Pitt Club" exhibitions. At the end of 1906 the Boys' Schools (including Preparatory) numbered 820 and the Girls' School 166. **Clerk, R. L. Franks. Office, 60, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.**

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £80 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. The average number in 1906-7 was 700. **Head Master, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. Secretary, Mr. A. J. Austin.**

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. It is under a Council of fifteen, the Earl of Ducie being President, and the Bishop of Hereford Chairman of the Council, and consists of Classical, Modern and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 590. **Head Master, Rev. A. A. David, M.A. Secretary, W. D. L. Macpherson. Motto, Spiritus intus alit.**

Dulwich College (Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by **Edward Alleyn, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I.** Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils 680. No boy may enter the school before the age of 10, or remain after the age of 19. Endowment about £5000 per annum. £1000 may be annually allotted among "boys proceeding to a place of higher education," and £500 also may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. **Head Master, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.; School Secretary, Gilbert B. Stretton, M.A.; Motto, Deur Gloria soli Deo.**

Epsom College. Established in 1855 as a Public School with a Royal Medical Foundation. School accommodation for about 250 boys; and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Nine medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 17 other scholarships to the Universities, etc. There are 50 foundation scholars, and a large number of pensioners. **Head Master, Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse, M.A.; Secretary, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W.**

Eton College. **Founded 1440.** Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collegers" (of whom there

are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of **Oppidans**, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. **Exhibitions and scholarships** to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. **Motto**, *Floreat Etona*. **Head Master**, Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

Felsted School. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. **Scholarships** £70, £30, and £20; leaving exhibitions £60 and £50. It has about 250 pupils. **Head Master**, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. **Bursar**, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

Fettes College, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. **Head Master**, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D.

Glenalmond. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. **Warden**, Rev. A. R. F. Hyslop, M.A.

Haileybury College, Herts. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships. Special fees for sons of clergy. **Exhibitions** to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20) for three years. **Pupils** 450. **Head Master**, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.

Harrow School. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Ten or eleven entrance scholarships, of the value of £100, £80, £60, and £35 a year, are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. The governors can, at their discretion, add £20 a year to any scholarship, if the circumstances of the scholar appear to make it desirable. To one of these scholarships, and to one only, is added, at intervals, the Edward Stanhope Scholarship of £50. The Bowen Scholarship of £120 a year is given for proficiency in mathematics, French, history, geography, literature, and Latin. In years when it is not vacant a scholarship of less value is offered on the same terms. There are numerous Scholarships, from £100 downwards, to the Universities. **Pupils**, nearly 600. **Head Master**, Rev. Joseph Wood, D.D., M.V.O. **Motto**, *Stet fortuna domus*.

Lancing College, Sussex. Founded 1848. **Pupils** 180. **Head Master**, B. Tower, Esq.

Leys School, Cambridge. Founded in '75, and incorporated July 16th, '78. The founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. There are a chapel, admirable laboratories, swimming bath, gymnasium, and ample playing-fields. Boys are received from ten years of age upwards. Entrance scholarships, varying in value from £40 to £60 (occasionally more) per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. A mission is supported by the old students in London. **Motto**, *"In fide fiducia."* **Head Master**, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. **Bursar**, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Loretto School, Musselburgh, now contains about 130 boys. The **Head Master** is H. B. Tristram, M.A.

Malvern College, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of

£40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also one of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30. **Pupils**, 480. **Head Master**, Rev. Sydney R. James, M.A. **Secretary**, E. B. Scallon, M.A.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded in 1515 by Hugh Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, and others. The school consists of 160 foundationers (free) and about 700 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80.

There are 24 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £17 to £50 each per annum; also 29 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes. **High Master**, J. L. Paton, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; **Receiver**, Owen W. Cox. **Motto**, *Sapere aude*.

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843, incorporated by royal charter '45, received additional charter '53. Exhibitions to Universities, one each of £50, £40, and £30 for three years, offered annually, and every three years the "Old Marlburian," £50, the Council Exhibition £30, and Leaf Exhibition £22 ros., fall vacant alternately. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. Scholarships filled annually: 15 or 16 "Foundation," for sons of clergy, £30; 4 "Senior," £30; 6 "Junior," £30; 1 or 2 "House," £80, all open; Minor Scholarships for Modern Languages, etc. **Pupils**, 600. **Master**, Frank Fletcher, M.A.

Merchant Taylors' School, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company remains the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and exhibitions of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. **Pupils** 480; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. **Head Master**, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. **Secretary**, C. Waters, M.A. **Motto**, *Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum*.

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted under direction of the Court of Chancery '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of about £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £90). Number of boys 260. **Motto**, *El virtulem, et musas*. The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 600 members. **Head Master**, J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., B.Mus.

Radley College, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has about 250 scholars. **Warden**, Rev. T. Field, D.D.

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. **Pupils**, 340. Twenty-two assistant masters. **Head Master**, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A.

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90.

Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 9 Scholarships tenable at the school, offered each year by examination held about the end of March—Foundation, Senior and Junior. **Head Master**, Rev. J. P. Way, D.D.

Rugby School. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. Has, every July, 1000 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 8 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 570; admission at the age of 12. **Head Master**, Rev. H. A. James, M.A., D.D. *Motto*, *Orando laborando*. There are two Home Missions, in London and Birmingham, in addition to the Fox Memorial Mastership in India, in connection with the School. Consult *Rugby School Register*.

St. Paul's School, London. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 580. The governors give annually 9 exhibitions for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to the scholars proceeding to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years for a boy proceeding to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. *Motto*, *Fide et literis*. **High Master**, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D. **Bursar**, S. Bewsher.

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 280 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; pupils may also compete for Huish Exhibitions of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. **Head Master**, Rev. Canon F. B. Westcott, M.A., late Fellow Trin. Coll. Camb. Clerk to Governors, Mr. James Douglas. *Motto* (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

Shrewsbury School. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. One of the seven schools reorganised by the Public Schools Act in '68. The school was moved to a new site (now covering an area of 58 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 280. **Head Master**, Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A. *Motto*, *Intus si recte, ne labora*.

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. First founded in 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst in 1794. **Rector**, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J. The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Preparatory school for 60 boys at Hodder.

Tonbridge School was founded 1553, and was reorganised 1880. **Governors**: Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Four

exhibitions of £75 for four years fall vacant annually, and are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 400. **Head Master**, C. Lowry. *Motto*, *Deus dat incrementum*.

University College School, Froggnal, Hampstead, established 1832, is completely unsectarian. Prepares for University College and London matriculation, as well as for Universities, Woolwich, etc. Pupils, 450. *Motto*, *Paulatim*. **Head Master**, H. J. Spenser, M.A., LL.D. **Registrar and Secretary to the Council**, Arthur C. Hull.

Uppingham School. Archdeacon Johnson's School, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships, two of £70, two of £50, two of £30 annually. There are 395 boys in the School and 31 masters, and 6 assistant music masters. There is also a Lower School. **Head Master**, Rev. H. W. McKenzie.

Wellington College (Berks) was founded in 1856. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased officers, who are educated for £10 a year. There are, as a rule, ten open scholarships annually, and a limited number of officers' sons are educated at £99 a year. There is a classical school, in which boys are prepared for the Universities, etc., and a modern side where boys are educated for the army, etc. Average number of pupils, 488. *Motto*, "*Heroum filii*." **Chairman of Governors**, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. **Master**, Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., M.V.O. **Bursar**, P. Sherston.

Westminster School, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The Westminster Play, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. **Head Master**, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. *Motto*, *Dat Deus incrementum*. **Bursar**, J. Tyson, B.A.

Winchester College, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationers, who are elected by the governors after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. **Head Master**, Rev. H. M. Burge, D.D. *Motto*, *Manners makyth man*.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This office was created in 1906 by the Statute 6 Edw. VII. c. 55, and is intended to empower the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an Executor or Trustee to any person who may desire the State to act for him in either of these, and other cognate capacities. Frequent attempts to create this office had been made since 1886, but until 1906 without success. It was found difficult, in all ranks and conditions of life, to get private persons to undertake these troublesome and unsatisfactory duties. Among the poorer

classes it was almost hopeless to get people to administer their properties, which, though small, were of extreme importance to their families. Moreover, there had been many cases of dishonest trustees, and a great amount of entirely unnecessary distress was caused. The present Act is based upon the Report on Trusts Administration of 1895, and the Public Trustee Act of New Zealand. Under its provisions, any person can appoint the Public Trustee, by that name or any other sufficient description, executor or trustee of a will, or Trustee of a Settlement; or Custodian Trustee of a will or settlement—that is, in this last respect, as Trustee to safeguard the capital and safe investment only, leaving the management of the trust to personal trustees. The advantage of appointing the Public Trustee will be that, from Jan. 1st, 1908, such a Trustee will be perpetual, no expense of appointing new Trustees can ever arise, he will never leave the country, or become incapacitated; and, more important than all, as removing the risk of loss from in competency or dishonesty, the State will make good to the estate of which it has charge, wherever a private trustee would be liable, all losses to which the Public Trustee or any of his officers has in any way contributed, and which by the exercise of reasonable diligence could have been averted. The Act is one of 17 sections of a general character. Authority is given to the Lord Chancellor to make rules for carrying into effect the objects of the Act. The Public Trustee is not to work for a profit, but to charge such fees only as will provide the expenses of his department and insure it against loss. An important section (sect. 13) provides for the investigation and audit of Trust Accounts. If the Department of the Public Trustee is conducted with economy and despatch, this section should prove to be a valuable security in the hands of any anxious trustee or beneficiary. On application being made by any trustee or beneficiary to the Public Trustee, he will cause the condition and accounts of any will or settlement to be investigated and audited by such solicitor or public accountant as may be agreed on by the applicant and the trustees, or, in default of agreement, the investigation will be made by the Public Trustee or some person appointed by him. The auditor, at the completion of the audit, is to forward to the

applicant and to every trustee a copy of the accounts and of his report upon them. The remuneration of the auditor and the other expenses of the investigation are to be such as may be prescribed by the rules, and, unless the Public Trustee otherwise directs, are to be borne by the estate. The section makes it a penal offence for any person willfully to make a false statement in any account, report or certificate in regard to this audit. There is further considerable provision made in the statute for the administration by the Public Trustee of estates of small value. The Act also makes important provision in regard to what is commonly understood by letters of administration, in that it provides (sect. 6 (1)) that the Public Trustee shall be equally entitled with any other person to letters of administration of a deceased person's estate, but that he is not to be preferred to the next of kin unless for good cause shown. This very original departure in our law on this matter should prove a great relief to persons called upon to administer some estate, for which they feel themselves quite unfitted, and from which duty they would like to be relieved. Any executor or administrator is also permitted to hand over his duties wholly or in part to the Public Trustee. Further, and finally, the Act, in a section of wide-reaching effect, provides that the Public Trustee is to have all the same powers, duties, liabilities, rights and immunities as a private executor or trustee. The fees were not published at the time of going to press, but they can be obtained with a pamphlet, giving full particulars as to the Department, on application to the address given below.

Public Trustee: Charles John Stewart.

Principal Clerks: Ernest King Allen, Leonard J. Fulton.

Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Public Works Loan Commissioners are an unpaid body who are empowered to grant loans to local authorities for baths and washhouses, burial grounds, conservancy and improvement of rivers, main drainage, docks, harbours, piers, improvement of towns, labourers' dwellings, lighthouses, lunatic asylums, police stations in counties and boroughs, public libraries and museums, schoolhouses, waterworks, and other sanitary and local purposes. Office, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

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RAILWAYS.

- I.—RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.
- II.—RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
- III.—BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1907.

I. RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

The capital invested in the world's railways is approximately:

In Europe, £4,609,955,700.

In other parts of the world, £4,503,824,150.

Total, £9,113,779,850.

The increase in the world's railway mileage between 1901 and 1905 is shown by the following table:—

	Miles open.		Increase per cent.
	1901.	1905.	
Europe . . .	180,817'9	192,251'4	6'3
America . . .	255,158'2	285,957'7	12'1
Asia . . .	41,814'0	50,593'6	21'0
Africa . . .	14,187'4	16,538'7	17'6
Australia . . .	15,649'9	17,441'6	11'5
Totals . . .	507,627'0	562,783'0	10'9

The average cost per mile is, for Europe, £23,979; for the rest of the world, £12,150. The most heavily capitalised of any railways are those of Great Britain and Ireland, which

cost £55,506 per mile, as compared with, for example, Belgium, £34,602 per mile; France, £25,406; Germany, £21,322; Holland, £17,350; the United States of America, £13,498; Denmark, £9,925; and Sweden (private companies), £4,557. It should, however, be borne in mind that the above table and figures refer to "route mileage." If "track mileage" were taken they would be more favourable for the United Kingdom.

II. RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1906, was 23,063, viz.:

15,859 miles in England and Wales,
3,841 in Scotland,
3,363 in Ireland.

These figures represent "length of line" only, irrespective both of the number of tracks and of sidings. Thus, of the total mileage of 23,063, single track accounts for 10,252; double track, 11,505; three tracks, 246; and four tracks, or more, 1,060. The total length of "track" is 38,872 miles. Adding to this figure the length of sidings, reduced to single track (14,032), we get a total of 52,904 miles of track. Compared with 1905, the "length of line open" shows an increase of 216 miles, and the "length of track" (including sidings) an increase of 582 miles.

The number of companies working railways in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1906, was 109; in Scotland, 9; and in Ireland, 27 (17 operating ordinary railways and 10 light railways).

Of the English lines 14 are worked by electrical power. In Glasgow there is a district subway line worked by cable, and in Ireland there is a light railway worked by electrical power.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 18,932 locomotives, 143 steam and 719 electric motor carriages, and 633,278 other vehicles; the Scotch 2455 locomotives, 5 steam rail motor carriages, and 165,067 other vehicles; and the Irish 880 locomotives, 11 steam and 2 electric rail motor carriages, and 23,914 other vehicles.

Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies was at the close of 1906 approximately £1,287,000,000, of which over £195,000,000, or over 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks. The increase in capital during 1906 was less than £2,500,000. This was the smallest increase on record, the previous minimum annual increase being that of £7,600,000 in 1885. The increases in the ten years 1896 to 1905 on an average amounted to £27,000,000 annually.

Traffic Receipts.

The gross receipts of the companies in 1906 were as follows: Passenger traffic, £49,883,000; goods traffic, £58,394,000; and miscellaneous, £8,951,000: total, £117,228,000. Compared with 1905, these figures show increases of £1,163,000, or 2.7 per cent., from passenger traffic; £1,982,000, or 3.5 per cent., from goods traffic; and £552,000 from miscellaneous sources of revenue (which item includes steamboats, canals, harbours, docks, rents, tolls, hotels, etc.), the total increase being £3,697,000, or 3.3 per cent.

Passenger Traffic.

Analysing the passenger receipts, we find there was in 1906, as compared with 1905, a decrease of £38,000, or 1.1 per cent., in regard

to ordinary first-class passengers, and a decrease of £131,000, or 4.3 per cent., on second class; but an increase of £955,000, or 3.2 per cent., on ordinary third-class passengers; of £162,000, or 3.9 per cent., in the receipts from season-ticket holders; and of £215,000, or 2.5 per cent., from excess luggage, mails, parcels, carriages, horses, dogs, etc. The net result is an increase of 2.4 per cent.

A comparison of the numbers of ordinary passengers of each class (exclusive of season-ticket holders) carried in 1906, as compared with 1905, shows the following figures: First-class, 35,600,000, a decrease of 815,000, or 2.2 per cent.; second-class, 42,565,000, a decrease of 10,018,000, or 19.1 per cent.; third-class, 1,162,182,000, an increase of 52,158,000, or 4.7 per cent.; the grand total for 1906 being 1,240,347,000, a net increase of 41,325,000, or 3.4 per cent. More than half the increase of 52,000,000 in the number of third-class passengers is accounted for by the underground railways of the Metropolis, partly owing to the changes made on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, and partly to the fact that more than 10,000,000 third-class passengers were carried in 1906 on two Metropolitan "tube" railways which were not open in 1905. A large proportion of the decrease in the number of second-class passengers is also attributable to the former of these two causes, the number of second-class passengers carried on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways being some 6,000,000 less in 1906 than in 1905. The numbers of season-ticket holders in 1906, as compared with 1905, were: First-class, 129,265, a decrease of 627, or 0.5 per cent.; second-class, 155,692, a decrease of 1,993, or 1.3 per cent.; and third-class, 408,508, an increase of 33,046, or 8.8 per cent. The returns in general show a slight increase in the number of first and second-class season-ticket holders, the actual decrease being due to the changes made on the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways. It will be seen that the increase in the third-class season tickets—the issue of which had been extended by the railway companies to meet the competition of the electric tramways—is especially marked. The receipts from season tickets were: 1st class, £1,457,000, an increase of 1.1 per cent.; 2nd class, £1,031,000, an increase of 0.9 per cent.; and 3rd class, £1,781,000, an increase of £137,000; the total £4,269,000, an increase of 3.9 per cent.

Goods Traffic and Train Mileage.

The receipts from goods traffic in 1906 amounted to £58,394,000, an increase of £1,982,000, or 3.5 per cent., as compared with 1905. In minerals there was an increase of £1,324,000, or 5 per cent., in general merchandise an increase of £641,000, or 2.2 per cent.; and in live stock an increase of £17,000, or 1.2 per cent. In the tonnage of minerals and general merchandise there was an increase of over 27,000,000 tons, or 6 per cent.

The goods train mileage in 1906 showed an increase of 2.6 per cent., though this increase was proportionately less than the increase in the tonnage of minerals and general merchandise. The passenger train mileage was 1.8 per cent. more in 1905 than in 1904. While the receipts from goods traffic increased from 87.29d. per train mile in 1905 to 88.05d. in 1906, the receipts from passenger traffic per train mile declined from 47.58d. in 1905 to 47.03d. in 1906.

Name of Company.	Mileage.		Total Capital Paid-Up.	Gross Receipts for 1906.	Total Working Expenditure for 1906.	Proportion of Expenditure to Receipts.	Dividend on Ordinary Stock for 1906.	Number of Vehicles.		Location of Head Office.	Name of General Manager.
	Route Miles.	Including Sidings						Loco-motives.	Others.		
England and Wales :											
Barry	66	286	£ 6,000,725	£ 749,491	£ 404,221	p.c. 54	p.c. 9½	138	1,688	Barry Dock	E. Lake.
Cambrian	276	368	6,306,171	341,007	208,450	61	Nil	102	2,842	Oswestry .	C. S. Denniss.
Central London (Electric) .	6	20	3,871,536	346,968	192,703	56	4	4	251	London .	G. C. Cunningham.
Cheshire Lines	141	416	{ Owned by G.C. & N. } { and Mid. }	1,110,308	855,860	77	—	—	4,267	Liverpool .	J. Pinion.
City & S. London (Electric)	7	15	2,851,249	154,517	72,952	47	2½	52	140	London .	T. C. Jenkin.
East and West Junction .	52	58	1,474,938	37,092	35,498	96	Nil	15	183	Stratford-on-Avon .	W. Merrick.
East London	7	13	5,790,265	51,347	50,288	98	Nil	—	—	London .	A. Aslett.
Furness	134	369	7,877,998	572,320	290,436	51	3	130	8,086	Barrow .	S. Fay.
Great Central	627	1,808	48,036,600	4,433,831	2,929,033	66	Nil	1,005	27,793	London .	J. F. S. Gooday.
Great Eastern	1,134	2,576	54,253,086	6,150,826	3,866,718	63	3½	1,085	32,247	London .	O. R. H. Bury.
Great Northern	847	2,617	58,748,424	5,694,194	3,662,308	64	4	1,279	42,827	London .	J. C. Inglis.
Great Western	2,879	6,164	95,196,245	12,829,146	7,974,310	62	5½	2,446	74,341	London .	Edward Watkin.
Hull and Barnsley	86	259	7,668,947	567,008	337,936	60	2½	116	4,054	Hull .	H. K. Day.
Isle of Wight	14	19	638,268	44,662	20,226	45	{ Pref. 4 } { Def. 3 }	8	262	Sandown .	C. L. Conacher.
Isle of Wight Central . . .	41	47	592,885	49,638	33,877	68	Nil	10	342	Newport .	J. A. F. Aspinall.
Lancashire and Yorkshire .	584	2,102	68,302,290	6,345,554	3,991,822	61	4½	1,378	36,398	Manchester	S. B. Cottrell.
Liverpool Overhead (Elec.)	9	16	861,442	76,963	60,490	79	Nil	—	65	Liverpool .	Sir F. Harrison.
London & North-Western .	1,947	5,384	123,035,027	15,282,100	9,643,819	63	6½	3,012	86,757	London .	Sir C. J. Owens.
London & South-Western .	958	2,181	51,285,993	5,361,257	3,395,730	63	5½	743	18,437	London .	W. Forbes.
London, Brighton, & South Coast .	454	1,161	28,337,193	3,545,787	2,106,160	59	5½	535	13,282	London .	B. Bullock.
London, Tilbury, & Southend	79	202	4,786,747	549,584	323,183	59	5½	74	2,327	London .	H. Carr.
Maryport and Carlisle . .	43	99	886,605	123,830	63,374	52	7½	28	1,903	Maryport .	R. B. Smith.
Mersey (Electric)	4	10	3,552,867	94,488	70,930	75	Nil	1	65	Liverpool .	A. C. Ellis.
Metropolitan	40	141	16,014,336	825,363	476,268	—	1	75	1,291	London .	A. H. Stanley.
Metropolitan District . .	25	63	12,407,491	443,803	327,024	74	Nil	16	473	London .	W. Guy Granet.
Midland	1,513	4,762	191,864,410	12,883,494	8,206,109	64	{ Pref. 2½ } { Def. 2½ }	2,790	123,160	Derby .	O. R. H. Bury and W. Guy Granet.
Midland & Gt. Northern Jt.	194	333	1,200,000	315,958	252,513	80	—	101	846	London and Derby }	John Davies.
Midland & South-Western Junction	65	115	1,891,848	86,570	66,400	77	Nil	26	471	Swindon .	C. Talbot.
Neath and Brecon	40	52	1,337,653	64,736	42,663	66	Nil	11	81	Neath .	A. K. Butterworth.
North-Eastern	1,694	4,641	78,391,685	9,987,946	6,252,858	70	6½	2,000	110,952	York .	

North London	12	69	3,971,866	512,118	380,521	74	5	122	1,382	London	F. J. Dunn.
North Staffordshire	211	492	10,453,973	973,244	572,260	59	48	169	6,847	Stoke	W. D. Phillips.
Port Talbot Railway & Docks	34	68	1,645,410	113,176	61,813	55	12	24	419	Port Talbot	E. Lowther.
Rhymney	31	148	2,522,501	317,018	196,957	62	7	110	1,453	Cardiff	E. A. Prosser.
Somerset and Dorset	101	175	2,458,209	213,945	167,652	78	Nil	76	1,485	Derby	—
South-Eastern & Chatham Joint Committee	629	1,583	28,629,252	5,069,279	3,136,308	62	(S.E.) (Chat.) Nil	746	15,677	London	V. W. Hill.
Taff Vale	124	382	9,421,469	1,009,268	567,423	56	4	193	2,949	Cardiff	A. Beasley.
Waterloo and City (Electric)	2	4	606,000	34,794	16,851	48	34	—	29	London	Sir C. J. Owens.
Wirral	16	38	806,685	61,887	37,261	60	14	15	202	Wirral	J. H. Burns.
Scotland :											
Caledonian	1,098	2,692	68,268,568	4,917,568	2,687,665	55	38	922	68,112	Glasgow	R. Millar.
Glasgow & South-Western	467	1,128	24,758,481	1,884,678	1,140,712	61	22	390	19,126	Glasgow	D. Cooper.
Glasgow District Subway (Cable)	7	14	1,406,750	73,867	36,095	49	1	—	58	Glasgow	F. G. Brown.
Great North of Scotland	336	524	7,610,929	501,222	254,633	51	{ Pref. 3 } { Def. 1 }	113	4,326	Aberdeen	G. Davidson
Highland	509	656	6,823,883	533,021	307,878	58	12	146	3,355	Inverness	T. A. Wilson.
North British	1,320	2,590	64,263,230	4,774,048	2,645,287	55	2	883	70,367	Edinburgh	W. F. Jackson.
Portpatrick and Wigtownshire Joint Committee	82	98	497,884	63,867	44,201	69	—	—	28	Stranraer	F. W. Hutchinson.
Ireland :											
Belfast and County Down	80	152	1,333,785	168,883	99,777	59	64	30	837	Belfast	C. A. Moore.
Cork, Bandon, and S. Coast	95	109	768,306	92,781	59,449	57	34	20	478	Cork	J. R. Kerr.
Dublin and South-Eastern	162	217	769,406	290,724	130,613	69	Nil	58	1,289	Dublin	A. G. Reid.
Great Northern of Ireland	542	805	8,459,164	1,026,787	589,275	57	64	100	5,425	Dublin	H. Plews.
Great Southern & Western	1,121	1,536	13,390,810	1,382,259	803,951	58	4	283	7,764	Dublin	C. H. Dent.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly (including Letterkenny)	99	102	299,599	39,868	26,862	67	7	16	301	Londonderry	R. S. Moore.
Midland Great Western	538	792	6,510,511	591,077	342,087	58	3	139	3,350	Dublin	J. Tatlow.
Sligo, Leitrim, and Northern Counties	43	46	486,781	26,560	19,998	75	Nil	11	213	Enniskillen	S. B. Humphreys.

* Including 64 motor coaches and 172 trailers.

† The Company had for use 109 additional engines under agreement; also 5809 carriages, waggons, and trucks.

‡ Including 10 electrical locomotives, and 6 steam locomotives for ballast train.

** Whilst the financial year of the English railway companies ends with December, the Scotch companies' year terminates in January. The Scotch dividends in this table are, therefore, for the year ended Jan. 1906.

Working Expenditure.

The total outlay under the head of working expenditure in 1906 was £72,782,000. This was an increase of £2,720,000, or 3·9 per cent., as compared with 1905. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was the same in 1906 as for the four previous years, namely, 62 per cent.

Rates and taxes rose to £4,965,000 in 1906, an increase of £32,000 as compared with 1905, or of £1,671,000 as compared with 1897, an advance of about 51 per cent. in nine years.

Net Earnings and Dividends.

As already stated, the gross receipts of the companies amounted in 1906 to £117,228,000, and the total working expenditure to £72,282,000. The net earnings, therefore, amounted to £44,446,000, an increase of £980,000 as compared with 1905. The proportion of net earnings to capital was 3·45 per cent. in 1906, against 3·42 in 1905.

The average dividends paid on the various classes of capital in 1906 were approximately 3½ per cent. on the ordinary capital, 3½ per cent. on the preference, 4 per cent. on the guaranteed, and 3½ per cent. on the loans and debenture stock, these being about the same as in 1905.

The following table shows the amounts of the ordinary capital grouped according to the dividends paid in 1906:—

Rates of Dividend.	Amount Million £.	Percent. of total.
Nil	67·5	13·9
Not above 1 %	33·5	6·9
Above 1 and not above 2 %	24·5	5·0
" 2 " " 3 "	128·2	26·3
" 3 " " 4 "	60·8	12·5
" 4 " " 5 "	32·4	6·7
" 5 " " 6 "	58·0	11·9
" 6 " " 7 "	79·5	16·3
" 7 " " 8 "	1·3	0·3
" 8 " " 9 "	0·2	—
" 9 per cent.	0·8	0·2
Total	486·7	100·0

Railway Accidents in 1906.

In 1906 the number of passengers killed by accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., was 58, the number injured was 631, and 108 were killed and 1949 injured by accidents from other causes. Of servants of companies or contractors, 13 were killed and 140 injured from accidents to trains, etc., and 425 were killed and 4225 injured by accidents from other causes. Of other persons 1 was killed and 3 were injured from accidents to trains, etc.; 76 persons passing over railways at level crossings were killed and 24 injured; 455 trespassers (including suicides) were killed and 106 injured; while of "other persons," 33 were killed and 134 injured. The totals for the year 1906 were 1169 killed and 7212 injured, the former figure being an increase of 70, and the latter an increase of 753, as compared with 1905.

Of the deaths of railway passengers, 56 out of the total of 58 were attributable to three accidents—viz., one collision and two derailments. The proportions of passengers killed and injured to number carried in 1906, exclusive

of season-ticket holders, were—killed, 1 in 21,385,296; injured, 1 in 1,965,685.

Analysis of the casualties to railway servants shows that out of every hundred 57 were due to misadventure, 32 to want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured persons, and 6 to want of caution or breach of rules on the part of other servants, leaving only 5 attributable to preventable causes. The proportions of railway servants killed or injured to number employed were—killed, 1 in 5,917; injured, 1 in 587.

III. BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1907.

The revenue of the railways of the United Kingdom showed an increase of £2,168,000 during the first three quarters of 1907; but, as against this, there were substantial increases in working expenses, and notably in the cost of locomotive fuel, and other materials. The election of Lord Claud Hamilton as chairman, and of Sir Charles Scotter as deputy-chairman, of the Railway Companies' Association, took place in March. Among the railway staff appointments recorded during the year were the following: Mr. H. D. Dryden to the post of commercial agent, North-Eastern Railway, rendered vacant by the promotion of Mr. E. C. Geddes to the position of chief goods manager; Mr. Cecil W. Paget to the post of general superintendent of the Midland Railway; Mr. F. H. Dent, district goods superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway at Broad Street Station, to the post of goods manager of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway; Mr. T. Jackson to be goods manager of the Furness Railway; Mr. Finlay Scott to be superintendent of the line on the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway; Mr. M. Waddell to be goods manager of the Caledonian Railway; and Mr. T. A. Walker to be goods manager of the Taff Vale Railway.

In the Session of 1907 the Railway Contracts Bill, which aims at abolishing owner's risk rates, was introduced, read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade, but did not get beyond consideration on the Committee's report. A Bill for the Nationalisation of Railways, Mines, Canals, and Tramways, presented by Mr. Thorne, and supported by Mr. Snowdon, Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Summerbell, Mr. Steadman, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Barnes, was introduced. The Railway Tickets Bill, providing that railway tickets shall be available for use at any time, passed the second reading, but got no further. The privileged cab system at railway stations in London was abolished by the passing of the Cabs and Stage Carriages (London) Act, which comes into force Jan. 1st, 1908.

As to the Channel Tunnel scheme and the proposed Channel Ferry between Dover and Calais, see ENGINEERING, p. 138.

Considerable further evidence was taken at various sittings during the year by the Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways and the Viceroyal Commission on Irish Railways.

The Board of Trade Committee, appointed in April 1906 to examine, test, and make experiments on appliances designed to diminish danger to railway servants, reported on May 28th, 1907, that, after an exhaustive examination of different appliances, especially as regarded brakes which could be applied or released on both sides, irrespective of the side from which they had been applied, they had found none

of sufficient merit to enable them to advise that its general adoption be made compulsory. They recommended the adoption of brakes which can be applied from either side, but considered that the idea of release from either side is impracticable.

The extension of the City and South London Railway, connecting with King's Cross, St. Pancras, and Euston, was opened for traffic in May. The Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead line, completing the London Underground Electric Railway Company's system, was opened for traffic on June 22nd (see LONDON ELECTRIC LINES).

Good progress has been made with the electrification of the Brighton Co.'s South London Section. The Park Royal branch of the Great Western Co.'s line is to be electrified. On the occasion of the Spring Race Meeting at Aintree, all the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Co.'s special trains for race traffic were worked for the first time by electric power. The London and North-Western Railway Co. have acquired powers for their proposed electrified line to Watford.

The remaining part of the London, Brighton and South Coast Co.'s Victoria Station was opened in February. The Ludgate Hill Station of the South-Eastern and Chatham Co. is being reconstructed. Extensive improvements are being effected at the Waterloo Station of the London and South-Western Railway Co. The North-Eastern Railway Co. have opened their new goods station at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Midland Railway Co.'s new station at Morecambe was opened for traffic in March.

On New Year's Day the Great Central Railway Co. took over the Lancashire, Derbyshire and East Coast Railway. On June 13th, 1907, the directors of the South and East Coast (Lincolnshire) Railway Co. entered into a provisional arrangement for the sale of their undertaking to the Great Northern Railway Co.

In Ireland the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway changed its name to the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway; the Donegal Railway, excepting the section between Londonderry and Strabane, but including Strabane Station, was acquired jointly by the Great Northern of Ireland and the Midland Companies under the title of The County Donegal Railways Joint Committee; and the section between Londonderry and Strabane, excepting Strabane Station, was merged in the undertaking of the Northern Counties' Committee of the Midland Railway.

A new railway route between Lincoln, Nottingham, and the south and west of England has been opened by the Great Central Railway Co. A new railway connecting Selby and Goole is to be constructed by the North-Eastern Railway Co., and a new link at Coventry has been arranged by the London and North-Western Railway Co. In September the Lord Mayor of Bradford drove the first train over a light railway, about 12 miles long, from Pateley Bridge to Lothhouse and Angram, constructed by the Bradford Corporation.

A record long non-stop run was made in September by the Great Western Railway Co., whose Irish boat express accomplished the distance from Paddington to Fishguard, a distance of $261\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in 4 hours 58 minutes, an average speed of 53 miles an hour. The previous record had been held by the same company in respect of their run from Paddington to Plymouth, a distance of 226

miles, in 4 hours 7 minutes, an average speed of 54.9 miles an hour.

The new turbine steamer, *Victoria*, in the Dover-Calais Service, crossed the Channel in May in 46 minutes, this being 4 minutes less than the previous best time, 50 minutes, by the *Invicta*.

Notice was given, in June, by the railway companies of Great Britain that, in future, consignments of coal, coke, etc., would be charged at the rate of 20 cwt. instead of 20½ cwt. or 21 cwt. per ton, as heretofore. The companies have also taken action with a view to the abolition of Secret Rebates.

As a further means of meeting the competition of Suburban Electric Tramways, the Brighton Railway Co. introduced, on July 1st, the issue from 32 suburban stations of weekly packets of tickets at a reduction of 25 per cent. on ordinary third-class returns.

The A.S.R.S. Agitation.

The Railwaymen's Agitation engaged a large measure of public attention. In December 1906 the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants agreed to a "National Programme" of demands in respect to wages, hours, etc., and resolved to "insist upon the recognition" by the railway companies of Mr. Richard Bell, M.P., general secretary, and other head officials of the society, to negotiate with them. In Jan. 1907 the individual companies declined to concede "recognition," and they repeated their refusal when again approached in February. In July Mr. Bell suggested there was a possible misconception as to what was meant by "recognition," and he offered to wait on the companies to explain, but was again refused. In September he asked the Railway Companies' Association to appoint two or three managers to meet himself and a similar number of his Executive Committee, to discuss what was involved in the request for "recognition"; but the Association expressed its inability to comply, and added that no advantage would arise from such a meeting. Interest in the agitation, and especially during the autumn, was greatly stimulated by the threats of a strike on the part of Mr. Bell's followers to enforce the demands made, and there was, on several occasions, a serious depreciation in the values of railway stock. Eventually action was taken by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Lloyd-George, who had interviews with the railway chairmen and also with the secretary and executive committee of the A.S.R.S. A settlement was arrived at on Nov. 6th. Each company which adheres to the scheme then drawn up and signed is to form boards of conciliation for the various grades of its employees in suitably arranged districts, such boards to deal with questions as to rates of wages and hours of labour. Should the sectional board fail to arrive at a settlement, the matter is to go before a central conciliation board, consisting of representatives of the company and of the employees' side of each sectional board. If an agreement cannot then be arrived at, the question is to go before an arbitrator appointed either by the central conciliation board or by the Speaker of the House of Commons and (or) the Master of the Rolls; the decision then given to be binding. The scheme is to be in force until 12 months' notice of termination has been given by one side to the other, but such notice may not be given for a period of six years

from the date of the agreement. To keep the procedure simple and inexpensive, counsel are not to appear before the arbitrator.

Rawson, Admiral Sir Harry H., G.C.B., Governor of New South Wales, was b. at Walton-on-Hill, Lancashire, Nov. 5th, 1843; ed. at Marlborough, and entered the Navy in April '57, becoming lieutenant '63, Commander '71, Captain '77, Rear-Admiral '92, and Vice-Admiral '98. He has seen service in the China War '58-61, was principal transport officer in the Egyptian War '82; while in command on the Cape of Good Hope Station organised the expeditions against the rebel chief Mbaruk '95 and Benin '97, and bombarded the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace '96. He jumped overboard and saved a marine in the Shanghai river '61, and in '70 gained the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society. In '78 he received the thanks of the Admiralty for the arrangements made for the defence of the Suez Canal, and was a member of the International Signal Committee '92-5. From '98 to 1901 he commanded the Channel Squadron, and in Jan. 1902 was appointed Governor of New South Wales.

Record Office, Public. The public records and state papers are preserved in this office, which is situated between Chancery Lane and Fetter Lane. Among the more interesting books is the *Domesday Book of William the Conqueror*. A Record Commission was established in 1800 to search the records, examine their state, and publish such of them as they thought of sufficient interest. The publications of this Commission, which expired in 1837, were 54 in number, and included transcripts in full of many of the more important records. In 1837 the Master of the Rolls was constituted Keeper of the Public Records, and under his direction the publication of calendars and indexes of the Records has made extensive progress. A "Guide to the various classes of documents preserved in the Public Record Office," by S. R. Scargill-Bird, F.S.A., is now in a third edition. There are public search-rooms at the Office, where the records and state papers may be freely consulted by historians and others. Secretary, S. R. Scargill-Bird, F.S.A.

Reid, The Rt. Hon. G. H., was b. at Johnstone, Renfrewshire, 1845, and is the son of a Presbyterian minister, who went to Melbourne in '52, and to New South Wales in '59. Mr. Reid was called to the New South Wales bar, but soon entered politics as member for East Sydney in '80. He was appointed Minister of Education '83, became Leader of the Opposition '91, and Premier '94. He visited England for the Jubilee celebrations in '97, and was made a Privy Councillor. In '98 he became K.C. He was defeated and resigned office in Sept. '99; was returned to the Commonwealth Parliament in 1901, and led the Opposition till, on the defeat of the Labour Cabinet under Mr. Watson in 1904, he became Prime Minister. His Government was defeated and resigned on June 30th, 1905.

Reid, Whitelaw, U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, was b. at Xenia, Ohio, Oct. 27th, 1837, and ed. at Miami Univ., Ohio; M.A. and LL.D. Miami, Princeton, Yale, St. Andrews, and Cambridge, and D.C.L. Oxford. He chose journalism as his profession, and combined it with military service during the Civil War. Afterwards he was Clerk of the Military Committee '63, and Librarian of the House of Representatives '64-66; became a cotton planter

in Louisiana '66-67, and joined the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, Mr. Greeley's paper, in '68. He re-created the paper, and became editor and chief proprietor in '72. U.S. Minister to France '89-92, U.S. Commissioner in the peace negotiations with Spain '98, Special Ambassador to Great Britain at the Diamond Jubilee '97, and the Coronation 1902. He is a Republican in politics, and was the party nominee for the Vice-Presidency in '92. He is a Regent of the New York State Univ., and was appointed Chancellor in 1904. He took up his duties as successor to Mr. Choate on June 3rd, 1905. Embassy: 123, Victoria Street, S.W.; West Park, Silsoe, Beds.

Réjane, Gabrielle, the great French actress, was b. at Paris in '57, and is the daughter of a manager. Educated at the Conservatoire, she made her début at the Paris Vaudeville in '75, and created a number of rôles on the boards of the Ambigu, the Palais Royal, the Odéon, etc. She has appeared at Brussels and in London. Her repeated visits to the English capital have made her a favourite with the British as well as the French public. Of her principal parts one may mention specially "Madame Sans-Gêne," "Sapho," "Lysistrata," "Divorçons." She manages her own theatre in Paris, the Théâtre Réjane.

RELIGIOUS REVIEW OF 1907.

The New Theology.

The year was remarkable for the variety and interest of its religious movements. Foremost in point of importance was the advent of the **New Theology**, a term given by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, London, to certain new views brought forward by him in preaching, and afterwards embodied in a book. The New Theology was received with a storm of disapproval, and its author was loudly condemned. His friends retaliated by forming the **New Theology Union** and by beginning an active propaganda. A sharp controversy ensued, and still continues. In estimating Mr. Campbell's theology it must be borne in mind that his book was written in great haste, and that he is a preacher and not a trained theologian. He rejects many points of the older theology, such as the Fall, Original Sin, and Judgment after death. He accepts others, such as the person of Christ and the Atonement, but he gives to them a new interpretation, maintaining that the divine element in our Lord is similar to the divine element in ourselves, and that its uniqueness consists solely in the fact of its perfect manifestation. It is urged by many that Mr. Campbell has not clearly thought out all the parts of his system nor faced all its consequences, and that as a result, it is not difficult to point out inconsistencies in his statements, nor to show the evils undesired by him may follow the application of his teaching. What is of value in his system of theology is the emphasis he lays on the immanence of God in the world and on the existence of a divine spirit in man. What is dangerous is his minimising of sin, which describes as a blundering quest for God.

New Catechisms.

The publication of Sir Oliver Lodge's **Catholicism**, "The Substance of Faith allied with Science," aroused considerable interest. A catechism it is impossible, for it is beyond the intelligence of a child; but it has a d

tinct religious value. It is not the work of a professional theologian, but of an eminent electrician interested in theological questions, who desires to give such religious instruction to children that they will have nothing to fear afterwards when they learn the results of scientific inquiry. The author is untrammelled by any creed, and has little acquaintance with philosophy, but he is a sincere seeker after truth. Although his book can scarcely be described as orthodox, it approximates in a remarkable degree to the teaching of Christianity.

In Scotland an interesting experiment was made by the compilation of a new *School Catechism*. In Jan. 1904 a committee appointed by the Church of Scotland invited representatives of the other Protestant bodies in Scotland to assist them in preparing a simple Catechism, embracing such teaching in the facts and doctrines of Christianity as might be accepted by all branches of the Reformed Church in Scotland. In addition to representatives of the Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist communions, two bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church sat on the committee. Although the Catechism is spoken of in Scotland as undenominational, it is not so in the sense in which that term is understood in England, for it would not be accepted by Unitarians or Quakers. What is of special significance is the fact that the Catechism is not Calvinistic, and there seems little doubt that, although not intended to supersede the Shorter Catechism, it will eventually do so.

Ecclesiastical Discipline.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Church Discipline (see pp. 466-8 of 1907 edition) was much discussed throughout the Church of England. A good deal of irritation was aroused in High Church circles by the fact that the Commissioners dealt in their report with doctrine, although this was outside the scope of their inquiry. For example, they condemned certain practices as founded on doctrine repugnant to the creed of the Church of England. As some of these practices were founded on the doctrine of the Real Presence, it seemed as though this doctrine was branded by the Commissioners as anti-Anglican. Two members of the Commission (the Bishops of Oxford and Gloucester) hastened to protest that no such condemnation was intended by them at least, but their protest did not allay the feeling of irritation. The Bishop of Birmingham voiced the opinion of most of his party when he said in his new preface to "The Body of Christ" that though he had no love for the practices condemned by the Commissioners, and as a bishop would do his best to suppress them, it would not be for the reasons put forth in the report. The practices themselves he holds to be undesirable, but the doctrine on which they are based he holds to be true.

The Low Church party were much perturbed by an attack upon them made by one of their own number, Canon Lewis, rector of Bermondsey. He accused them of wasting their strength by co-operating with Nonconformists in undenominational efforts; of being ashamed of parts of the Prayer-book, and of avoiding some of its obligations; of thinking that Popery, and not Materialism, is still the enemy; of drifting along without a policy or acknowledged leaders; and of locking upon

the new social movement with suspicion and dislike, instead of with sympathy and hope. A brisk controversy ensued, but Canon Lewis held his own. It may be noted that the Islington Clerical Meeting (the greatest Low Church gathering of the year) introduced into its programme for the first time the discussion of social questions.

The Pope and Modernism.

The issue of a Roman Syllabus in July attracted little attention, probably because it dealt with questions about which the public as a whole knew little. It contained a list of 65 propositions, all of which were condemned. Some of them would be condemned by almost all sections of Christians, but there are others that relate to purely historical and critical questions, about which more than one opinion is possible. The Syllabus claims that the Church has the right to pronounce upon scientific questions, and that all Catholics must submit to her decision. Such claims were received with great uneasiness by liberal Romanists. In France their organ *Demail* expressed the opinion that the teaching of the majority of Roman Catholic professors of exegesis was condemned by the Syllabus, since propositions 11 and 12 condemned all Biblical criticism as a method. It is of importance to notice that the Syllabus in proposition 25 condemns the idea that there has been any development in Christian doctrine, and thus pillories Cardinal Newman's favourite theory.

In Italy a bold protest, entitled "What we want," was made by a group of Modernist priests. It was addressed to Pope Pius X., and had special reference to a discourse delivered by him on April 17th, in which he stigmatised all Modernists as "rebels." The Pope answered in September by issuing a Papal Encyclical condemning Modernism of all kinds. It was divided into three parts: the first described the errors of Modernism, which was denounced as the synthesis of all heresy and as leading logically to atheism; the second dealt with its causes; and the third ordered the removal of Modernists from professorships, etc., the institution of a censorship on all publications, the prohibition of ecclesiastical congresses except on rare occasions, etc. The whole document was violently reactionary, and it demanded submission to the Papacy in all things. Not only did it claim that science and history must be subordinate to the theologians, but also that the temporal power must submit to the spiritual. Biblical critics were denounced no more severely than those who maintained that in politics the laity are exempt from ecclesiastical authority. No legends or traditions are to be questioned, and the anathemas of the Encyclical are so sweeping that it is difficult to see how any intelligent Romanist can escape them all.

The well-known writer Father Tyrrell was suspended by the Pope from receiving the sacraments because he wrote two articles in the *Times* entitled "The Pope and Modernism," in which he criticised the Encyclical.

Methodist Reunion.

An important step towards the realisation of Methodist union was taken on Sept. 1st in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London, when the Methodist New Connexion, the United Metho-

distant Free Churches, and the Bible Christians entered into union with one another, and formed the **United Methodist Church**. Warned by the experience of the United Free Church of Scotland, the uniting bodies took the precaution to obtain an Act of Parliament authorising their union, defining their constitution, and establishing them in the possession of their temporalities. See p. 476.

The centenary of **Primitive Methodism** was celebrated with much enthusiasm in May. But for the denominational fervour stirred by this anniversary, it is possible that the Primitive Methodists might have joined in the union consummated this year. However, it seems probable that they will join ere many years elapse.

Miscellanea.

The **Churches (Scotland) Commission** issued in August a memorandum allocating certain funds. In the aggregate the Free Church receives £400,000 and the United Free Church £600,000. It is admitted on both sides that the Commissioners have endeavoured to carry out their difficult task with impartiality.

By the death of **Principal Rainy**, Scotland lost her greatest ecclesiastical statesman since Chalmers. His long life of 81 years covered the whole history of the Free Church of Scotland. His greatest achievements were the gradual acceptance by the Free Church of a liberal theology and a progressive Biblical criticism, the deletion of the establishment principle from the constitution of that Church, and the union with the United Presbyterians in 1900.

The results of recent excavations in **Babylonia** may cause the Higher Critics to modify their theories concerning the dates of certain portions of the Old Testament. American excavators at Nippur have discovered that when that city was built, 8000 years ago or more, the cuneiform script was already established as a development of the older picture-writing, which had a much greater antiquity. Theories based on the supposition that the art of writing was unknown in Bible lands 8000 years ago must therefore collapse. It appears probable also, from these discoveries, that culture and civilisation had their origin outside the limits of the Semitic and Aryan race, and began amongst the Akkadians, who colonised Babylon from the shores of the Persian Gulf.

In New Testament theology there is a revival of theories associated with **Nestorianism**. Dr. Du Bose, whose works have made a deep impression both in America and England, maintains that St. Paul taught that there were two personalities in Christ. The human personality was therefore peccable, and the sole difference between Christ and the rest of humanity lies in the fact that he did not commit sin. "The flesh was only not sinful in Jesus, because he was not sinful in it." The fact that Dr. Du Bose combines this teaching with high sacramental views may account for the acceptance of his opinions in quarters where one would expect opposition.

The passing of the **Deceased Wife's Sister Act** threatened to entail grave consequences in the Church of England. The law of the State now allows what is forbidden by the law of the Church. No clergyman is compelled to perform a marriage forbidden by the Church; but if he does agree to perform it, the Act protects him

from ecclesiastical discipline. The feeling of the clergy may be gauged by the declaration which 9,000 of them signed, pledging themselves to support the Archbishop of Canterbury in his efforts to uphold the law of the Church. The episcopate did not speak as a body; but with few exceptions the bishops expressed the hope that their clergy would not countenance the new law.

On May 31st the **Ecclesiastical Commissioners** established a **Clergy Pension Fund**. A sum of £250,000 was set aside from their revenues, and this sum they hope to augment from time to time. The fund is to be administered on lines tending to promote the better operation of the Resignation Acts, but takes effect only after the date at which it comes into force. The maximum grant is £50; but no grant will be given unless the Commissioners are satisfied that other and suitable provision has been made for the retiring incumbent.

The Church Congress.

The **Church Congress** opened at Yarmouth on Oct. 1st, under the presidency of the Bishop of Norwich. The programme of meetings was crowded with difficult and controversial subjects, and the frankness of the speakers was as remarkable as the good temper of their audiences. A startling address was given by the President on the **Losses and Gains of Disestablishment**, and he seemed to think that the gains would outweigh the losses. A bold claim for spiritual freedom within the Establishment was made by Mr. Justice Phillimore, who demanded for the Church of England the liberty already allowed to the Church of Scotland. The thorny question of **Vestments** was discussed to little purpose, as the Low Church speakers refused to admit the lawfulness of any vestments, except the surplice. One of the most interesting and instructive meetings was that which discussed "**How to teach the Old Testament**," and quite the most popular was that at which **Sir Squire Bancroft** held forth to the clergy on their deficiencies as public speakers in the matter of elocution. An animated discussion on **Social ideals** showed that many of the clergy are in full sympathy with Socialism. The Congress will rank as one of the most successful ever held, alike in regard to the number of members (2700), the attendance at its meetings, and the high level of its discussions.

Preparations were made during the year for the **Pan-Anglican Congress**, which will assemble at Lambeth from July 6th to Aug. 5th, 1908. The Episcopal Secretaries are the Bishop of Wakefield and Bishop Montgomery, D.D., S.P.G. House, and the General Secretary, Rev. A. B. Mynors, Church House, London.

A **Religious Census of the World** has been published by the Stuttgart Statistical Bureau, according to which the adherents of the principal religions are thus distributed:

		Per cent. of total.
Christians . . .	534,940,000	34.6
Mahomedans . . .	175,290,000	11.4
Jews . . .	10,860,000	7
Confucians . . .	300,000,000	19.4
Brahmins . . .	214,000,000	13.8
Buddhists . . .	121,000,000	7.8
Other Religions . . .	188,420,000	12.2

World population . 1,544,510,000

RELIGIOUS BODIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—GOVERNMENT, BISHOPS AND DEANS, CONVOCA-
TION, HOUSES OF LAYMEN, REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH COUNCIL,
DOCTRINES, STATISTICS,

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES OF IRELAND AND IN SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FREE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS (POSITIVISM, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, AND THEOSOPHY).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Church of England, properly so called, owes her foundation to **St. Augustine**, who was sent to England by Pope Gregory the Great in 596. Queen Bertha, the wife of Ethelred the King, was a Christian, and on St. Augustine landing in what is now Kent, the King gave him every facility for doing all he desired towards spreading that religion in the country—and in a very short time the King himself was converted. St. Augustine was made the first **Archbishop of Canterbury** in 597—the 1300th anniversary of which event and of the foundation of the Anglican Church was celebrated during '97.

By the **Anglican Church** is meant collectively that group of autonomous churches which are in communion with or have sprung from the mother Church of England. They are the following: The Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, the Church of Canada, the Church of Australia, the Indian Church, and the Church of South Africa, which are all autonomous bodies under the jurisdiction of their own metropolitans, and not amenable to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Church of England, though some (e.g. the Churches of Australia and South Africa) are more closely connected with the See of Canterbury than others. In addition to these autonomous Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion there are 28 missionary bishops, representing the English Church in various remote regions of Asia, Africa, and America; and 10 representing the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. The Reformed Episcopal Church of America and the Free Church of England are not recognised as authentic branches of the Anglican Church. The **American Church** possesses 91 bishops in 63 dioceses and 29 missionary jurisdictions, and 5307 other clergy. It has 828,066 communicants, and upwards of 1,650,000 baptised members. Its income amounts to \$16,338,526. See **Irish and Scotch Episcopal Churches** on pp. 472-3.

India and the Colonies of the British Empire possess 101 bishops of the Anglican Church, while two are appointed for Europe. In all essential respects the doctrine and discipline of the Churches in connection with the Anglican Communion is the same, differentiations being rather in detail of development than in form or character. One important difference is the restoration of Diocesan Synods and the general Synodical action which marks the un-Established branches of the Church. The tendency of the South African and Scottish Churches is towards High Churchmanship, and the same may be said in a less degree of the Indian

Church; while Broad Evangelicalism is the rule in the Colonies, and in the United States the balance is almost equal between the High and Broad Church parties.

The next **Lambeth Conference** will take place in 1908, and in connection with it there will be held on June 26th a **Pan-Anglican Congress**, promoted by the English Board of Missions in order to deal with various problems in missionary work. Information can be obtained from the Secretaries of the Congress, Church House, Westminster.

Government.

The government of the Church of England in England and Wales is carried on by Bishops, of whom there are thirty-seven (two of them Archbishops), including the new sees of Birmingham and Southwark created in 1904. The Bishops superintend the work in each diocese, and are aided in the episcopal work of confirmations, consecration of churches and burial-grounds by suffragans, or assistant Bishops, of whom there are thirty-two. The Bishops are appointed by the King, in virtue of his supremacy, their appointment being ratified by the Church, by their election by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of the diocese, in pursuance of a *congé d'élire* sent to them by the Crown. The suffragans are appointed by the Bishops themselves with the approval of the Crown. The whole of England is divided into parishes of various sizes; for the inhabitants of each parish there is appointed a parish priest whose duty it is to minister to them. A certain number of parishes grouped together form a **Rural Deanery**; they in their turn added together form an **Archdeaconry**; a **Diocese**, over which the Bishop presides, is made up of two or more Archdeaconries. The Archdeacon—the *oculus episcopi*—assisted by the Rural Deans, reports as to the state of the livings. There are also in the diocese laymen who hold ecclesiastical appointments to control the temporal and legal business. There are two **Vicars General**, one for each province (though Mr. C. A. Cripps, K.C., now holds both offices himself), Chancellors (usually barristers), registrars, surveyors, architects, etc. Each parish has at least two churchwardens to look after the temporal affairs connected with the Church. There is in all Rural Deaneries a Chapter composed of the clergy, in most a Ruridecanal Conference, composed of priests and elected laymen, and in each Diocese a Diocesan Conference in which Church questions are discussed and Diocesan business transacted.

See.	Bishop.	Ap- pointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
Canterbury	Davidson(Abp)	1903	£ 15,000	{ Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover. Dr. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon. Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley.	Henry Wace, D.D.
York	Maclagan(Abp)	1891	10,000	{ Dr. Blunt, Bp. of Hull .. Dr. J. N. Quirk, Bp. of Sheffield. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Bp. of Stepney. Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. Ridgway, Bp. of Kensington.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ..	Winnington-Ingram ..	1901	10,000	{ Dr. T. E. Wilkinson, Asst. Bp. for British subjects in North and Central Europe.	R. Gregory, D.D.
Durham ..	Moule	1901	8,000	George Nickson, LL.D., Bp. of Jarro	G. W. Kitchin, D.D.
Winchester	Ryle	1903	6,500	{ Dr. Sumner, Bp. of Guildford Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton. [Dorking Dr. C. H. Boutflower, Bp. of	W.M.Furneaux,M.A.
Bangor ..	Williams ..	1899	4,200	.. .. .	Griffith Roberts, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kennion ..	1894	5,000	Dr. Stirling, Assistant Bishop	T. W. Jex-Blake, D.D.
Birmingham.	Gore	1904	3,500	.. .. .	None.
Bristol ..	Browne ..	1897	2,800	S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst. Bp.	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Carlisle ..	Diggle	1904	4,500	Dr. Ware, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness,	C. J. Ridgeway, D.D.
Chester ..	Jayne	1889	4,200	.. .. .	J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chichester ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,200	.. .. .	J. J. Hannah, D.D.
Ely	Chase	1905	5,500	Dr. Harrison, Asst. Bp. ..	A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Exeter ..	Robertson ..	1903	4,200	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	Bishop Earle, D.D.
Gloucester ..	Gibson	1905	4,300	.. .. .	H. D. M. Spence-Jones, D.D.
Hereford ..	Percival ..	1895	4,200	.. .. .	Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.
Lichfield ..	Legge	1891	4,200	Dr. Anson, Asst. Bp. ..	H. M. Luckock, D.D.
Lincoln ..	King	1885	4,500	Dr. W. MacCarthy, Bp. of Grantham ..	E. C. Wickham, D.D.
Liverpool ..	Chavassee ..	1900	3,500	.. .. .	None.
Llandaff ..	Hughes	1905	4,200	.. .. .	W. H. Davey, M.A.
Manchester	Knox	1903	4,200	{ Dr. Thornton, Assist. Bp. .. A. Pearson, Bp. of Burnley	Bishop J. E. C. Well-None. [don, D.D.
Newcastle ..	Straton	1907	3,500	.. .. .	.. .. .
Norwich ..	Sheepshanks	1893	4,500	{ Dr. J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thetford Dr. H. Luke Paget, Bp. of Ipswich ..	W. Lefroy, D.D.
Oxford ..	Paget	1901	5,000	Dr. Randall, Bp. of Reading ..	T. B. Strong, B.D.
Peterboro' ..	Carr-Glyn ..	1896	4,500	Dr. Clayton, Bp. of Leicester .. Dr. Mitchinson, Asst. Bp. .. Dr. Pulleine, Bp. of Richmond .. Dr. L. F. M. Bottomley Smith, Bp. of Knaresborough ..	W. H. Barlow, D.D.
Ripon	Carpenter ..	1884	4,200	.. .. .	Hon. W. H. Fre-mantle, D.D.
Rochester ..	Harmer	1905	3,100	.. .. .	E. Lane, M.A.
St. Albans ..	Jacob	1903	4,500	{ Dr. H. F. Johnson, Bp. of Colchester. Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking.	W. J. Lawrance, D.D.
St. Asaph ..	Edwards ..	1889	4,200	.. .. .	S. Pryce, M.A.
St. David's ..	Owen	1897	4,500	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea ..	J. A. Smith, M.A.
Salisbury ..	Wordsworth ..	1885	5,000	.. .. .	W. Page Roberts, None. [M.A.
Sodor & Man	Drury	1907	2,000	.. .. .	.. .. .
Southwark ..	Talbot	1905	3,500	{ Dr. J. C. Leeke, Bp. of Wool-wich. Dr. C. Hook, Bp. of King-ston-on-Thames.	None.
Southwell ..	Hoskyns ..	1904	3,000	Dr. Were, Bishop of Derby ..	None.
Truro	Stubbs	1906	3,000	Dr. J. R. Cornish, Bp. of St. ..	The Bishop.
Wakefield ..	Eden	1897	3,000	.. .. . [Germans.	None.
Worcester ..	Yeatman-Biggs ..	1904	5,000	.. .. .	R. W. Forrest, D.D

Deans of Collegiate Churches. { Westminster, Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D.

Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot,

The Cathedral in each Diocese is the seat—the "*Cathedra*"—of the bishop, but he has no voice in the government of the Cathedral, which is vested in the Chapter, of which the Dean is the head. The Deans and Canons are appointed by the Crown; the Minor Canons, who sing the daily Offices, and the various officers of the Cathedral, are appointed by the Chapter. There are two *Deaneries* which are called *Peculiars*—Westminster and Windsor—the Abbey and St. George's Chapel being outside the jurisdiction of the bishops of the diocese in which they are severally situate. There are a few Deans in name only, such as the Dean of Battle—a survival of the title of the Abbot of Battle Abbey; there is also the Dean of the Chapels Royal (the Bishop of London), and the Dean of the Closet—but their offices are connected with the Royal Household. The dioceses, roughly speaking, are coterminous with the counties of which the chief town is the See, though there are important exceptions. All the dioceses of England and Wales (except those of York, Durham, Liverpool, Newcastle, Ripon, Manchester, Carlisle, Wakefield, Chester, and Sodor and Man, which form the Province of York) are in the Province of Canterbury.

Bishops and Deans.

On the next page is a list of the *territorial prelates* of the Church of England, with the date of their appointment to the see, and with the annual income. The table, it will be seen, includes the *Suffragans* appointed for each see; and the names of the *Deans*. For biographies of the Bishops see under the alphabetical heading of each in *PARLIAMENT* (pp. 333–369), where also it is shown which Bishops actually sit in the House of Lords.

Convocation.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as *Convocation*. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the benefited clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, Letters of Business are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of

the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

Province of Canterbury.—*Vicar-General*: C. A. Cripps, Esq., K.C.; *Registrar*: Harry W. Lee, Esq.; *Actuary*: H. R. E. Childers, Esq.; *Apparitor-General*: Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart. *Clerk*: Mr. Arthur Ryder, 3, Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Province of York. *Registrar and Notary*: H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*: Canon G. M. Argles, York. *Synodal Sec.*, Rev. H. Robinson, The Rectory, Monkgate, York.

Laymen, Houses of.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. Thus, London had 10 members; Rochester, 8; Winchester, Lichfield, St. Albans and Worcester, 6 each; and the remaining dioceses 4 each. The Archbishop also had the power of nominating 10 additional members. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the elections are now made with reference to the population of each diocese, and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000, and any additional fraction of 100,000. London has now 36 members; Southwark, 21; St. Albans, 14; and the other dioceses varying numbers, from 13 in the case of Lichfield, down to 3 in the case of Bangor, Hereford, and St. Asaph.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canterbury.—*Chairman*, Marquess of Salisbury; *Vice-Chairman*, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin; *Secretary*, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

In '92 the first House of Laymen for the Province of York, containing 106 members, held its first meeting. The meetings are held at York, at least twice a year, or as often as may seem good to the Archbishop. See *Convocation* above.

Province of York.—*Chairman*, Viscount Cross, G.C.B.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.P., and Viscount Halifax; *Hon. Sec.*, E. P. Charlewood, Esq., 19, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, London, S.W.; *Hon. Treasurer*, W. F. H. Thomson, Esq., York and East Riding Bank, York.

Representative Church Council.

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one

body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 30,000, of whom 13,925 are beneficed, and 6646 are assistant curates; 587 were ordained in 1906; confirmations in same year 222,868. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1906 were:—

Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £727,569.

Foreign Missions, £846,162.

Educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £83,418.

The clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, £241,520.

Philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £551,870.

Funds locally raised and retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes and for the maintenance of assistant clergy, with church collections and Easter offerings to subsidise clerical incomes, £840,853.

For elementary education, general maintenance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £152,831.

Interest on invested funds, £89,235.

School buildings (new or enlarged day and Sunday), £288,862.

Sunday schools; £200,018.

For the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,403,448.

For the support of the poor, £497,596.

For any other purposes (religious or secular), £370,541.

For church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,230,894.

Burial grounds, £27,648.

Endowment of benefices, £189,988.

Parsonage houses, £115,116.

Summary of Revenues from Church Property.

	£
1. Episcopal Sees . . .	98,908
2. Cathedrals . . .	192,460
3. Benefices . . .	4,213,662
4. Ecclesiastical Commission . . .	1,247,827
5. Queen Anne's Bounty not included in (3) . . .	700
Total . . .	£5,753,557

The grand total amounts to £7,768,410, representing the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended Easter 1906. This sum is exclusive of contributions to societies supported by the co-operation of Churchmen and Nonconformists—*e.g.* the Bible Society.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a General Synod composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 208 of the clergy with 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. The three orders sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the Representative Church Body, composed of archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1906, amounted to £8,729,941, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £608,850; Parochial sustentation, £5,410,356; Episcopal sustentation, £563,832; Glebes capital, £349,415; Miscellaneous capital, £1,746,902 (this includes over £300,000 for superannuation of the clergy); and there are besides balances due to parishes, etc., £50,585: total, £8,729,941. The annuitants now only amount to about 136, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 to 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, about 1300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population in 1901 was 581,089. The incumbents are elected by Boards of Nomination, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. The average stipend of an incumbent is £200 with house, and of a curate £120. Bishops receive from £1500 to £2000, and the Archbishops £2500, with houses free of rent. Secretary of the Representative Church Body: Mr. Thos. Greene, M.A., 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz., the Primus, the Most Rev. G.

H. Wilkinson, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane; the Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh; the Right Rev. J. F. Robberds, D.D., Bishop of Brechin; the Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway; the Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness; the Right Rev. Rowland Ellis, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, and the Right Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. There are 392 churches and mission stations, 148 parsonages, 329 clergy, and 50,499 communicant members. **Registrar** to the Primus and **Lay Clerk** to the College of Bishops, W. Robertson, S.S.C., 14, Young Street, Edinburgh.

The **Representative Church Council**, constituted in '76, is recognised as the organ of the

Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the Canonical sentences of the Church. The Council consists of the bishops, deans, priests and deacons, trustees of the Council, chancellors, auditors, registrars of the dioceses, and the provincial accountant; the secretaries of diocesan councils, secretaries and treasurers of foreign mission boards, and a lay representative elected by the congregation from each incumbency and mission contributing to the council's funds. Each diocesan council may appoint 3 priests or deacons and 3 lay representatives. There are 671 members—324 clerical, 27 official and 320 laymen. **Joint Secs. and Treasurers**, R. T. Norfor, C.A., and W. W. Farquharson, 13, Queen Street, Edinburgh; **Cashier**, William Watt.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—*i.e.*, it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the **Kirk Session**, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery**, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod**, composed of the presbyteries of a province; and overall is the **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next Assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland

uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the *Euchologion*, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics:** ministers, 1785; missionaries, 175; elders, 11,486; communicants, 698,566; parishes, 1,414; churches, 1665; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £550,977, exclusive of bequests, tithes and tithes, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India, Africa, and China. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral.

Moderator for 1907, The Right Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D. **Moderator Designate 1908**, Rev. Theodore Marshall, D.D.

Lord High Commissioner, The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

Principal Clerk, The Very Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., Edinburgh.

Deputy Clerk, The Very Rev. J. Gillespie, LL.D., Mouswald.

Procurator, Christopher N. Johnston, Esq., K.C., Sheriff of Perth.

Agent, Alan L. Menzies, Esq., W.S., 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Offices of the Church, 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1863, on the invitation of the United Presbyterian Church, the Free Church appointed a Committee to consider if the union of the two Churches could be accomplished. A majority of the Free Church

were found to favour union, but owing to the determined opposition of the Constitutional party, led by Dr. Begg, the project had to be abandoned in '73. As a compromise, a Mutual Eligibility Act was passed, enabling congregations to call ministers from either body. Again, in '94, on the initiative of the United Presbyterian Church, a fresh movement was made for union. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members. The Union took place in Edinburgh on Wednesday, Oct. 31st, 1900. The congregations of the United Presbyterian Church numbered 504, with 108,089 communicants; the Free Church had 1104 congregations, with 296,085 communicants.

Statistics.—Churches, 1687; ministers (including 16 professors), 1733; missionaries, 314; native agents, 4188; elders, 16,158; deacons and managers, 18,730; communicants, 504,853; in foreign field, 44,089; Continental stations, 25; income, £1,108,413 2s. 11d.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the Civil Courts related to the right to veto a presentation to a parish when the majority of the people opposed it, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence." The Church was speedily organised, and supplied herself with churches, manse, schools and colleges. In '52 the Synod of the United Original Seceders, and in '76 the Reformed Presbyterian Church, numbering 37 ministers, united with the Free Church. This Church (popularly known as the Cameronian) traced its descent to the Covenanters, who refused to conform to the State Church because at the Revolution of 1688 the Covenant was not enforced. In '92 a **Declaratory Act** was passed by the General Assembly, declaring the sense in which the Westminster Confession expressed the faith of the Church on certain points. The United Presbyterian Church had already in '79 passed a similar Act. In consequence of this action on the part of the Free Church, 4 of her ministers and about 1000 members seceded and formed the **Free Presbyterian Church**, which has now 18 charges, with 12 ministers, three-fourths of them in the Highlands.

The United Presbyterian Church was constituted in '47 by the union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The Secession Church owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom. It was from the first an evangelical and missionary church, and at the time of the union in '47 it had increased to 384 congregations. The **Relief Church** was founded by the Rev. Thomas Glespie, of Carnock, who was deposed in 1752 for

refusing, at the bidding of the Assembly, to take part in the forced settlement of an obnoxious minister. More liberal in doctrine and spirit than the founders of the Secession, he kept apart, and in 1760 organised the Relief Church, which at its union with the Secession numbered 113 congregations.

The minority of the Free Church who refused to enter into the United Free Church, claimed to represent the original Free Church, and appealed to the law to declare to that effect and to assign to it the property vested in the Free Church. In the Scottish Courts all the judges found in favour of the United Free Church. In the House of Lords, after two hearings, by 5 to 2, the final judgment was given in favour of the non-uniting remnant, which was thus found in law to be the Free Church of Scotland, with the Establishment principle fundamental in its constitution. It was also pledged to rescind the Declaratory Act. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17th, 1904, to inquire into the matter; and a Special Commissioner to determine the interim state of possession of the properties. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up which proceeded to allocate the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—i.e., opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. For subsequent developments see above under **United Free Church**.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 12 presbyteries, 75 ministers, 18 probationers, and 200 congregations, representing about 100,000 people. The membership cannot accurately be given. Moderator, Rev. Murdo Mackenzie, Inverness; Clerk, Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron; Deputy Clerk and Gen. Secretary, Mr. J. Hay Thorburn. Free Church Offices, The Mound, Edinburgh; telegraphic address, Citadel.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Prior to the union in '76 of the Free Church with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, there were in existence two bodies bearing the title of Reformed Presbyterians, and usually distinguished as the "Majority" and "Minority,"

a division having arisen in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in '63. The "Minority" has stood separate from all other denominations since that date, and still holds intact the doctrines and principles of the second Reformation, such as the infallibility of the Scriptures, Confession of Faith and Catechisms, Presbyterianism, the perpetual obligation of Covenants, and dissent from the civil constitution of the country. — **Statistics for Scotland:** Presbyteries, 2; churches, 10; ministers, 8; elders, 60; communicants, 1000; income, £2237. **Statistics for Ireland:** Presbyteries, 4; churches, 40; ministers, 30; missionaries, 2; elders, 170; communicants, 3945; income, £4726.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH,

popularly known as "Auld Lights." This Church was constituted in 1842, and represents the Seceders who, on doctrinal grounds, left the Established Church with Ebenezer Erskine in 1733; and also the Associate Presbytery of 1806, in which Dr. Thomas McCrie, the biographer of John Knox, was the leading figure. The "Auld Lights" are orthodox in theology and simple in worship. They believe in the principle of a union between Church and State, and in the continued obligation of the Scottish Covenants. They have a mission in Seoni, C. P., India. — **Statistics.** Presbyteries, 5; churches, 28; ministers, 27; elders, 148; communicants, 3784; income, £6738 17s. 4d. **Moderator**, 1907-8, Rev. James Young, Paisley.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 80 have been established within the last 107 years. — **Statistics.** The Church consists of 350 fully organised congregations and 13 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 177,304 persons. Several churches are in course of rebuilding, and consequently their sittings cannot be given. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with their own congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 361, with 28 ordained and 14 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 4 missionary teachers and 34 lady missionaries, 4 of whom are fully qualified doctors. There are also 17 centiastes, and about 15 theological students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '99. Its new name is "Westminster College." Including the site, it cost nearly 50,000, and was opened free of debt. The property of the Church is estimated at £2,480,677, exclusive of sundry investments for the endowment of the College

and scholarships, and for the Sustentation Fund and other schemes of the Church, of the College itself, and of buildings for mission work abroad. The total income of the Church in 1906 was £294,774. The backbone of the Church finance is the Sustentation Fund, which since '78 has secured for the body of ministers, excluding a limited number under special arrangements, a minimum stipend of £200. Under this scheme 100 congregations were aid-receiving in 1906 to the amount of £6772, as against 103 in '78 to the amount of £6443 7s. 6d., the average amount of aid required being at this date £67 14s. 5d. per congregation, as against £62 10s. in '78. A permanent Church Building Fund has now been established. **Moderator** (1907-8), Rev. J. G. Train, Hull. **General Secretary**, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A.; **Financial Secretary**, Mr. John Leggat; **Foreign Missions Secretary**, Rev. William Dale; **Church Building Fund Secretary**, Rev. J. H. Scott. **Publications Office**, 21, Warwick Lane, E.C., Mr. T. French Downie (Manager). **Offices of the Church**, 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1200. During the reign of Queen Anne this bounty was withdrawn and Presbyterianism was proscribed, but with the accession of George I. toleration was granted and the *regium donum* restored. During the eighteenth century some of the ministers of the Irish Presbyterian Church adopted Arian views, but in 1828, chiefly through the influence of Dr. Cooke, the Church again declared its adherence to Trinitarian doctrine, and the Arians withdrew from its communion. Side by side with the Irish Presbyterian Church there sprang up congregations representing the various dissenting churches of Scotland, the majority being connected with the Secession Church; and in 1840 the seceders joined the older Church. By the Irish Church Act of 1869 the Church lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss. — **Statistics.** Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 567; ministers, 650; elders, 2167; missionaries, 35; communicants, 106,516; income, £270,780. **Moderator**, Rev. John Davidson, M.A., D.D., Glennau, Glasslough; **Assembly Clerk**, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Londonderry. There are two theological halls, viz.,

Magee College, Londonderry, and the Assembly's College, Belfast. Vigorous foreign missions are conducted in India and China.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES.

The Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian) Church is the largest Nonconformist Church in Wales, and the only one of native origin. It began through a purely spiritual movement. In the middle of the eighteenth century a layman and two clergymen of the Established Church named Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and Howell Davies, led the way in a great revival of religion in South Wales. They formed their converts into societies on Methodist lines, but as they rejected Wesley's Arminian doctrines, they leant more and more towards the practices of the Presbyterian Churches. In 1823 a Confession of Faith was adopted embodying the theological principles of the founders of the Church. Since that date the Presbyterian

system has been more fully adopted, and the Congregational element is very strong in the constitution of the Church. It is now a member of the Presbyterian Alliance, and is in federal union with the Presbyterian Church of England. **Statistics:** 2 Synods, and 1 General Assembly for North and South Wales; presbyteries, 24; churches, 1428; chapels and preaching stations, 1641; ministers, 921; unordained preachers, 318; deacons, 6179; communicants, 187,768; hearers, 347,785; missionaries, 25, and 18 ordained native ministers. Income, £300,912 6s. 11d.; Secretaries, Revs. J. O. Thomas, M.A., Menai Bridge, and R. J. Rees, M.A., Aberystwyth; Statistical Secretaries, Revs. Joseph Evans, Denbigh, and T. J. Morgan, Garn, Bon Street, Cardiganshire. There are two theological colleges, one at Aberystwyth and one at Bala, two preparatory schools, one at Trevecca and one at Bala, and mission work is carried on in Brittany and India.

FREE CHURCHES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

1. Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Wesleyan Methodists are the followers of John and Charles Wesley. The first Society of the Methodist Church was formed in 1739. The official returns show that there are in Great Britain 2445 Wesleyan Methodist ministers and 539,146 Church members, 7566 Sunday-schools, 1,133,927 teachers and scholars, and 8520 preaching-places; in Ireland, 249 ministers and 29,198 members. There are 19,672 lay preachers, and 1792 on trial, and 601 in Ireland. The Foreign Missions of the Church employ 654 ministers, and number 134,131 members. (For foreign mission statistics see **Missionary Societies.**) The French Conference has 43 ministers and 1685 members; the South African Conference 234 ministers and 105,492 members; and the Australasian Conferences (at the last General Conference) 959 ministers and 144,875 members.

The Wesleyan Conference was held in July 1907 in Wesley's Chapel, London. The President is the Rev. John S. Simon, Governor of Didsbury College and Tutor in Pastoral Theology, etc., and the Secretary the Rev. John Hornabrook. The President-designate for the York Conference of 1908 is Alderman Rev. John Scott Lidgett, M.A., Warden of the Bermondsey Settlement.

The London Wesleyan Mission is the outcome of the interest aroused by "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," issued in '85 by the Congregational Union. It has now 8 branches: East, Central, West, South, South-West, Grove, Deptford and Greenwich, Poplar and Bow, with 25 ministers, including Revs. Peter Thompson, W. H. Lax, E. A. Bennet, J. Gregory Mantle, Henry T. Meakin, J. Ernest Rattenbury, George A. Parkinson, Edward Weaver, Ernest J. Padfield, A. E. Boyce, with other well-known names. Forty buildings are in constant use on Sundays and weekdays. The congregations number over 25,000, and fully 12,000 are enrolled in Church fellowship. Over 70 "sisters," with 25 lay agents, are engaged from day to day in work amongst the people, and every possible agency is employed to "rescue the perishing." General Secretary, Rev. W. D. Walters, 58, Cromwell Avenue, Archway Road, London, N.

2. United Methodist Church.

In 1797—six years after Mr. Wesley's death—the Methodist New Connexion was formed. Alexander Kilham had headed a movement which sought to place the governing power in the hands of the members instead of in the hands of ministers. In the heat of controversy he made statements respecting ministers which could not be sustained, and was expelled by the Conference of 1796. He was followed by 5000 seceders, who formed themselves into the new body. In numerical strength this Connexion before the recent union ranked third amongst the denominations that have sprung out of the parent body. It has 215 ministers at home and abroad, 1288 lay preachers, and 46,341 church members.

The case of the United Methodist Free Churches is remarkable. First, the Protestant Methodists united in '36 with the Wesleyan Association. The next year a small body in the Midlands (the Arminian Methodists) was absorbed, and in the following year the Independent Methodists of North Wales. In '57 these amalgamated bodies (with a membership of 21,000) were joined by 19,000 Reformers, and the name United Methodist Free Churches was adopted. The Reformers who refused to amalgamate became The Wesleyan Reform Union, the membership of which is now 8636; the membership of the Independent Methodists is 9614. With regard to the United Methodist Free Churches, a different denomination from the smaller body just named, it stands with respect to numbers, next to the Primitive Methodists. At home and abroad there are 468 ministers and supernumeraries, with 3443 local preachers and 103,203 church members. The "foreign districts" are in China, East and West Africa, Jamaica, Australia, and Tasmania.

The Bible Christians ("Bryanites") arose in 1815. William O'Bryan was a Cornish local preacher who threw himself into evangelistic work in such thoroughgoing fashion that he was declared to be "irregular." Upon this the new denomination was formed. The preachers at first did not take the title of "Reverend." They, however (like the Primitive Methodists), license women to preach as well as men. In England the denomination

is strongest in Cornwall and in the Western counties. It has 2223 ministers, 1520 lay preachers, and 37,731 members. The Protestant Methodists were organised in 1829, when more than 1000 members separated from the Leeds societies, through the organ controversy at Brunswick Chapel.

The United Methodist Free Churches, the Methodist New Connexion, and the Bible Christians have now joined their forces as the United Methodist Church. Their first Conference, at which the act of union took place, and the deed was signed, was held in Wesley's Chapel, London, in September 1907. The Rev. Edward Boaden was chosen as the first President, and the Rev. Dr. Townsend as President-designate. The statistics are approximately: ministers, 966; lay preachers, 6251; members, 187,245; churches, 2944; Sunday schools, 2441; scholars and teachers, 374,838. Secretary, Rev. George Parker.

3. Primitive Methodist Church.

Primitive Methodism is sometimes referred to as a "growth" rather than a "secession," because the first "class" formed was composed of persons who had not previously belonged to any church. Mr. Hugh Bourne, who had been a local preacher amongst the Wesleyans, took charge of this class, and proceeded to form other classes. This was in Staffordshire in 1810. Two years before this, Mr. Bourne had been excluded from the Methodist body because he would not conform to the regulations of Conference respecting Camp Meetings. The Conference of 1807 had decided against Camp Meetings; but Mr. Bourne, and afterwards William Clowes, refusing to be ruled on this question were excluded. The first Conference of this body was held in 1820. It is now the largest of all the bodies that have sprung from the Methodists. It has missions in Southern, Western, and Central Africa; in South Australia, New Zealand, and Queensland. It has a training college for ministers at Manchester, and colleges for youths at York and Birmingham, also an orphanage at Alesford. It has, too, a training school for native evangelists in South Africa. Latest statistics: Members, 211,673; ministers, 1166; local preachers, 16,259; class leaders, 11,049; places of worship and rented rooms, etc., 5430; hearers, 652,780; value of Connexional property, £4,751,265; debt upon Connexional property, £1,182,493; Sabbath schools, 4151; teachers, 60,451; scholars, 470,095. President of Conference, Rev. Henry Yoell; Secretary, Rev. Jonathan Goldthorpe; Missionary Sec., Rev. J. Pickett; General Connexional Sec., Rev. J. Welford; General Book Steward, Rev. E. Dalton; General Sunday School Secretary, Rev. George Bennett; Editor of the Monthly Magazines, Rev. Joseph Ritson; Principal of the Theological Institute, Rev. W. Johnson; Editor of the *Quarterly Review*, Rev. H. B. Kendall, B.A.

Ecumenical Conferences.

In September '81 an Ecumenical Methodist Conference—intended to be the first of a series—was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road, London. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States had made the suggestion. There were 400 delegates, representing 28 branches of Methodism and 5,000,000 Church members. Ten years later a second Conference

was held in America, and in 1901 a third was held in Wesley's Chapel, City Road.

Methodists Abroad.

In Australasia the United Methodist Free Churches have joined with other branches of the Methodist family to form one church, with 959 ministers, 4441 lay preachers, 144,875 members, 232,048 Sunday scholars, and 6106 churches. They are all at one with each other, and with the parent body, in doctrine. The differences refer almost entirely to the position of the ministers, and their relation to the laity in church government. In the old Wesleyan body the "Legal Conference" is supreme, and this "Hundred" must be composed of ministers. Its position was not altered by the admission of laymen in '77 to the Representative Conference. The Legal Conference has certain assigned functions, but beyond these it practically confines itself to confirming the decisions reached by the Representative and Pastoral Sessions. The Primitive Methodists, on the other hand, place power in a Conference in which there are two laymen to one minister. The New Connexion and the Bible Christians took a middle course—one layman to one minister—whilst the United Methodist Free Churches were unfettered in their choice of representatives. Another distinguishing feature in the government of the last-named Churches was their Circuit Independence. Their annual assembly had no power to revise the decisions of Circuit Courts in circuit matters.

The greatest development of Methodism has been in the United States of America, where it is now the leading denomination, numerically and financially. The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northern States has a membership of 3,236,661, and 18,997 ministers. The Methodist Episcopal Church South has 1,614,645 members and 6835 ministers. Other Methodist bodies in America are the African Methodist Episcopal Church, with 842,023 members and 6190 ministers; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, 545,073 members and 3596 ministers; the Methodist Protestant Church, 183,894 members and 1551 ministers; the Coloured Methodist Episcopal Church, 214,987 members and 2209 ministers; the Free Methodist Church, 33,043 members and 1044 ministers; and some few smaller churches with about 200,000 more members. In Canada the Methodist Church has 323,343 members and 2304 ministers.

These figures being added to the number of Methodists in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, give a total of 8,448,964 members, from which it is computed that the total number of persons attending Methodist churches throughout the world is about 30,000,000. Methodism has 6,929,429 Sunday scholars and 828,343 officers and teachers, 51,310 ministers, 103,191 lay preachers, and 95,264 preaching-places.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

The Baptists hold that the only Scriptural mode of baptism is by immersion, and that the proper subjects are "believers"—persons of an age to exercise belief. Any other baptism they consider to be contrary to the original institution, contrary to the example of Christ, and also opposed to the spiritual design of the ordinance. Historians, themselves not Baptists, have shown that through many centuries these views have been held

amongst the Waldenses, the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Lollards and Wycliffites. Formerly, on the Continent and in England, they were opprobriously called **Anabaptists**. In 1537 Henry VIII. issued a proclamation against their heresy, as persons who rebaptised themselves. As early as 1611, many Baptists, because of persecution, fled to America, and the feeble remnant in London published a **Confession of Faith** (1611) to vindicate their orthodoxy. In 1620 they memorialised the king for liberty of worship. **Confessions of Faith** they published again in 1644 and 1646. In 1689 a **General Assembly** of Baptists in London published a **Confession** in thirty-two articles, and a **Baptist Catechism**, after the model of the Assembly's Catechism. The latest returns give, in the United Kingdom, 2988 churches, 4021 chapels, with 1,421,742 sittings, 2134 pastors, 5748 local preachers, 434,741 Church members, 590,321 Sunday scholars, 58,058 teachers. The colleges for training the rising ministry are: Bristol, founded 1770; Midland, 1797; Rawdon, 1804; Regent's Park, 1810; Pastor's, 1856; Manchester (Brighton Grove), 1866; Cardiff, 1807; North Wales, 1862; Scotland, Theological College, 1894; Ireland. Irish College, 1892. The Baptist Foreign Mission was originated in 1792 (see **Missionary Societies**, p. 484).

Baptist churches are congregational in government, holding to the order of pastors (bishops) and deacons. The interests of different counties are cared for by local associations and unions; and the wider affairs of the denomination are attended to by the **Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland**, formed in 1812—which Union, while it has no legislative authority, is adapted to secure united action throughout the whole country. In connection with the Union, the General Expenses, Literature, Home Work, Annuity, and Education Funds have been established. These societies represent the distribution of nearly £13,000 per annum by the Council of the Union, under one executive. The recent effort to raise £250,000 for church extension and other denominational objects by means of a Twentieth Century Fund was crowned with success.

Outside the Baptist Union there are the **Scotch Baptists**, with a plural eldership. In England there are some 300 **Hyper-Calvinistic** churches. It is computed that in the world at large there are 71,488 Baptist churches, 51,245 pastors and missionaries, and 6,976,788 Church members.

President, 1907-8, Rev. W. J. Henderson, B.A.; **Vice-President**, Rev. Charles Brown. **Secretary**, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices**, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, W.C. Consult *The Baptist Hand-Book*.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES (INCORPORATED).

It is claimed for the Congregational system of church government that it is apostolic; that each congregation of believers gathered by the apostles was in itself a complete church; that each church was free from the control of other churches and of the State; and that every member of the church had the right to take part in its management. Usually each church has one minister or pastor, who is chosen by the free suffrages of the membership; but there is nothing to prevent there being more than one, and in fact such cases are not uncommon. In addition to the pastor or pastors, home missionaries and evangelists are

sometimes appointed, whose work is distinct from, though subject to the supervision of, the regular pastorate. There are two orders of church officers only: bishops, elders, or pastors, who are the presidents or administrative rulers in the spiritual department of church life; and deacons, who have charge of its secular affairs.

Congregational churches were formed in England in the latter part of the sixteenth century by clergymen like the Rev. Robert Browne, the Rev. Richard Clyfton and others who had left the Church of England. Congregationalists were at first called "Brownists" and "Separatists," but afterwards Independents. The denomination was greatly strengthened by the Act of Uniformity, 1662, which drove out so many from the Established Church; but it did not escape the persecution in the time of the later Stuarts.

There are in the **British Isles** 4943 Congregational churches, branch churches and mission stations, with 3181 ministers, 1,793,503 sittings, 498,916 church members, 738,210 Sunday scholars (mission stations in Scotland not included), 67,961 teachers, 1276 evangelists and lay pastors, and 5161 lay preachers. There are twelve colleges belonging to the denomination in the three kingdoms, with 58 professors and lecturers (beside three in the Colonies), in which 366 students are being trained for the regular ministry. The British Congregational churches raise for the support of religious worship, and for philanthropic purposes, in connection with their own organisations, upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. County or district associations exist for the purpose of upholding and extending evangelical religion, of promoting the spiritual intercommunion of the churches, strengthening their fraternal relations, facilitating co-operation in everything affecting their common interest, aiding weak churches, and carrying on mission work within their respective areas. The three following societies—viz., the Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society, the English Congregational Chapel-building Society, and the Congregational Total Abstinence Association—are now managed by committees appointed by the Council of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. For foreign missions see **London Missionary Society**, p. 485.

Congregationalism is also a prominent form of church life in the **United States of America**, throughout the British dependencies, and in other parts of the world. Altogether it is estimated that there are 15,076 churches and stations, with a membership of 1,333,731, and 1,603,086 Sunday scholars.

The **Congregational Union of England and Wales** was formed in 1831, and reconstituted by a scheme adopted in 1904, which aimed at uniting Congregational churches more closely in regard to co-ordination of county unions with the Union, church aid, church extension, evangelisation, lay preaching, the securing of a common standard of admission to denominational privileges, and the safeguarding of Congregational trust property. Under the scheme the Union is a federation of those Congregational churches only that are associated with a county union, and consists of an Assembly, a Council and a Chairman. The Assembly includes all ministers and representatives of all qualified churches, with all

the members of the Council. The Council consists of about 325 members elected by the county unions on a proportional basis, with committees created for departments of administration. The Council presents an annual report to the Assembly for confirmation. **Offices of the Union,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. **Chairman for 1908,** Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, D.D.; **Secretary,** Rev. R. J. Wells; **Chief Clerk,** Mr. C. Stancliff.

London Congregational Union. Formed March 1873. Embraces the area known as Greater London. About £2000 is expended annually in aiding churches to support their ministers and in extending and consolidating mission work. The Council consists of sixty members, thirty ministerial and thirty non-ministerial, elected by the Districts; and not more than twenty co-opted by the Council, together with the Chairman, ex-Chairmen, vice-Chairman, Treasurers, and Secretary. Each District Committee is entitled to nominate for the Council in the proportion of one member for every seven affiliated churches in the district. **Secretary,** Rev. R. J. Evans, M.A. **Offices,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Mansfield College, Oxford, was established for the education of men for the Nonconformist ministry, but its classes are open to all persons possessed of the requisite academic qualifications. It is purely theological, and its students must, before entering on its distinctive studies, be graduates of some recognised university. It has two kinds of **Scholarships:** (1) Arts, value £60 a year, tenable by undergraduates, at any of the older colleges in Oxford. The men who hold these are scholars, but not students, of the College. They become the latter only after they have taken their degree. (2) Theological, value £60 a year, with tuition free, tenable during the course at Mansfield, which extends over three years. These can be held only by graduates in honours who have distinguished themselves in the entrance examination. The College buildings were opened Oct. 15th, '89. As to "**Mansfield House,**" see **UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.** **Principal,** Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.; **Professors,** Revs. J. V. Bartlet, M.A., D.D., G. B. Gray, M.A., D.D., and Mr. A. Souter, M.A., D.Litt.; **Tutors,** Revs. G. W. Thatcher, M.A., B.D., T. M. Watt, M.A., and R. K. Evans, M.A.; **Bursar,** Rev. N. H. Smith, M.A.

COUNTRESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

The Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791) had been a member of the Established Church, but finding that the parochial system interfered with her intense desire to have the gospel preached in every place in England, she cast in her lot with the Nonconformists. The **liturgy** formed part of the religious worship in her chapels, and it is still used in some of them. During life her control was absolute. At her decease her work devolved on her devisees and their successors, who as trustees carried it on under two trust deeds dated 1807 and 1831 until Jan. 1st, 1899, when the **present Trust Deed**, sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, came into operation. This deed curtailed the absolute power of the Trustees in favour of a limited control by the congregations. At the present time the **Trust** comprises 44 churches and mission stations, superintended by 29 ordained pastors, with 2386 communicants. The funds raised by these churches for Church purposes

in 1906 amounted to £8650. The **endowment of the Trust** produces about £1500 a year. There are many churches with similar Trusts, but outside the control of the central Trust. All ministers of the Connexion have to subscribe to the "**Fifteen Doctrinal Articles**" of the Connexion, as do the professors of Cheshunt College and the students, with a view of carrying out the Countess's idea—the continuance of an earnest evangelical ministry. **Secretary,** Mr. E. Dolby Shelton, 38, Eldon Street House, London, E.C.

Cheshunt College is now established at Cambridge, under a Board of Governors elected by various bodies and by the subscribers; and applications for entrance and for preaching supplies should be made to the Resident Tutor, Cheshunt House, Cambridge. **Office of the College,** 36, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A Protestant episcopal organisation, originated in 1844 (enrolled in Chancery 1863) as a counter-acting movement to the Oxford Tractarianism. Being free from State control, the Free Church claims the liberty to enter a parish where ritualistic practices prevail, and establish a liturgical service on the basis of the Evangelical party in the National Church, with which section it is in ritual practically identical. It is governed by Convocation and bishops, consecrated in the line of the Canterbury succession by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins, of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, whose bishops were consecrated at Lambeth Palace 1787. The churches, although not numerous, are widely spread. **Convocation** held yearly (June). There is a Church Extension Fund, of which the Sec. is the Rev. R. C. Frew, "**Fairlight,**" Park Road, Peterborough.

Bishop Primus, Bishop Troughton, 13, Calton Terrace, Morecambe.

Southern Diocesan Bishop, Bishop Brook Lander, Christ Church House, Teddington.

Registrar, J. J. Pakes, Esq., "**Invicta,**" Teddington Park, Teddington.

Secretaries: **General,** Rev. J. W. Hodgkinson, 227, Onslow Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow; **Finance,** Joseph Calvert, Esq., '89, Manchester Road, Hollinwood, Lancs. **Missionary,** Rev. George Slater, Exeter. **S. Division,** Rev. W. E. Lewis, St. Thomas' Lodge, Evington Road, Leicester. **N. Division,** Rev. A. V. Bland, Mount View, Thornton Road, Morecambe.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was organised in the City of New York, in the year 1873, as a protest against the sacerdotal ritualism and exclusiveness manifested in the old Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Its first bishop was the Right Rev. George David Cummins, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, through whom the episcopal succession from the See of Canterbury has been handed down to the new Church. The movement was introduced into England in '77, and organised as an independent General Synod, with the right of self-government, in '78. The Church is governed by the said General Synod, which at present meets annually, and consists of all the bishops and presbyters, together with two lay representatives, or synodsmen, from each organised congregation. The officers of the Synod are, the

President, who is also Presiding Bishop), Registrar, Treasurer, and Secretary, and various standing committees. The Book of Common Prayer, revised, is used in public worship, and the laws and customs of the Church of England, as evangelically understood, are generally observed. The Church is intended to afford a refuge to distressed churchpeople in ritualistic parishes, or where an evangelical church service does not exist. There are some twenty organised congregations in different parts of England, while in America and Canada the churches are numerous. **Presiding Bishop in Great Britain**, Right Rev. Philip X. Eldridge, D.D., Upper Tooting, S.W. **General Secretary**, Rev. T. Heath, Christ Church Parsonage, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

The Moravian Church is a body of Christians formed from among the followers of **Hus**; organised in 1457 as the "**Unitas Fratrum**," or "The Unity of the Brethren"; repressed in the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, 1621. Descendants of the Church survived in Moravia, and settled in 1722 at **Herrnhut** in Saxony, on the estate of Count Zinzendorf. In 1735, the Orders of the Moravian Church were resumed. It spread into Holland, Denmark, England, and America; developed extensive mission work to the heathen, and engaged in wide educational activity at home and abroad. The Church is composed of three "provinces," Germany, England, and America, each independent within its own sphere, and all constituting "The Unity of the Brethren." In constitution, ritual, and doctrine, the Church is one; foreign missions, leper mission at Jerusalem, mission in Bohemia and Moravia, are the joint responsibility of all. The orders of the ministry are those of Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons. No formal creed is imposed as a test of faith, but the ancient motto of the Church is preserved: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity." Elected General Synods held every ten years, representative of all the provinces and foreign missions. Governing Board of the Unity elected at these synods. Each province appoints its own executive at its provincial synods. See "A Short History of the Moravian Church," by J. E. Hutton, M.A. (price 2s. 10d., post free). Total constituency in 1906, including the so-called "Diaspora" on the continent of Europe, about 210,000. Pupils in day-schools and boarding-schools about 29,000; in Sunday-schools nearly 39,000. In the United Kingdom there are 52 ministers, and 43 congregations, 6230 church members, 5176 Sunday scholars, and 602 Sunday-school teachers. The Episcopacy is represented by Bishops Hassé (London), Sutcliffe (Yorkshire), Ellis (Derby), and Asmusen (Dublin). The **Directing Board** for the United Kingdom meets in London. President, Bishop Hassé, 32, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, was founded in the middle of the 17th century by George Fox. "Friends" are distinguished from other Christian bodies by the special stress they lay on the immediate teaching and guidance of the Holy Spirit, and their belief that no one should be paid or appointed by human authority for the exercise of the gift of the ministry. In

obedience to this belief they hold their meetings without any prearranged service or sermon, and sometimes in total silence. The Friends believe that the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be taken spiritually, and not in an outward form. Their protests against the use of oaths and against the exaction of tithes and church rates cost them much suffering and frequent imprisonment during the first fifty years of their existence. The simple form of dress maintained by Friends for two hundred years had, in the first half of the 19th century, become a matter of very grave importance. It has, however, now been generally given up, as have the "testimony" against music and singing in its rigid application, and the peculiarities of speech, such as the use of "thee" and "thou" instead of "you" (though many Friends still retain this custom amongst themselves), and the avoidance of all flattering titles. Of late years there has been a very decided evangelical movement among Friends, under the influence of which the old quietism is dying out. As a result of this change the influence of the Society beyond its own borders, through home and foreign missions and adult **First Day** (Sunday) **Schools**, has developed to a remarkable extent. In this country Friends have recently been increasing in numbers. The latest statistics of the Society (1906) are as follows: meetings in Great Britain and Australia, 386; members, 18,677; meetings in Ireland, 36; members, 2521; total membership, 21,198. "Recorded Ministers" in Great Britain, 387; in Ireland, 37. Attenders of meetings in Great Britain, Australia, and Ireland not in membership, and of associates, 9102; **First-Day** scholars—Adults, 46,692; Juniors, 25,405. There are probably about 95,000 in the United States and Canada, besides small numbers in other countries. There is also in America a numerous body of Friends called "**Hicksites**" (from their founder, Elias Hicks), who about seventy years ago separated from the orthodox community, and hold latitudinarian views. The Wilburite section are conspicuous in Pennsylvania by their adherence to the old-fashioned dress and the "plain language." Large numbers of persons who do not appear in the statistical returns attend the Mission meetings of the Society of Friends, and very large numbers come under the influence of their missionaries (about 130 in number) in the foreign mission field. **Secretary of the Society** in Great Britain, Isaac Sharp. **Headquarters** in Great Britain: Devonshire House, 12, Bishopsgate Without, London, E.C.; in Ireland, 6, Eustace Street, Dublin.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is a home and foreign missionary society with a semi-military organisation, having its General, Chief of the staff, commissioners, colonels, brigadiers, majors, and other officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, with large contingents of soldiers, after the model of the British army, scattered throughout the world. Originated in the year 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, previously a Methodist minister, the movement was called the Christian Mission until, in '78, the present name was adopted. Its objects are to reach, by means of adaptation, the great masses of the people, both at home and abroad, who are either too degraded or too indifferent to be

reached by ordinary religious agencies. Its own supported and separated officers now number 15,132, and these proclaim the gospel in no less than 30 different languages and dialects. There are also 45,320 voluntary officials specially selected and appointed to take definite work, in addition to 19,498 bandmen. The Army publishes in the several countries, in the vernacular, 64 illustrated newspapers and magazines, with a total annual circulation of over 32,000,000, the sale of which is mostly entrusted to its own members. The above summary conveys a brief idea of one side of the Army's work. The statements of accounts for the year ended Sept. 30th, 1905, referring to moneys received at and expended through the International Headquarters only, showed receipts of £51,616 on the General Account; of £8,817 on the Foreign Service General Fund; of £55,654 on the Foreign and Colonial Territories Fund; of £61,102 on the Rents and Interest Account; and of £89,578 on the Self-denial Fund. Another side is the **Darkest England Social Scheme** formulated by General Booth, which has for its object the immediate alleviation of the present misery of the outcast poor and their actual rescue from destitution, keeping always prominently in view likewise that reformation in character which, undoubtedly, is the true secret of permanent improvement. In this branch of the work the Salvation Army goes to the slums, and ministers to the workless, the homeless, the tramps, the starving, the waifs and stray children of the streets; and amongst the outcasts of society in every land, irrespective of creed or colour. For the accommodation of these this department has, in different parts of the world, 762 shelters, homes, labour factories, and other institutions in full operation, under the guidance of 2120 officers, men and women. The statement of accounts relating to the Darkest England scheme for the year ended Sept. 30th, 1906, showed receipts as follows:—Central Fund, £56,399; Farm Colony, £43,546; and the City Colonies, £178,235. The International Headquarters are at 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. The Training Homes are in Clapton, N.E. The International Trading and Publishing Headquarters and Book Room are at 79-81, Fortress Road, Kentish Town, N.W.; Printing Works at St. Albans. The offices of the Men's City Colony of the Social Scheme are at 20 and 22, Whitechapel Road, E. The Headquarters for Women's Social Work are at 259, Mare Street, Hackney, London, N.E. The British Farm Colony is at Hadleigh-on-Thames, Essex.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST.

This body, which disclaims any desire for recognition as a denomination, "embraces such of the churches contending for the primitive faith and order as shall willingly be placed upon the list of churches printed in its annual report." It has for its object evangelisation only, considers that "the Bible is an all-sufficient creed," and that the churches should be composed of repentant baptised believers. It publishes the weekly *Bible Advocate*, and has a Book-room at 100, John Bright Street, Birmingham. **Statistics:** 186 churches, 14,277 members; 159 Sunday-schools, with 1719 teachers and 16,811 scholars. **Chairman** of General Evangelist Committee, J. Marsden, Greene Mount, Wigan; **Sec.**, J. Flisher, 47, Heslington Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

THE UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

Unitarians is the name commonly given to Christians who do not accept the doctrine of the Trinity, the Deity of Christ, the infallibility of the Bible, and other "orthodox" doctrines. **Congregations and mission stations** number 291 in England, 35 in Wales, 7 in Scotland, and 39 in Ireland, making 365 in all. The number of ministers is 365; number of Sunday-schools 327. The **British and Foreign Unitarian Association** is not directly representative of the churches, but consists of independent subscribers desirous of promoting "the principles of Unitarian Christianity." The writings of Dr. W. E. Channing, Theodore Parker, Dr. James Martineau, and others, have made Unitarian thought familiar to many outside the limits of the denomination. The only technically Unitarian College is the **Unitarian Home Missionary College** in Manchester. At **Manchester College** (*q.v.*), Oxford, many leading Unitarian ministers are trained. A Conference of non-subscribing congregations, which consists of Unitarians, is held triennially. An International Council of Unitarian and other Liberal Religious Thinkers and Workers, attended by representatives from Europe, America, Australia, India, and Japan, was held in London in 1901, Amsterdam in 1903, Geneva in 1905, and at Boston, U.S.A. in 1907. The Unitarian congregations of the **United States and Canada** number 471; of these 232 are in New England, many of them being old Puritan foundations. The *Inquirer* and the *Christian Life* are both Unitarian weekly newspapers.

Office and **Book Rooms** of the Unitarian Association, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Copeland Bowie; **Treasurer**, Mr. Howard Chuteild Clarke.

The **Sunday School Association**, founded in 1833, exists in connection with the Unitarian and Free Christian Churches. Its objects are the publication of suitable books for Sunday schools, and the promotion generally of Sunday-school education. **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. Ion Pritchard; **Business Manager**, Mr. B. C. Hare. **Office**, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN).

The members of the New Church are commonly called "Swedenborgians," because they accept the system of Scriptural interpretation contained in the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg (b. 1688; d. 1772), by whose instrumentality they believe the Lord has effected His Second Coming by unfolding the internal or spiritual sense of the Divine Word. The doctrines of this sense, together with the science of correspondences—which constitutes the key by which that sense may be unlocked—are set forth in Swedenborg's theological writings. The fundamental doctrines taught are, that the Lord Jesus Christ, in His glorified humanity, is the only God of heaven and earth, and that in Him is the Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, answering to the trinity in man of soul, body, and their operation together; and that in order to be saved it is necessary to believe in Him, and to keep the commandments by shunning the evils therein forbidden, as sins against Him. Swedenborg's writings were first extensively made known in this country by a clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev.

John Clowes, rector of St. John's, Manchester, who translated a great number of them, including his greatest work, the "*Arcana Coelestia*" (13 vols.). Another clergyman, the Rev. William Hill, translated the work second only in importance to it, the "*Apocalypse Explained*" (6 vols.). The Rev. Thomas Hartley, rector of Winwick, translated "*Heaven and Hell*." Very early, some drawn from the ranks of the Methodist preachers and other students of Swedenborg, formed a separate organisation for worship (1788), which has continued and increased. There are existing 74 societies, with 6775 registered members and 1100 junior members. They have Sunday-schools with 7740 children and 751 teachers. There are 10 societies in London and its neighbourhood. The statistics, however, fail to tell the number of their adherents, who have always consisted of separatists and non-separatists—the latter sometimes from their isolation, but sometimes from principle, worshipping in the Established Church or with some of the other religious bodies. In America the number of the societies of the New Church is much greater; and in every foreign country, both in Europe and elsewhere, they possess zealots, if not numerous, adherents. The body in Great Britain is governed by a Conference, which meets annually, and consists of all the ministers and of from one to three representatives from each society, according to the number of its members. The Swedenborg Society was founded in 1810 for translating, printing and circulating Swedenborg's works, which may be had in seventeen languages. The Church also

possesses its own Orphanage, its College for training candidates for the ministry, its National Missionary Institution, Missionary Ministry Fund, and other associations formed to forward its propaganda. Office, 1, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.

THE PECULIAR PEOPLE.

This body of Christians was founded, in 1838, by James Banyard, a native of Rochford, Essex, and a Methodist local preacher. One of the tenets of the Society is that "the Church and the Elders are the most suitable persons for God to heal the sick by, and Sisters in cases of childbirth." The Society hold that God "can and does heal diseases, in answer to the prayer of faith, without the aid of doctors or physic." The religion of the Peculiar People regulates dress and other matters which are considered of indifference by the great majority of Christians. The title "Peculiar People" is self-chosen, and was suggested by such texts as, "The Lord hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto Himself" (Deut. xiv. 2). The government of the body is conducted by a committee, consisting of district representatives, three of whom are Bishops, viz., Bishops Heddle, Benton, and Chignell, and a council comprising elders from the churches. The bishops, elders, and deacons receive no salary or pay. At public worship the women sit on one side of the preacher and the men on the other. The denomination is strong in South Essex, and in some parts of Kent. Chairman, Bishop Heddle, Redland, Victoria Avenue, Southend.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Roman Catholic Church is the name of that community of Christians who profess the same faith, partake of the same sacraments and sacrifice, and are united under one head, the Pope or Bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, and under the bishops subject to him. Its essential parts are the Pope, bishops, pastors—so far as they are priests—and laity. A distinctive characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church is the supremacy of the Papacy. Its doctrines, like those of the rest of Christendom, are chiefly found in the articles of the Nicene Creed. After the Council of Trent Pope Pius IV. added to the formal Profession of Faith the articles on transubstantiation, invocation of saints, and others which chiefly distinguish the Roman from other Christian communities. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and Papal Infallibility were defined as articles of faith in 1854 and '70 respectively. One great and central object of faith and worship is the Mass, which is the mystical sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, instituted by Himself at the Last Supper, and is essentially the same as the Sacrifice of the Cross. Scripture and tradition are appealed to in support of this and other doctrines—as the Seven Sacraments, the honour due to the Blessed Virgin, Purgatory, Invocation of Angels and Saints, etc. There is a great distinction between what is of doctrine and what of discipline; the former belonging to the deposit of faith taught by Christ and the Apostles, which is invariable, whilst the latter, founded on the decisions and canons of councils and the decrees of popes, is the Church's ex-

ternal policy as to government, and may vary according to times and circumstances.

The Sacred College of Cardinals—70 in number, after the 70 disciples—are the supreme council or senate of the Church and the advisers of the sovereign pontiff, and at the death of a pope they elect his successor. They are also the chief members of the Sacred Congregations, or permanent ecclesiastical commissions (about twenty in number), to which much of the business of the Holy See is entrusted. Among the best known of these congregations are the Propaganda, the Index, the Inquisition or Holy Office, and the Congregation of Rites. The number of cardinals is hardly ever complete; in October 1907 there were 58. There are 10 patriarchates with 14 patriarchal sees, and 203 archiepiscopal and 796 episcopal residential sees. Besides these, there are 531 titular sees, most of which are assigned to archbishops and bishops appointed, either to apostolic delegations, vicariates, or prefectures, or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary, or administrator of a diocese; and of these titular sees, 131 were last year vacant. There are also 10 apostolic delegations, 140 vicariates-apostolic, and 60 prefectures-apostolic. See biographies of PIUS X. and of BOURNE, MOST REV. FRANCIS. See also RELIGIOUS REVIEW 1907, p. 466.

Statistics.

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1200 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 264,500,000. There are in Great Britain and

Ireland about 5,750,000 (*i.e.*, about 3,300,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 177,000,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 27 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland was last year 3612, serving 2418 parochial and district churches, situated in 1103 parishes. The 26 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 1 archbishop (of Westminster), with 15 suffragans, 4 auxiliaries and 1 coadjutor; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1907 was 3484, with 1703 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 540, with 373 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States have about 13,000,000 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops and 90 bishops, about 15,100 priests, about 12,150 churches and chapels, and 1,270,000 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 2,810,000 Roman Catholics, 41 archbishops and bishops, about 4000 priests, and 3350 churches, chapels and stations. From statistics like these, which can be approximated to in all the other parts of the world it may be inferred how complete is the organisation of this Church, and how vigorously she exercises the forces at her command for the extension of the Roman Catholic faith.

Westminster Cathedral, a vast edifice in the Byzantine style, of which the exterior is now nearly completed, was permanently opened for Divine service in December 1903. Much has been done to the interior during the past year; at many years must pass before its completion, for which large funds are needed. Internally, the length is 342 ft., the width across nave and aisles and side chapels 150 ft., the width of the nave 60 ft., and its height 112 ft.

Roman Catholic Bishops.

The following is a list of the bishops in the United Kingdom, with their respective sees:—

England and Wales.

Province of Westminster.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Francis Bourne (Archbishop)	Westminster.
Rt. Rev. P. Fenton (Auxil.)	
" W. A. Johnson (do.)	Birmingham.
" Edward Hsley	
" George A. Burton	Clifton.
" Thos. W. Wilkinson	Hexham and Newcastle.
" R. Collins (Auxil.)	
" William Gordon	Leeds.
" J. R. Cowgill (Coadj.)	
" Thomas Whiteside	Liverpool.
" Richard Lacy	Middlesbrough.
" John C. Hedley	Newport.
" (Vacant)	Northampton.
" Robert Brindle	Nottingham.
" Charles Graham	Plymouth.
" John Baptist Cahill	Portsmouth.
" W. T. Cotter (Auxil.)	
" Louis C. Casartelli	Salford.
" Samuel W. Allen	Shrewsbury.
" Peter Amigo	Southwark.
" Francis Mostyn	Menevia in Wales.

Scotland.*

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. James A. Smith (Archbishop)	St. Andrews and Edinb.
Most Rev. John Maguire (Archbishop)	
Rt. Rev. Aeneas Chisholm	Glasgow.
" " John Smith	Aberdeen.
" " Angus MacFarlane	Argyll and the Isles.
" " William Turner	
	Dunkeld.
	Galloway.

* The four Bishops of Scotland are suffragans to the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Abp. of Glasgow has no suffragans.

Ireland.

Province of Armagh.

NAME.	DIocese.
His Eminence Cardinal Logue (Abp.), Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.
Rt. Rev. Joseph Hoare	
" " Richard Owens	Ardagh & Clonmacnoise.
" " Charles McHugh	
" " Henry Henry	Derry.
" " Henry O'Neill	
" " Andrew Boylan	Down and Connor.
" " Laurence Gaughran	
" " Patrick O'Donnell	Dromore.
	Kilmore.
	Meath.
	Raphoe.

Province of Dublin.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. W. J. Walsh (Archbishop), Primate of Ireland	Dublin.
Rt. Rev. N. Donnelly (Auxil.)	
" " James Browne	Ferns.
" " Patrick Foley	Kildare and Leighlin.
" " Abraham Brownrigg	
	Ossory.

Province of Cashel.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. Thomas Fennelly (Archbishop)	Cashel.
Rt. Rev. Robert Browne	
" " Thomas O'Callaghan	Cloyne.
" " John Mangan	Cork.
" " Michael Fogarty	Kerry and Aghadoe.
" " Edward O'Dwyer	
" " Denis Kelly	Killaloe.
" " Richard Sheehan	Limerick.
	Ross.
	Waterford and Lismore.

Province of Tuam.

NAME.	DIocese.
Most Rev. John Healy (Archbishop)	Tuam.
Rt. Rev. John Lyster	
" " Thomas O'Dea	Achonry.
" " John Clancy	Clonfert.
" " Francis MacCormack	Elphin.
" " John Conmy	Galway and Kilmacduagh.
	Killala.

OLD CATHOLICISM.

Old Catholic is the name appropriated to, and in most cases by, those Roman Catholics who, at any time subsequent to the Reformation of the sixteenth century, while claiming still to hold the Faith, have separated themselves from the obedience of the Holy See. There are many variants upon this title of Old Catholic, the chief among them being those of "Independent Catholic Church," "National Catholic Church," etc., the idea in every case, in the beginning, having been to convey the impression that these bodies, dissenting from the Roman Church, were Catholic in the sense that Roman Catholic meant Catholic prior to the period of disruption, which, with the exception of that of the Old Catholic Church of Holland, dates from the Ecumenical Vatican Council of 1870.

The main and essential difference between these bodies and the Protestant dissenters of the Reformation era is that the Old Catholics have, up to the present, valued and preserved the Seven Sacraments and a valid and unquestioned episcopate, and have maintained unaltered the form and matter of the rite immemorially used by the Catholic Church to continue and maintain its succession of bishops and priests. An Old Catholic may, therefore, be defined as one who is Roman Catholic by explicit or implicit acceptance of the Faith, and Protestant by rejection of communion with and obedience to the Holy See. Of these Old Catholic movements, short notices are given below.

Foremost, by reason of its age, is the **Old Catholic Church of Holland**, which originated with the propositions of one Jansenius, a deacon, which the Holy See pronounced heretical. The Old Catholic Church of Holland of the present day is a loyal, though unrecognised, daughter of the Holy See. In 1723, Cornelius Steenhoven, of Utrecht, was consecrated the first bishop by Monsignor Vorlet. From him the present Church of Holland derives its valid and unquestioned succession. The following is the present hierarchy: The Most Rev. Mgr. Gul., Archbishop of Utrecht; The Right Rev. the Bishop of Haarlem; The Right Rev. the Bishop of Deventer.

The **Old Catholic Church of Switzerland** has only one bishop at present, the Right Rev. Mgr. Edward Hertzog, bishop in Berne. There is also resident in Geneva an unattached bishop of undoubted orders, the Right Rev. Mgr. Jules Ferette, titular Bishop of Iona, consecrated by a late Patriarch of Antioch.

An Old Catholic movement in **Italy** is led by the Most Rev. Paul Miraglia, Archbishop of Piacenza, who received his episcopal character from the Most Rev. Joseph Renatus Vilatte,

of the Old Catholic movement in the United States. Mgr. Miraglia has undergone two sentences of imprisonment for so-called political offences committed in the pulpit.

The **Old Catholic Church of France** is presided over by the Right Rev. Mgr. Julio Housey, who derives his succession from the Most Rev. Paul Miraglia, Archbishop of Piacenza.

In **Germany** the Old Catholic Church is still in its infancy, the presiding prelate being the Right Rev. Mgr. Weber, of Bonn.

In **Great Britain** there have been several efforts to establish an Old Catholic movement. They have mostly originated from within the Church of England, the design on the part of the promoters generally being to secure for this body an undoubted and unquestioned character for its bishops and priests by a process of infiltration from outside valid sources. The first such effort was that made in the middle of the last century by the **Rev. R. W. Morgan**, sometime curate of Mapledurham, Oxon, who was consecrated to the episcopate by the Right Rev. Jules Ferette. The movement died resultless prior to 1878. The second effort was that of the **Order of Corporate Reunion**, founded by the late Rev. Thomas Wimberley Mossman, the late Rev. Frederick George Lee, and others, in 1877. This Order possessed a valid episcopal succession. It has been dead for nearly a quarter of a century, although its episcopal succession has not been allowed to lapse. Another effort is now on foot, waiting the opportunity to gather together into a useful whole the scattered items of each previous effort. Full particulars can be obtained from the Rev. Father Alaquenda, 8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.

The **Old Catholic Church of the United States**, from the point of view of numbers, both of laity, clergy, and hierarchy, is by far the most important of the Old Catholic bodies at present in existence. It originated with the Most Rev. Joseph Renatus Vilatte, who received the gift of the episcopate from the Most Rev. Mgr. Alvarez Julius I., in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Good Death, Colombo, Ceylon, on May 20th, '92. From him have derived most of the bishops at present acting in the United States. The hierarchy consists of: The Most Rev. Joseph Renatus Vilatte; The Right Rev. Mgr. Kozlowski, Bishop of Chicago; The Right Rev. Mgr. Kaminski, Bishop of Buffalo; The Right Rev. Mgr. Hodour, Bishop of Scranton; and the Right Rev. John Tichy, Bishop of Cleveland.

The **Old Catholic Church of the Philippines**, of which body and of the derivation of the episcopal character of its presiding prelate, the Right Rev. Mgr. Alipay, little is known, is reported to possess a large following of priests and laity.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts**, was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of

Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The **Moravian Church** was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world. The **Baptist Missionary Society** was founded in 1792, the **London Missionary Society** in 1795, the **Church Missionary Society** at the commencement of the last century, and the **Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society**

in 1814. The following details are extracted from the last published reports of each society.

Baptist Missionary Society. Received on behalf of the Society during 1906-7, £84,121 4s. 8d. Operations are carried on in Bengal, Chittagong Hill Tracts, South Lushai Hills, Orissa and North India, Ceylon, China, Africa (on the Lower and Upper Congo), and in Brittany and Italy. The statistics for 1906-7 summarised (excluding Jamaica and the West Indies, now independent of the Society) show the following results: missionaries, 164; missionaries' wives and lady helpers, 131; stations and sub-stations, 907; evangelists, 592; baptised, 2195; number of members, 18,606; day-school teachers, 1498; Sabbath-school teachers, 864; day-scholars, 22,402; Sabbath-scholars, 13,992. **Mission House**, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C. **Treasurer**, Edward Robinson, Esq., J.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, A. H. Baynes, Esq., F.R.G.S.; **General Secretary**, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A.; **Home Secretary**, Rev. J. B. Myers.

The Church Missionary Society, which celebrated its centenary in April '99, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Palestine, India, Egypt, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, New Zealand, North-west America, and the North Pacific. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 545; Missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 9914; native adherents baptised, 325,058; catechumens, 28,070; native communicants, 92,988; schools, 2476; scholars, 141,668. **Mission House**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

The London Missionary Society was established in 1795. It is now maintained chiefly by Congregationalists. Income received in year 1906-7, £177,023 (including £35,076 from mission stations). Mission operations carried on in China, India, Madagascar, South Africa, Central Africa, Polynesia and New Guinea. A general summary shows that the Society has 284 European missionaries and 6959 native agents; 85,388 Church members and 274,285 native adherents, while they conduct 2086 native schools, with 30,024 scholars. **Mission House**, 16, New Bridge Street, E.C. See Advt.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the. Established 1817. There are over 212 stations. The annual expenditure is about £85,000, of which nearly two-thirds is raised in the Foreign field. The converts number over 100,000; day schools 266, with 25,000 scholars; 123 Sunday schools, with 18,000 scholars. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Wetton Cox. **Office**, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. See Advt.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions. Founded 1847. Total income, 1906 (including £4168 raised on the mission field), £32,942; expenditure, £34,000. Operations are carried on in China, Formosa, Singapore, at Rampore Boalia, and Naogaon in Bengal, and (a mission to the Jews) at Aleppo, in Syria. (Jewish Mission: income £1741, expenditure £2017, not included in Foreign Mission figures.) Forty-eight European missionaries are engaged, of whom 15 are medical and 4 are lay teachers. There are also 32 lady missionaries,

including 3 fully qualified lady doctors, besides 40 native pastors, 390 native evangelists and teachers, and 395 native students in colleges and hospitals. There were 10,000 communicants at the end of 1906, being an increase of 502 during the year; and there were 6000 baptised children. **Secretary**, Rev. Wm. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. The total receipts of this Society for the year ending Mar. 31st, 1907, were as follows: General Fund, £13,392 1s. 8d.; African Fund, £6629 12s. 3d.; making a total of £20,021 13s. 11d. **Secretary**, Rev. Jas. Pickett, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) is the oldest Missionary Society connected with the Church of England, being incorporated by royal charter in 1701. On the Society's list there are 793 ordained missionaries, including 10 bishops; and of these 289 are labouring in Asia, 237 in Africa, 37 in Australasia and the Pacific, 136 in North America, 61 in the West Indies and South America, and 33 (chaplains) in Europe—the number of languages in which the Gospel is preached being 54. In the Society's colleges there are about 3200 students; and 3000 lay teachers are employed in the various Missions; 40,000 children are receiving instruction in the Mission schools in Asia and Africa. The income for 1906 was £192,436. **Office**, 19, Delahay St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Founded by David Livingstone, and commenced in 1861 by Bishop Mackenzie; now consists of 111 English members and 324 trained native teachers. There are four chief centres of work—at Zanzibar, Usambara, Rovuma, and on Lake Nyasa. **Office**, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. The total sum received in 1906 from the Home districts amounted to £131,982 18s. 2d., Ireland £3783 7s. 1d., Foreign districts £20,090 0s. 3d., Mission House receipts £7120 17s. 9d., special with miscellaneous receipts £45,330 4s. 10d., together making a total of £208,307 8s. 1d. The expenditure, including adverse balances from previous years, was £187,817 15s. 1d., to which add £10,056 10s. 7d. reserved, making a total of £197,874 5s. 8d., leaving a surplus on current account of £10,433 2s. 5d. at the close of 1906. The Foreign Missions of the Society fall under three heads: (1) Missions originated by the Society, but now entirely independent and under the direction of Colonial Conferences, in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands; (2) Missions now under the immediate direction of local Conferences, but still aided by the Society, in Ireland, France, and South Africa; (3) Missions still under the immediate direction of the British Conference, in Europe, Ceylon, India, China, South and West Africa, and the Western Hemisphere. The summary of the year (not including affiliated Conferences) gives the following results: Circuits, 397; chapels and preaching-places, 3528; missionaries, 582; other paid agents, 4503; unpaid agents, 10,905; full Church members, 108,442; on trial for Church membership, 25,689; scholars, 149,247. **Centenary Hall**, 17, Bishopsgate St., Within, E.C.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Additional Curates Society. Established 1837. Helps to maintain more than 1300 missionary clergy in poor and populous parishes in England and Wales. No party considerations influence the appropriation of the grants, in order to maintain which a sum of over £50,000 in voluntary contributions is needed each year. Expenditure, 1906, £61,102. **Secretary,** Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 39, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Church Army. A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the archbishops and bishops. There are upwards of 800 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. Officers and branches in India, Australia, United States, Canada, and West Indies. A sum of £250,000 is required annually. Nearly the whole of the headquarters staff are honorary workers. The **Evangelistic Department** (Sec., Mr. Davey) selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are 69 mission and colportage vans working all the year round in different dioceses. Church societies and parishes are furnished with trained evangelists and mission nurses. Suitable candidates are trained free. **Evangelists' Training Home**, 59, Bryanston Street, W.; **Publication Department**, 14, Edgware Road; **Mission Sisters' Training Home**, 61, Bryanston Street, W.; **Printing Works**, Oxford; **Training Home Mission Hall**, Cumberland Mews, W.; **Church Army West-end Church**, Upper Berkeley Street, W. The **Social Department** (Hon. Sec. Colin F. Campbell, Esq.) tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society by labour, rescue, and lodging-homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces; by the **Emigration Test Farms** at Newdigate, Surrey, and Hempstead, Essex, and by emigration. **Headquarters**, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.; **Hon. Chief Secretary**, Prebendary Carlike; **Hon. Treasurers**, W. F. Hamilton, Esq., K.C., and Lord Chylesmore. About 400,000 cases of men, women, and boys were dealt with in 1906; over 58 per cent. of all received turned out well. There are **Boys' Homes**, **Girls' Homes**, **First Offenders' Homes**, and **Inebriate Homes**. The Society is certified and registered by the Home Office as a **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society** for the **Convict Prisons**. The **Houseless Poor Society** (founded in 1819) is now carried on by the Church Army, which also conducts "The King's Labour Tents" and "The Queen's Labour Dépôts."

Church Association, The. Instituted in 1865, to maintain the principles and doctrines established at the Reformation, and to preserve the purity of Protestant worship in the Church of England; to resist all innovations in the order of the service as prescribed by the joint authority of the Church and State, all attempts to restore the use of the confessional, and every exercise of that priestly authority which was put down at the Reformation. The Association has formed a Protestant electoral organisation in more than half the Parliamentary boroughs and divisions in England. **Organ, The Church Intelligencer.** **Chairman**, Capt. Cobham; **Secretary**, Henry Miller. **Offices**, 13 and 14, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction (67578), T. Martin Tilby, Office, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Emigration Society. Founded 1886. The Society collects information for the use of emigrants, arranges for their passages, in certain cases assists them with money, and through its representatives abroad promotes the welfare of emigrants at their destination. **Hon. Sec.**, Miss Mary K. Grimes, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes, Church House, Westminster. **Sec.**, Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (founded 1843). There are 394 local Sunday-school Associations. The Institute provides educational appliances for teachers and scholars, conducts a yearly examination of Sunday-school teachers, trains and assists in the work of teaching, and assists the clergy of poor parishes with grants of publications and material. **Secretary**, Rev. H. Dawson, M.A.; **Offices**, 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church House. Originated early in '85. On Feb. 23rd, '88, a charter of incorporation was granted. There are spacious halls for the meetings of both Houses of Convocation, twelve rooms used as offices for Church Societies, and a great hall, capable of accommodating 1350 persons, which was opened Feb. 11th, '96. The west block contains the **Henry Hoare Memorial Hall** (House of Laymen) and twenty-nine other rooms available for offices and committee-rooms. The work of the Corporation is conducted at 9, 10, and 11, Dean's Yard. Here there are reading-rooms, library, writing-room, committee-rooms, offices, etc., for the use of members. **Membership** of the Corporation (open to all members of the Church of England) may be obtained by the annual subscription of one guinea. Life membership, £10 10s. **Secretary**, Mr. Sydney W. Flamank, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Lads' Brigade, The. Founded in 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. **Sec.**, W. M. Gee, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.

Churchmen's Union. Founded '98, to maintain the right and duty of the Church to restate her belief from time to time as required by the progressive revelation of the Holy Spirit; to uphold the historic comprehensiveness and corporate life of the Church of England; to work for such changes in the formularies and practices of the Church of England as from time to time are made necessary by the needs and knowledge of the day, and to encourage friendly relations between the Church of England and all other Christian bodies. The membership embraces most of the Broad Churchmen within the Anglican Communion. **Organising Secretary**, Rev. W. Manning, M.A., S. Andrew's Vicarage, Leytonstone.

Church Pastoral Aid Society. The oldest Home Missionary Society in the Church of England. Makes grants to provide curates, scripture readers, and lady workers in the largest and poorest parishes in all dioceses of England and Wales. Number of workers now

supported, 1055. Income, 1906, £62,674. **Sec.**, Rev. R. G. Fowell. **Offices**, Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church Reform League. Established '95. Its foundation principle is that Church reform should be carried out by the Church herself through her own assemblies. **General Sec.**, Alfred Holdsworth, Esq. **Office**, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Dissenting Deputies, The, are laymen, and represent Churches—Presbyterian, Independent, or Baptist, in or near London—by whom they are elected. This body came into existence in Nov. 1732, in connection with the Test and Corporation Acts, and still exists to protect the rights of Dissenters. It had not the privilege of access to the throne, but under recent arrangements shares the privileges of the "Three Denominations." **Chairman**, J. Massie, Esq., M.P.; **Vice-Chairman**, Alderman Evan Spicer, J.P.; **Sec.**, Mr. A. J. Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

English Church Union. Formed in 1859, after the Protestant riots at St. George's-in-the-East, for the purpose of uniting clergy and laity "in defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and of the rights and liberties of her faithful children." Its members number 31 bishops, 4000 clergy and 34,000 lay communicants. Its main objects are to defend and maintain unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England against Erastianism, Rationalism, and Puritanism, and to repel all attacks on the Church's Marriage Law, and on religious education in elementary schools. The Union contends for the recognition of the Church's right to settle disputes concerning Spiritual questions in Courts of her own appointment. **Organ**, *The Church Union Gazette*. **President**, Visct. Halifax. **Sec.**, H. W. Hill. **Esq. Offices**, 35, Wellington Street, Strand.

Evangelical Alliance. Founded 1846, to enable Evangelical Christians of different denominations, and of all countries, to manifest their true unity in the essential doctrines of the Gospel; for the defence of religious liberty, the upholding of the Evangelical faith, etc. A **Week of Universal Prayer** is observed in the early part of January each year throughout the whole world. **General Sec.**, H. Martyn Gooch. **Office**, 7, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.

Evangelical Continental Society. Founded in 1845. Its object is to aid existing native Evangelical Churches and Missions in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russian Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, and the city of Vienna; and it is the only Congregational Society at work on the Continent. **Sec.**, Rev. George H. Giddins. **Offices**: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Imperial Protestant Federation. Founded in '96, by Mr. Walter Walsh, to federate Evangelical Protestant Churches and Societies within the British Empire. It is composed of 60 Protestant organisations. **Editorial Sec.**, Mr. Walter Walsh, F.R.Hist.S.; **Organising Sec.**, Mr. James W. Walsh. **Offices**, Dudley House, 36-8, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Metropolitan Free Church Federation. Exists for the united action of Evangelical Free Churches on spiritual, moral, and social questions affecting Greater London. **President**, J. Allen Baker, M.P.; **Treasurers**, R. W. Perks, M.P., and E. Pascoe Williams, J.P.;

Secretary, Rev. William Thomas. **Office**, 18A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches. Formed at the Fourth National Congress of the Evangelical Free Churches of England and Wales, held at Nottingham in March 1806. The denominations represented are Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist of all sections, the Society of Friends, the Free Episcopal Church of England, and various unattached Evangelical Missions. The constitution of the Council was settled at the Nottingham meeting in March '96, and the objects are stated as being: (1) To facilitate fraternal intercourse and co-operation among the Evangelical Free Churches; (2) To assist in the organisation of local Councils; (3) To encourage devotional fellowship and mutual counsel concerning the spiritual life and religious activities of the Churches; (4) To advocate the New Testament doctrine of the Church, and to defend the rights of the associated Churches; (5) To promote the application of the law of Christ in every relation of human life. The eleventh Annual Council was held at Birmingham in 1906, and about 900 councils and 50 district federations were there represented. The organs of the movement are the *Free Church Chronicle* and *The Free Churchman*, both published monthly, and the *Free Church Year-Book*, published annually, in April. **President**, J. Rendel Harris, M.A., D.Litt.; **President-elect**, Rev. David Brook, M.A., D.C.L.; **Treasurers**, Mr. George Cadbury, Mr. R. W. Perks, M.P., Sir J. Compton Rickett, M.P.; **Sec.**, Rev. Thomas Law. **Office**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Protestant Reformation Society. Established 1827. For the maintenance of the Religious Principles of the Réformation and of Church Missions to Roman Catholics in England. **Hon. Secretary**, Rev. F. B. Johnston, M.A. **Sec.**, Walter A. Limbrick, F.R.Hist.S. **Offices**, 57, Berners Street, London, W.

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England, and to assist the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1906 the grants amounted to £28,607, in respect of 154 livings, and the benefactions received to £29,888. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,023,000. **Secretary and Treasurer**, Mr. W. R. Le Fanu; **Office**, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Religious Tract Society, instituted 1799, incorporated 1899, has for its object the circulation of religious books and treatises throughout the British dominions and foreign countries. It has published in 259 languages and dialects. The managing committee is elected annually, and consists of 4 ministers, 8 laymen, and 6 permanent members, half the committee being members of the Established Church and half Nonconformists. **Offices**, 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

Simeon's Trust, The, was founded early in the past century by Charles Simeon, incumbent of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, Fellow and Vice-Provost of King's, and a very prominent

leader among the Evangelical Churchmen of that time, for the purpose of acquiring Church patronage and exercising it in favour of the Evangelical clergy. The Trust is still being administered, the present trustees being Canon Girdlestone; Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, of St. Jude's, South Kensington; Canon Wright, of Manchester; Canon Barnes-Lawrence, of Blackheath; and Canon Stuart, of Canterbury. Simeon's Trustees have a number of livings in their gift, which include those of the parish churches of Bradford (Yorkshire), Macclesfield, and Cheltenham; Bath Abbey; Walcot, Bath; and Beverly Minster. **Sec.**, Prebendary Eardley-Wilmot, St. Jude's, South Kensington.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Founded in 1698. It is the Bible and Prayer Book Society of the Church; a Church of England Tract and Pure Literature Society; a Home Church Mission and Education Society; a Foreign and Colonial Missionary Society; and an Emigrants' Spiritual Aid Society. It maintains a training college for schoolmistresses at Tottenham, and a training college for lay workers in the East of London. It devotes a portion of its funds to **Medical Missions** and the training of medical missionaries, lay and clerical, in India and other parts of the world. Money and book grants from April 1st, 1906, to March 31st, 1907, £50,347 15s. 5d. **Secs.**, Revs. W. O. B. Allen, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. **Office**, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the. Founded in 1655 to relieve distressed ministers ejected from their preferments during the Rebellion; incorporated by Royal Charter 1678; assists necessitous clergymen, their widows and aged single daughters, and provides grants towards the education, apprenticeship and outfit of Clergy children. A donation of thirty guineas is the qualification of a Governor. Annual sum distributed about £25,000. **Registrar**, Sir Paget Bowman, Bart.; **Office**, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C.

Sunday School Union. Founded in 1803. It aims at developing Sunday-school work in all its branches. It has a **Teachers' Training College**, with extension lectureships by expert educationists, and examinations both for

teachers and scholars. It arranges library grants at reduced rates to Sunday-schools; gives aid to village schools; supports convalescent and holiday homes for Sunday scholars; supports 22 Sunday-school missionaries on the continent of Europe; and has two young people's missionaries in India. It issues varied literature for the Sunday-school. Its branches of work include the **International Bible Reading Association**, **Boys' Life Brigades** and **Girls' Life Brigades**, a young people's Home Missioner, the organisation of Primary Departments (i.e. among the infants and juniors), and the establishment of Sunday Institutes for senior scholars. **Organ**, *Sunday School Chronicle*. **General Sec.**, Rev. Carey Bonner; **Hon. Secs.**, W. H. Groser, B.Sc., Frank Clements, Jas. S. Crowther, and Thomas G. Ackland, F.I.A. **Head Offices**, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.; (Publishing and Retail Depts.), 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Three Denominations, The, is the abbreviated designation of an association of Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist ministers resident in or near London. The full title is "The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations Resident in and about the Cities of London and Westminster." This association, which was first organised in 1727, enjoys the privilege of direct access to the throne and the kissing of hands. It is not a body which represents the Churches. It is composed solely of ministers, and admission must be through one or another of the three ministerial boards. The Chairman is chosen annually, and the Secretary is chosen triennially from each of the three bodies in succession. The annual meeting is held at the Memorial Hall in March. **Chairman**, 1907-8, Rev. H. Storer Toms (Barnet); **Sec.**, Rev. Alexander Jeffrey; **Permanent Clerk**, Mr. John Minshull, Memorial Hall, E.C.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour. Established in 1881 by the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., Portland, Maine, U.S.A. In 1906 there were 68,000 societies (8000 in the United Kingdom), with a membership of 3,750,000. **Secretary**, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin. **Offices**, 98, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS.

POSITIVISM.

The philosophical and religious system of Auguste Comte (1798-1857). The chief principles of the former side of the system are: (1) The classification of the sciences in hierarchical order, proceeding from the simpler to the more complex, as follows: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology, morals; and (2) The doctrine of the "three stages" through which the human mind has to pass in the investigation of phenomena: the theological or personifying, the metaphysical or abstract, and the positive or scientific. The religious side of Positivism consists in the *cultus* of Humanity considered as a corporate being in its past, present, and future. The "positive philosophy" is its theoretical or doctrinal basis, corresponding to the theology of the supernatural religions; but besides this it consists in a worship requiring for its full development an organised priesthood, temples, etc. Under the "life" or *régime* of positive

religion Comte would include the political and social side of his system. The former involves the establishment of an international republic, consisting of the five great nations of Western Europe, which is ultimately destined to lead the whole world; the latter the reorganisation of society on the basis of a double direction—that of the temporal or material authority, and that of the spiritual or educating body. Positivism as a religion has achieved some success since Comte's death. In Paris it possesses a periodical, the *Revue Occidentale*, and Comte's apartments, at 10, Rue Monsieur le Prince, are kept as a place of meeting. Other groups exist in other cities of France, of the Continent, of America, both North and South, and in five or six cities in England. In London the principal places of meeting are Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.; and Chapel Street, W.C. The *Positivist Review*, edited by S. H. Winny, is issued monthly. **Office of Positivist Society**, 10, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Science was founded by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, an American lady, in 1867. She affirms that her discovery of "the science of mind-healing" was a Divine revelation, though not in a mystical or supernatural sense. Her search therefor was prompted by her own recovery, in Feb. 1866, from an internal injury, the recovery having taken place, as she states, "in perfect scientific accord with Divine law." In '75, after much study and searching of the Scriptures, she published "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which is the text-book of Christian Science, and which gives Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of the Bible. In it appears the following "brief exposition of the important points or religious tenets of Christian Science":—

1. As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life.

2. We acknowledge and adore one supreme and infinite God;—we acknowledge His Son, one Christ; the Holy Ghost or divine Comforter; and man in His image and likeness.

3. We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin, and the spiritual understanding that evil is unreal, hence not eternal. But the belief in sin is punished, so long as it lasts.

4. We acknowledge Jesus' atonement as the evidence of divine, efficacious Love, unfolding man's unity with God through Christ Jesus the Way-shower, and that man is saved through Christ, Truth, Life, and Love as demonstrated by the Galilean Prophet healing the sick and overcoming sin and death.

5. We acknowledge that the crucifixion of Jesus and His resurrection served to uplift faith and understanding to perceive eternal Life, even the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter.

6. And we solemnly promise to strive, watch and pray for that Mind to be in us which was also in Christ Jesus; to love one another; and to be meek, merciful, just, and pure."

The scientific element of the faith is indicated in the following passages from "Science and Health," by Mrs. Eddy: "The verity of Mind shows conclusively how it is that matter seemeth to be, but is not. Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves things into thoughts, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual deas. . . . Christian Science sustains with immortal proof the impossibility of any material sense, and defines these so-called senses as mortal beliefs, whose testimony can neither be rue of man nor of his Maker." It follows that disease and pain are merely "mortal beliefs," sensations without reality. In the practice of Christian Science, the understanding of the illness of immortal Truth or Spirit, which is God, leads to the disappearance of pain and disease.

Beginning with the first Christian Science organisation, formed at Boston in 1876, and made a church in '79, the movement has spread ill, in June 1907, there were 702 Branch Churches, mostly in the United States, and 294 societies. There are several churches in Canada, and churches also exist in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, etc.; whilst services are held in some 90 of the principal towns in the United Kingdom. There are several

thousand Christian Scientists who give their time exclusively to the practice of Christian Science. The number of full members of the First or Mother Church is 40,011, excluding those who merely attend the services. In Nov. 1902 Mrs. Eddy gave instructions that until public thought should become better acquainted with Christian Science, Christian Scientists should decline to doctor infectious and contagious diseases. A magazine, the *Christian Science Journal*, a weekly paper, *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *Der Herold der Christian Science*, are published by the Christian Science Publishing Society. Office of Publication Committee: Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

THEOSOPHY.

The chief agent in founding the Theosophical Society was Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, who, with Col. H. S. Olcott and others, established it in New York in 1875, the headquarters being in '79 transferred to Madras. There are now over 500 branches in Europe, India, America, and the Colonies, and a large literature. The Society has three declared objects—viz.: (1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste, or colour; (2) to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of nature, and the powers latent in man. Some of the more important teachings of Theosophy will be found summarised in eds. '95 and '96. The chief books on Theosophy are: "The Secret Doctrine," "Isis Unveiled," "The Key to Theosophy" by H. P. Blavatsky; "Esoteric Buddhism," "The Occult World," and "The Growth of the Soul," by A. P. Sinnett; "Theosophical Manuals" Nos. I., II., III., IV., and VII., "The Ancient Wisdom," "The Self and its Sheaths," "The Building of the Kosmos," "The Birth and Evolution of the Soul," "A Study in Consciousness," and "Esoteric Christianity," by Annie Besant; and "Light on the Path," by Mabel Collins. Information may be obtained from the secretaries at the addresses in the countries named: 116, Rue St. Dominique, Paris, France; 17, Motzstrasse, Berlin, Germany; 1, Corso Dogali, Genoa, Italy; 7, Engelbreksgatan, Stockholm, Sweden; 76, Amsteldijk, Amsterdam, Holland; vii, Erzeobet Körnt 31, Budapest, Hungary; 7, West Eighth Street, New York City, U.S.A.; Benares, India; 42, Margaret Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; His Majesty's Arcade, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand; Apartado 365, Habana, Cuba. Office for England, 28, Albemarle Street, W.

Mr. W. Q. Judge was appointed by Madame Blavatsky as her sole representative in America, and when a division arose in the Society the American members supported him, and in 1895 reorganised the Society and elected him President. He died in '96, and Mrs. Katherine Tingley succeeded him as head of the movement. In 1900 the Headquarters were moved from New York to Point Loma, in California, where Mrs. Tingley built a Theosophical Institution and a Raja Yoga Academy and Schools, branches of which exist in Cuba; at Old House, Ringwood, New Forest, Hants; and at Visingsö, in Sweden. Since '98 the Society has been known as the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society. The

principal purposes of this organisation are to teach brotherhood, and make it a living power in the life of humanity, and to study ancient and modern religion, science, philosophy and art; and none of the officers or members of the organisation receive any financial remuneration, all services being voluntary. A great mass of Theosophical literature is published by the Theosophical Publishing Co. at Point Loma. For information write to London Headquarters, 91, Avenue Road, London, N.W., or to Katherine Tingley, International Headquarters, Point Loma, California, U.S.A.

Reserve and Discharged Soldiers, National Association for Employment of. The object of this association is to introduce to employers of labour and others ex-soldiers of good character only, who have returned to civil life on completion of their service with the colours, as clerks, poor-law officers, indoor servants and valets, grooms and coachmen, attendants (asylum and hospital), messengers, caretakers, drill and gymnastic instructors, chauffeurs, night-watchmen, hall and light porters, porters, labourers, carmen and horsekeepers, mechanics and handymen, etc., etc. No fees are charged either to employers or employed. **Secretary:** Capt. H. F. Wilkinson. **Office:** 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Rice Statistics. According to the Year-book of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture, the production of rice has been as follows for the years named, in million lbs.:

1901	. . . 99,445	1904	. . . 112,191
1902	. . . 106,627	1905	. . . 106,129
1903	. . . 106,841		

The chief producing countries and their produce in 1905 were: India, 70,691,000,000 lbs.; Japan, 14,538,100,000 lbs.; Java and Madura, 6,431,000,000 lbs.; French Indo-China, 5,000,000,000 lbs.; Siam, 3,300,000,000 lbs.; and Korea, 3,200,000,000 lbs. The largest producing country in Europe is Italy, with 676,600,000 lbs. The China rice crop is roughly estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000 million lbs.

Richter, Hans, M.V.O., was b. at Raab, in Hungary, April 4th, 1843, ed. in Vienna, and studied music at the Conservatoire there. In 1875 he was appointed Director of the Court Opera Theatre in Vienna, directed the Bayreuth Festival '76, and in '79 began the famous Richter Concerts in London. Hon. Mus. Doc. Oxon. 1886; Conductor Hallé Concerts Society 1900; M.V.O. 1904. The Firs, Bowdon, Cheshire.

Roads Improvement Association, The, was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, and more numerous roads and footways. It has made great contributions to the solution of the dust problem. Membership exceeds 125,000, and all the principal motor, cycle, and road users' organisations are represented on its Council. **Hon. Secretary,** W. Rees Jeffreys. **Offices:** 1, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.

Robinson, Very Rev. Joseph Armitage, M.A., D.D., Dean of Westminster, was ed. at Christ's Coll., Cambridge (4th classic '81), ordained deacon at Ely in '81, priest in '82, was domestic chaplain to the Bishop of Durham '83-4, curate of Great St. Mary, Cambridge, '85-6, vicar of All Saints', Cambridge, '88-92,

Prebendary of Wells Cathedral '94-9, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, '99-1900, and Canon of Westminster '99-1902, being then appointed to the Deanery of Westminster. He was a Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb. '81-99, Dean '84-90, Cambridge Whitehall Preacher '86-8, Norrisian Professor of Divinity at Cambridge '93-9, Select Preacher at Oxford '99, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King 1902; Hon. Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb., 1905; Lord High Almoner to the King 1906. He holds the degrees, besides those above mentioned, of Hon. Ph.D. (Göttingen), Hon. D.Theol. (Halle), and is a Fellow of the British Academy. He has written several works: "The Philocalia of Origen," "Unity in Christ," "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians," etc.

Rodin, Auguste, President of International Society of Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers, was b. in Paris of poor parents on Nov. 12th, 1840, and worked for an *ornemaniste* until he was 24, modelling plaster details. He produced the first of his famous series of sculptures in '64, though it was not till the eighties that he secured the recognition which has since so deservedly grown. Commander of the Legion of Honour. D.C.L. Oxford 1907. Address: 182, Rue de l'Université, Paris.

ROUMANIA.

Ruler.

King Charles I. is a son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and was b. April 20th, 1839. He ascended the throne after Prince Alexander John had been expelled ('66). In '81 the Roumanian representatives unanimously proclaimed him King instead of Prince of Roumania. In '69 he married the Princess Pauline Attilie Louise of Wied, who is known in literary circles under the *nom de plume* of "Carmen Sylva." He has an annual allowance of £47,400 and the revenues of the Crown lands. In Jan. '93 the Crown Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King, and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (b. Aug. 24th, '65), was married to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, and two sons, Carol and Nicholas, and two daughters have been born to them.

Government and Army.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a **Chamber** of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Roumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

The armed forces of Roumania consist of the **Regular Army**, the **Militia**, and the **Opolchenié**. In peace time there only exist cadres for the regular army, which is divided into permanent and territorial troops. The period of service for the permanent troops is three years, and for the territorial troops five years for the infantry and four for the cavalry, but in this latter force the soldier at first only puts in three months of continuous service; he is then sent to his home and called up, in his turn, for one week each month. The recruit contingent annually is about 33,000. The effective of the army in war is as follows. **Infantry**: 8 rifle battalions; 34 infantry regiments (102 battalions; altogether 2250 officers, 126,000 men, and 4700 horses). **Cavalry**: 6 *Roshiori* regiments (24 squadrons, forming an independent division); 11 *Calarashi* regiments (44 squadrons): total, 530 officers, 13,200 men, 12,100 horses. **Artillery**: 12 regiments (75 batteries, 450 guns; 40 ammunition columns; 2 fortress artillery regiments: total, 930 officers, 26,900 men, 22,800 horses). **Engineers**: 12 sapper companies, 4 telegraph, 4 pontoon, and 4 railway companies: total, 140 officers, 6200 men, 1500 horses. **Grand total**, 2850 officers, 169,800 men, and 41,400 horses. If to these are added the transport, auxiliary troops, 32 militia regiments, etc., the numbers will amount to 7500 officers, 314,000 men, and 65,000 horses. The approximate war strength is stated to be 650,000.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Roumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Roumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40 per cent. of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2295 miles of railways, of which the State owns 1900. The capital is **Bucharest** (pop. 287,342), and the chief ports are **Braila** (pop. 61,542), **Kustendjie**, and **Sulina**.

Area, 50,720 sq. m.; **population**, 1907, 6,500,000. **Revenue**, 1905-6, over £10,000,000; **expenditure**, £8,100,000. **Imports**, 1902, £11,333,782; 1903, £10,796,950; 1904, £12,454,806; 1905, £13,500,000; **exports**, 1902, £14,992,768; 1903, £14,225,210; 1904, £14,474,806; 1905, £18,250,000; **debt**, 1906, £57,212,992.

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, M. Dem. Sturdza.—*Minister of Interior*, M. Ion Bratiano.—*War*, General Averesco.—*Finance*, M. Costinesco.—*Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and Crown Lands*, M. Anton Carp.—*Public Works*, M. V. Mortzun.—*Justice*, M. Stelian.—*Public Instruction*, M. Spiro Haret.

Minister in London, M. Alex. Catargi, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation*, M. A. Bibesco.—*Consul-General in London*, Mr. Alfred Stead.

British Minister at Bucharest, Sir W. Conyngnam Greene, K.C.B.

British Consul, Mr. O. Wardrop (Bucharest).

Danube Commission, Mr. H. E. Browne (British Commissioner).

Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, and a commercial crisis followed. M. Sturdza's administration had been defeated in the spring of '99, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonesco, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the young Conservative or "Junimist" leader, M. Carp, became Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His financial proposals also proved unacceptable, and he resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. M. Sturdza then formed a Liberal administration, Feb. 27th. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economies he restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in January 1905; but M. Sturdza returned to power in March 1907.

History, 1907.

Serious agrarian riots broke out in March in northern Moldavia, owing to the tyranny and exactions of certain middlemen and farmers, who had established great land monopolies. The troops were called out and large numbers of peasants were killed, but not before great damage to property had been done by them. The insurrectionary movement gradually spread southwards. It was originally directed against the middlemen Jews, but soon assumed the character of an agrarian revolt directed against all landowners, and fostered largely by a secret society which advocated the distribution of the land, universal suffrage, a reduction of the term of military service, a diminution of the land tax, etc. The Conservative Ministry, under M. Cantacuzene, resigned (24th), and a new Liberal administration under M. Sturdza was formed. Bucharest and several other towns were placed under martial law. In view of the gravity of the situation the Government and the Opposition joined in pressing on with various reforms, which were announced in the form of a Royal Proclamation (27th). The system of middlemen was abolished on all lands belonging to the state or public bodies;

the system of valuation for land tax was made the same for small as for large properties; some of the more oppressive taxes were abolished, and facilities were introduced enabling the peasants to raise the money required to pay their rents. The House unanimously passed all the measures submitted to it, and after a state of siege throughout the country had been proclaimed, the session was closed. The troops under arms numbered 140,000, and the country was divided into 8 military districts. By the beginning of April the revolt was practically at an end save for sporadic disturbances. A Royal Decree was issued (April 17th) stating that the Government would afford aid to those who, in consequence of their losses, were unable to resume agricultural work, by means of advances to proprietors repayable in 3 years at 6 per cent. interest. Parliament was dissolved (May 9th), and the general election was fixed for June. It gave the Government an enormous majority both in the Senate and in the Chamber. In November a Commission began the examination of the Government proposals for agrarian reform, which include the creation of communal pastures, the fixing by local boards of minimum prices for labour and maximum rents for lands let to peasants, thus putting an end to the oppression of the middlemen; the establishment of a Credit Bank to enable the peasants to buy land, the reorganisation of the gendarmerie, a State monopoly for the sale of alcohol, the reform of justices of the peace, farming of estates by peasants, transmission of peasant land by inheritance, establishment of a board of agricultural labour, compensation to farmers and landowners for damages incurred during the troubles of the spring of 1907, the working of the oil-fields, and the establishment of a separate department for agriculture.

Rouvier, Maurice, was b. at Aix, April 17th, 1842, the son of a grocer; ed. at Marseilles Lycée, and became corresponding clerk for a Greek firm in Marseilles. He then turned to law and journalism, and his strong opposition of the Second Empire was recognised by his appointment as Gen. Sec. of the Prefecture of the Bouches-du-Rhône in '70. Deputy and member of the Extreme Left '71, Deputy for Marseilles '76, Minister of Commerce in the Gambetta Cabinet '81, retaining the portfolio in the Ferry Administration of '84, Premier and Finance Minister '87. Owing to the Panama scandals he resigned in '92, and for 10 years distinguished himself as an economist and financier. In the Combes Cabinet of 1902 he again became Minister of Finance, and succeeded his chief as Premier in 1905, falling in 1906 on the Church and State question. In politics he is an Opportunist. As a financier he made French Rentes go up 20 points from '80 to '92, and his Budget speeches have been compared to Gladstone's. Address, 8, Rue de Windsor, Neuilly St. James.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design

for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and bye-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter (q.v.), elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members.

Retired Royal Academician. Frith, W. P.

Royal Academicians.

1899 Abbey, E. A.	1905 Murray, David.
1879 Alma-Tadema, Sir L.	1877 Orchardson, Sir W. G.
O. M.	1881 Oules, W. W.
1902 Bodley, G. F.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart.
1891 Brock, T.	President.
1896 Crofts, E. (keeper).	1894 Prinsep, V. C.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.,
1891 Dicksee, F.	K.C.B.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	1881 Riviere, B.
1902 Frampton, G. J.	1869 Sant, J.
1892 Gilbert, A., M.V.O.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1891 Gow, A. C.	1877 Shaw, R. N.
1881 Graham, P.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1899 Gregory, E. J.	1887 Stone, M.
1890 Herkomer, Sir H. von,	1905 Swan, J. M.
C.V.O.	1889 Thornycroft, H.
1897 Jackson, T. G., Treas-	1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
urer.	1903 Webb, Sir A.
1898 Leader, B. W.	1893 Woods, H.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	1907 Wyllie, W. L.
1898 Lucas, J. S.	1878 Yeames, W. F., Libra-
1903 Macbeth, R. W.	rian.
1893 MacWhirter, J.	

Retired Associate. Stacpoole, F.

Associates.

1903 Bacon, J. H. F.	1898 Hemy, C. N.
1900 Belcher, J.	1907 Henry, G.
1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	1899 John, W. G.
1894 Bramley, F.	1898 La Thangue, H. H.
1904 Brangwyn, F.	1893 North, J. W.
1895 Clausen, G.	1897 Parsons, A.
1903 Colton, W. R.	1904 Pegram, H.
1899 Cope, A. S.	1906 Pomeroy, F. W.
1907 Cooper, F. C.	1897 Shannon, J. J.
1876 Crowe, E.	1906 Short, Frank.
1900 Drury, A.	1898 Smythe, L. P.
1899 East, Alfred.	1876 Storey, G. A.
1900 Farquharson, J.	1906 Stott, Edward.
1892 Forbes, S. A.	1906 Strang, William.
1894 Hacker, A.	1900 Tuke, H. S.

Secretary.—Fred. A. Eaton
(to whom all communications should be addressed).

The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the

Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks. The fine library and books of prints belonging to the Academy are open to students and artists who have been exhibitors at the Royal Academy, subject to such regulations as may be made from time to time by the Council, at certain hours. The Diploma and Gibson Galleries, reached by a staircase to the right of the entrance hall, contain the works presented by each member as a specimen of his ability on his election as a Royal Academician; the works of J. Gibson, R.A., bequeathed by him; several interesting pictures of old masters, and some fine pieces of sculpture.

Royal Academy of Music. Established in 1822, and incorporated by charter in 1830. Students of all branches of music are received, and find ample stimulus to exertion in the large number of scholarships and prizes which are offered for competition. Associates are entitled to the use of the initials A.R.A.M. Fellows (the number is limited to 100) are elected by the Directors after leaving the Academy. They are solely entitled to use the initials F.R.A.M. Honorary members are entitled to the initials R.A.M. with the prefix Hon. Musical composers, performers, and teachers, who have not studied at the Academy, can become Licentiates of the Institution by passing a qualifying examination held twice a year—viz., in September and in the Christmas vacation—successful candidates at which are entitled to the use of the initials L.R.A.M. Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus. D. LL.D.; Secretary, F. W. Renaut. The Academy is situated in Tenterden Street, Hanover Square.

Royal Asiatic Society, 22, Albemarle St., London, W. Publishes a quarterly Journal. President, Lord Reay, G.C.S.I. Secretary, Miss Hughes.

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art, Plas Mawr, Conwy. The next exhibition will open at Whitsuntide 1908, in oil and water-colour. Open to all artists. Hon. Sec., W. J. Slater.

Royal College of Music. Founded 1883. The pupils are of both sexes, and consist of scholars, exhibitioners and students. The Open Free Scholarships are 55 in number; are gained by competition, and entitle the holder to a thorough and systematic free education at the College in theoretical and practical music. There are also eleven Close Free Scholarships, for the benefit of persons residing in certain specified localities, as well as various Exhibitions and Prizes. Students (or paying pupils) are admitted on payment of an entrance fee of £2 2s. and a tuition fee of £12 12s. per term, and must remain for three terms. A Junior Department has been opened for students under 16 years of age whose time is also occupied by the necessities of their general education. Fee, £6 6s. per term, with an entrance fee of £1 1s. Associates need not necessarily be pupils or ex-pupils of the College; they have to pass a

qualifying examination, which entitles them to use the initials A.R.C.M. (fee £5 5s.). Patron, H.M. the King; President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Director, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Charles Morley; Registrar, Mr. Frank Pownall, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a reading-room and library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no paper shall be read, nor any discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give the Institute a party character." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held from time to time. The monthly *Journal* and *Proceedings* give the papers read during the year, which are always of a valuable and very interesting description. On Sept. 30th, 1907, there were 1423 resident and 3080 non-resident Fellows. The Library contains over 65,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. Office, Northumberland Avenue. Secretary, J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G.; Librarian, James R. Boosé; Chief Clerk, William Chamberlain.

Royal Drawing Society (Incorporated 1902), 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Hon. Sec., T. R. Ablett.

Royal Historical Society, 6 and 7, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. Hon. Sec., H. E. Malden, M.A.

Royal Humane Society. Secretary, Major F. A. C. Claughton, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This Society was founded in 1831, and formerly held its exhibitions in Pall Mall, but in the spring of '83 moved to more commodious galleries at 195, Piccadilly. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. The walls are open to artists whose works are approved, and members are elected according to the merit which their productions display. President, E. J. Gregory, R.A.; Vice-President, Yeend King; Secretary, W. T. Blackmore. Office, 195, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Institute of Public Health. Founded in 1886 to provide a central institution in London for the training of medical practitioners desirous of obtaining the diploma in Public Health; to provide the means whereby municipal and other authorities can obtain reliable bacteriological and chemical analysis, and to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of preventive medicine. Publishes an official *Journal*. Principal, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Edin.; Hon. Sec., James Cantlie, Esq., M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. Office, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Royal Life Saving Society. The objects of this Society, which was founded in 1891, are to promote technical education in life saving and resuscitation of the apparently drowned; and to stimulate public opinion by lectures, demonstrations and competitions, in favour of the general adoption of swimming and life saving as a branch of instruction in schools, colleges, etc. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; **Hon. Secretary**, Mr. William Henry. **Offices**, 8, Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund. The principle of the Fund is to administer assistance to authors of genius and learning, reduced to distress by unavoidable calamities, or deprived, by enfeebled faculties or declining life, of the power of literary exertion; and this assistance is extended at the death of an author to his widow and children, or mother, or sister. The Fund has £57,910 invested, producing an income of £1,800, besides rents and other receipts. **Patron**, H.M. the King; **President**, Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; **Sec.**, A. Llewelyn Roberts, Esq., B.A.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is for candidates for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. Admission is by open competitive examinations held each year in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Artillery are also usually offered on the results of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on June 1st for the summer examination. A candidate pays £150 per annum while at the Academy. Reductions are, however, made in the case of sons of officers, etc. The charge for uniform, books, etc., for each cadet other than a King's cadet, on first joining is £35, and £15 at the beginning of the 3rd term, and each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. Medical examination takes place after the competitive examination, and no candidate is accepted unless recommended as physically fit for H.M. service. The Governor and Commandant is Major-Gen. R. H. Jelf, C.M.G., Royal Engineers (retired); **Assistant Commandant and Secretary**, Col. A. M. Murray, R.A. (retired).

Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is maintained for the purpose of affording a special military education to candidates for commissions in the Cavalry, Infantry, Indian Army and West Indian Regiments. Admission is by open competitive examinations held in June and November. Some commissions in the Royal Marine Light Infantry are also usually offered on the result of these examinations. Three trials are allowed. The age for admission is between 18 and 19½. Candidates must be within these limits on Dec. 1st for the winter examination, and on July 1st for the summer examination. Candidates for commissions in the West Indian Regiment may be admitted up to the age of 21. The son of a civilian pays £150 per annum while at the College, but reductions are made in the case of officers' sons. The charge for uniform on first joining is £35. Each candidate receives a mess allowance of 3s. per day. The medical examination follows the competitive examination for admission. King's Cadets, honorary King's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and Pages of Honour

are admitted after a qualifying examination. The length of a course of instruction is 18 months, divided into 3 terms. A candidate for a commission must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of military duty. **Commandant**, Col. Wm. Capper; **Adjutant**, Capt. W. G. Braithwaite.

Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, London. Established March 2nd, 1872. **Patrons**, Their Most Gracious Majesties the King and Queen. The College embraces a **Preparatory School**, a **Grammar and High School**, a **Technical School**, a **Training College**, and an **Academy of Music**. The work is in need of increased support, especially in the shape of annual subscriptions. Donations and subscriptions can be paid to the Principal at the College, or to the Bankers, Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. **Treasurer**, Rt. Hon. Lord Stalbridge; **Principal**, F. J. Campbell, Esq., LL.D. **Lady Superintendent**, Mrs. F. J. Campbell.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, EDINBURGH.

The Observatory was built by an association of scientific gentlemen, who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and the first **Astronomer Royal for Scotland** was appointed in the person of Thomas Henderson. In '89 the whole equipment of Lord Crawford's Observatory at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian house farther west in the same line is provided with a transit circle having a telescope of 8½ inches aperture.

To the south of the main buildings is the library, containing the whole of the valuable collection of astronomical books and manuscripts brought together by Lord Crawford at Dunecht, the library of the late Charles Babbage, the Comet library, which is specially rich, and the collection of old books and manuscripts of historic interest. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and the physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet.

The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland. The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the **Director**, Mr. F. W. Dyson, who is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

The great increase in British maritime trade in the 17th century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal. The present Director is Sir W. H. M. Christie, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. (q.v.).

The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the astrographic equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Thompson equatorial, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. There are several smaller refractors used for observing comets, occultations of stars by the moon, Jupiter's satellites, etc. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference. Magnetic and meteorological observations, made continuously, form an important branch of the work. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Hourly and daily time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country.

By the influence of Sir Isaac Newton a Board of Visitors was instituted in 1710 to visit the Observatory and receive the Astronomer Royal's report of the work of the past year. This Board, which is recruited from the leading scientists, meets at the Observatory each year on the 1st Saturday in June. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they are interested in astronomy. Secretary, H. Outhwaite. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. The building was taken over by new owners in March 1899, and upwards of £10,000 has been spent on electrical improvements, and over £25,000 in structural alterations and stage equipment. The stage has been recently reconstructed on modern principles, with large electrical lifts and other similar appliances. Owners, The Grand Opera Syndicate, Ltd. Directors, Earl de Grey, Viscount Esher, H. V. Higgins. Musical Director, André Messager. Secretary, Neil Forsyth.

Royal Patriotic Fund. The Royal Patriotic Fund Reorganisation Act, 1903, dissolved the Patriotic Fund Commission, and transferred its property, rights, duties, and liabilities to the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation. The property of this Corporation is, subject to any special trust relating to any part thereof, to be administered by the Corporation for the benefit of the widows, children, and dependants of officers and men of the naval and military forces of the Crown. Total invested funds, Dec. 31st, 1906, £1,155,485. Numbers on books of various funds at that date, 4102 widows, 4522 children, 221 "other dependants." Total expenditure for the year 1906, £71,472; total income, £42,210. Excess of expenditure over income provided by sales of invested funds. President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.; Chairman and Vice-President of Council, W. Hayes Fisher, L.C.C.; Secretary, Col. Sir J. S. Young, M.V.O.; Office, Seymour House, 17, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

Royal Sanitary Institute. Founded in 1876 and incorporated in '88, "to promote the advancement of Sanitary Science in all or any of its branches, and to diffuse knowledge relating thereto." Examinations are held, and certificates of competency in sanitary knowledge granted in London and also in provincial centres, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, British South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Dominion of Canada, and as at present arranged are adapted for inspectors of nuisances and for meat inspectors. Examinations are also held in Sanitary Science as applied to buildings and public works, and in Hygiene in its bearing on school life. The *Journal* of the Institute is published monthly. The Parkes Museum, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., and on Mondays to 8 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. There is a large library of sanitary literature. Secretary, E. White Wallis, F.S.S. Offices, 72, Margaret Street, London, W.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826, incorporated in '38, consists of Academicians, Associates, honorary members and honorary retired members. A supplementary charter was granted in '91, by which the Academicians were empowered to add to the number of Associates, certain privileges being also granted the latter class. Each member is entitled to exhibit in the annual exhibition three works. President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, W. D. McKay; Treasurer, Hippolyte J. Blanc; Assist. Sec., James Hastings, The Mound, Edinburgh.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Founded 1824, has branches in most of the large towns of England, and is supported only by voluntary contributions. The Society obtains improvements in the law protecting animals, watches the administration of the existing law, issues warnings against the commission of offences, employs over 150 officers to report on all cases of cruelty in the streets, etc., and publishes monthly the *Animal World* and *Band of Mercy*. Patrons, Their Majesties the King and Queen; President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Gen. Sec., Capt. G. L. Derriman; Literary Sec., E. G. Fairholme; Office, 105, Jermyn St., S.W.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. The, was founded in 1881 by Sir Francis Seymour Haden. **Annual Exhibitions** of the work of members only are held by the Society at the Gallery, 5A, Pall Mall East, in the early spring of each year. All forms of engraving on metal, whether by the burin, the etching needle, by mezzotint or aquatint, or by whatever other process, are eligible for exhibition. **Secretary**, W. P. D. Stebbing, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours. Founded in 1804. The Summer Exhibition is opened to the public in April, and the Winter Exhibition in November. The number of members is forty, while the number of associates is not limited. **President**, Sir Ernest Waterlow, R.A.; **Secretary and Curator**, F. W. Hayward Butt. Attached to the Society is an "R.W.S. Art Club," established '84, for the purpose of holding a series of *Conversazioni* to which members are invited to send works of art for exhibition. **President**, H. M. Marshall, R.W.S. **Office**, 5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Royal Society of St. George, 241, Shaftesbury Avenue, Bloomsbury. **President**, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; **Hon. Sec.**, Howard Ruff.

Royal Statistical Society. Founded in 1834, and incorporated by royal charter in '87. It has accumulated an extensive library (amounting at the present time to upwards of 45,000 volumes), bearing on statistical and economic subjects. Throughout the session papers on statistical subjects are read and discussed at its monthly meetings. Two medals, the Guy and the Howard, are usually awarded each year for statistical research. The *Quarterly Journal* contains a valuable record of the progress of statistical science. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M.P.; **Hon. Secs.**, Sir J. A. Baines C.S.I. (*foreign*), R. H. Rew, A. Wilson Fox, C.B., and G. Udny Yule. **Office**, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W. Established in 1831, for the promotion of naval and military art, science, and literature. The **Museum**, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily: April to September, 11 to 6; October to March, 11 to 4. **President**, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. **Chairman of Council**, Lord Roberts. **Secretary**, Lieut.-Col. A. Leetham.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few

people. The estimated consumption of rubber for 1906-7, owing to the introduction of motor and cycle tyres, was at least 70,000 tons, and to meet that demand the rubber tree is being planted in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa, and capitalists are attracted to the new investment by the sanguine estimates of profit held out by promoters, while rubber manufactories are springing into existence all over the country. In '76 seedlings from South American plants were procured and brought to Kew. Only about 10 per cent. of these survived, but from them have sprung the majority of the Para rubber trees now in cultivation in the Middle East. The industry, so far as growers of plantation, or cultivated, rubber are concerned, is still in its infancy, and there is little doubt that, as accurate statistics of results become available, improvements will be made in the methods of cultivation and collection, which will render the cost of putting rubber on the market much less, and will bring it to a higher perfection.

It was thought, for instance, up to a few years ago that the tree could not be tapped without injury before it had reached its tenth year, but it is now common knowledge that four or five years after planting is not too soon to begin collection of the latex. This is done by making spiral, or, as some planters do, V-shaped wounds in the trunk from which the milk drops into a receptacle placed underneath. Tapping is carried on, according to the season, either monthly or in alternate months. The trees do not appear to suffer in their growth, and the bark quickly grows over the incised portion again. A different part of the trunk is taken at each operation. The pure latex is then subjected to various processes, in order to bring about coagulation and drying, after which the finished product finds its way to the market. There it fetches as much as from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 3d. per lb., and as the growers' expenses in planting, labour, transport, etc., do not amount to more than 1s. 6d. per lb., the profits are such as to attract investors. No substitute for the natural rubber is likely to be invented, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, but in any case the margin of profit is large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crêpe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber, with prices ranging from 6s. 3d. for sheet and biscuit to 3s. for scrap.

One remarkable result of the boom was shown in the recent Rubber Exhibition held in Ceylon by the planters. Government lent its aid to the enterprise, and interested visitors from all parts flocked to the Botanic Gardens, Kandy, where the exhibition took place. Specimens of rubber in all stages of manufacture and in every form were on view; the latest machinery, tools, and methods of tapping were shown; lectures and discussions were held daily; and prizes and diplomas were awarded, the judges being experts expressly sent out from London by the rubber merchants and brokers. It is proposed to hold a similar Exhibition on a larger scale during 1908-9 in London.

The estimates of the world's production of rubber for 1907, given in Ferguson's "Ceylon

Handbook and Directory for 1907-8," are as follows:

	Cwt.
Brazil (Para)	670,000
" (Ceara)	86,000
" (Mangaberia)	50,000
Ecuador	4,000
Colombia	3,500
Venezuela and Bolivia	32,000
Guiana	6,000
East of South America	5,000
Central America and Mexico	18,000
West Indies	150
East and West Africa and Soudan	460,000
Madagascar and Mauritius	7,000
India and Burma	6,000
Ceylon	4,200
Java, Borneo, Saigon, Indo-China, New Guinea, and Eastern Archipelago	10,000
Malay Peninsula	16,000
Total.	1,377,850*

* = 68,890 tons.

The prosperity of the industry has caused shares in all the older rubber companies to reach a high premium, and every new flotation which can boast of experienced and practical men at its head commands instant attention from investors, being in some cases subscribed for a dozen times over. The public are, however, recommended when putting capital into rubber companies to consider the length of time stated in the prospectus as having to elapse before the trees come into bearing. From time to time rumours of the discovery of a synthetic rubber—i.e. a chemical rubber built up from various substances—temporarily disquiet the rubber share market, but nothing has yet been found with sufficiently durable and tensile properties to take the place of the natural product commercially. The same remark applies to the many samples of rubber produced from plants other than the rubber tree. The guayule of Mexico is perhaps the best known of these, and commands a market in America; but for many purposes for which rubber is used it is unserviceable. The question of over-production naturally arises, in view of the large areas in the Middle East now being devoted to rubber cultivation, and it is possible that in a few years' time the supply may be so plentiful as to bring down prices. That, however, should be counterbalanced by the numerous new uses which would be made of rubber if the cost were not so great as it is to manufacturers at present. There is also the probability that, while cultivation increases in some countries, wild rubber will die out in some of the districts where it is at present collected.

Rubber is used in the manufacture of motors, road pavings, cycles, waterproofs, overshoes, seeding-bottles, and a large variety of articles in which the different qualities are introduced. There is likely also to be a large trade as time goes on in products from the rubber-seed. At present the seed is too valuable for planting, to be used in any other way; but cattle foods, oil, etc., may be made from it when it is no longer needed for reproduction.

Rural Labourers' League. Established in May '88. Objects: to assist in putting into operation the Allotment Acts of '82, '87, and '90, and the Small Holdings Acts; to secure a more

direct connection of the agricultural population with the soil; to assist in the promotion of a practical scheme, either by old-age pensions or some other means, by which the agricultural labourer may be relieved of the necessity of ending his days in the workhouse. **Secretary,** Mr. J. L. Green. **Offices,** 110, 111, Strand, W.C.

Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated). Founded in 1899 in St. Giles'. The College, which is situated at the corner of Worcester Place and Walton Street, is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work, and the subjects taught bear principally upon social and industrial questions—viz., political economy, industrial history, history of social movements, citizenship, local government, sociology, and logic. The work is carried on in two ways—(1) by residence at the College, and (2) by means of a Correspondence School, which enables those who cannot leave their work to learn the same subjects through the post. The fees for residence at Ruskin College are £52 per annum, including board, lodging, and tuition. The fees for membership of the Correspondence School are 1s. entrance fee and 1s. per month. The movement is under the control of a Council. **Principal,** Dennis Hird, M.A.; **Vice-Principal,** C. S. Buxton, B.A.; **General Secretary,** Bertram Wilson.

RUSSIA.

Ruler.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at St. Petersburg on May 18th, '68, his mother being the Princess Dagmar, a daughter of the late King Christian IX. of Denmark, and sister to Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Cumberland, and the King of Greece. During the famine of '91 he was, at his own request, made President of the Committee of Succour, and worked hard in the organisation of relief. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Prébrazjensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94. Four daughters came first, but a son was born on Aug. 12th, 1904, and was named Alexis. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the first Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, and indirectly to the second Conference in 1907. He enjoys the revenue from the Russian Crown domains, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He is gifted with the linguistic facility of most of his countrymen, and fluently speaks French, German, Italian, and especially English, of whose literature he has a thorough knowledge. The Czar must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family.

Government.

The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 19th, 1905, the Czar issued a **Manifesto** announcing the formation of a representative body called the **Duma** "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30th, 1905, signed a **Constitution**, granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6th, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the reorganisation of the Council of the Empire as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by the Zemstvos, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no Zemstvo exists, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elect one member for each province. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2 10s. per day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Czar.

The members of the **Duma** (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the Manifesto of June 1907—see **History** below) hold office for five years, unless it is dissolved by the Czar. The mode of election is indirect, and was altered in 1907. Originally the peasants returned 2535 electors and the landowners 1965, and these chose the Duma. Under the 1907 electoral law, the landlords return 2644 electors and the peasants 1147. The Duma elects its President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £1 1s. per day and travelling expenses. The competence of the Duma extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

The **Ruling Senate**, which was established in 1711, is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws

superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire. The **Holy Synod**, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg. The **Council of Ministers**, which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1st, 1905, consists of all the Ministers and heads of the administration.

Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; 19 Provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor; and the island of Saghalien, which is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into communes, groups of which are united to form cantons. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district assemblies, called **Zemstvos**, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the Zemstvos of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial Zemstvos to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. **District Zemstvos** are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The Zemstvo sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. **Provincial Zemstvos** consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

The Army.

In time of peace the Russian army may be said to consist of several armies: the **European**, the **Caucasian**, the **Turkestan**, and the **Amur** force the first of these organised like other European armies, and the constitution of the other varying in conformity with local requirements. Moreover, the strength of each has varied according to the necessities of the situation the troops being on the ordinary peace footing on the higher peace establishment as in the frontier districts, or on the war footing as in Asiatic Russia. There are 13 greater **Military Districts**, the **Transcaspian District**, and the territorial region of the **Don Cossacks**. There are 26 army corps in Europe and the Caucasus.

(including the Guard corps) and 2 cavalry corps, 2 in Turkestan, and 3 in the Amur district. Large bodies of troops are usually massed on the western frontier; they are rather thinly dispersed in Middle Russia, and they have had great strength in Turkestan and Eastern Siberia.

There are four classes of obligatory service: (a) for the Russians proper; (b) the Cossack service; (c) special arrangements for Finland; (d) the service of native races under Russian rule.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry . . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . . .	116,000 "	14,000 "
Artillery . . .	138,000 "	15,000 "
Engineers . . .	34,000 "	8,000 "
Army Services .	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total . . .	949,000 "	124,000 "

Baron von Tettau, in a volume on the Russian Army (1902), gives the peace strength, including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, as 1,100,000. Later authorities, since the war, give the total peace strength as 1,424,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semirietshen and 280,000 in Siberia.

In the Russian Empire considerably over a million men annually attain the age for joining the army, and usually some 450,000 men are actually embodied in the standing army. Seventy per cent. of the men so entered are illiterates. About 5000 enlist annually as volunteers, and 17,000 join the Cossacks. The period of liability to personal service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year of age. Those who join the Standing Army spend five years with the colours (four in the Infantry), thirteen in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opoltschenié, or Militia. The Opoltschenié, which has been developed from a simple militia into a first reserve formation, now embraces two different classes: (1) Men between 21 and 43 years of age, who have never served, to the number of about 220,000 annually, who cannot be embodied with the active army; (2) men who have completed 5 years' service with the colours and 13 years in the reserve. The ages of the men vary between 39 and 43 years.

The Finnish Military Service Law, whereby the Finnish army lost the independence guaranteed by treaty, was promulgated on Aug. 1st, 1901, but was repealed in 1905.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year. For the first three years his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve category. All able-bodied Cossacks not otherwise classified are under obligations to supply and maintain their own horses. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 65,930, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as 182,065, including 4275 officers, and there are 173,150 horses. This gives a percentage of 13·2 to the male population liable to Cossack service.

The war strength of the Russian forces

consists of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men, including 1,792,000 Infantry and 196,000 Cavalry. These form the Active Army of all classes, but are not available in any one part of the empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 142,000. There are besides these the Territorial Reserve, some 2,000,000 men, and the Opoltschenié, 1,300,000. An Austrian staff return, 1907, gives the war strength in trained men as 5,000,000.

The Navy.

The General Admiral or Commander-in-Chief is almost invariably a member of the Imperial family. The Minister of Marine controls the twelve departments charged with the business of naval administration. The Admiralty Council, which is responsible for the Estimates, consists of the General Admiral, the Minister of Marine, and ten flag-officers. Assisted by the Technical Committee and the other departments, this Council decides upon the allocation of the total sum provided for the Navy over the various items in the Estimates. The head of the Naval Headquarters Staff is responsible for the training, organisation and efficiency of the personnel, and assigns the various ships which compose the fleets and squadrons. This is the executive branch of his department. The other branch deals with Naval Intelligence, the collection and codification of information concerning foreign navies, the preparation of schemes of mobilisation and of proposed plans of action in case of war. Similarly the Department of Construction and the Technical Committee deal with the matériel, the former being responsible for the execution of the shipbuilding programme and the maintenance of a proper supply of stores, while the latter marks the improvements made in ships, machinery and engines of war, and suggests plans and specifications for new ships, etc. The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

General Admiral, H.I.H. The Grand Duke Alexis.

Minister of Marine, Admiral Dikoff.

Assistant Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Bostrem.

Chief of the Staff, Rear-Admiral Jakowlev.

Chief of the Naval General Staff, Rear-Admiral Broussiloff.

Members of the Admiralty Council.—Admirals of the Fleet K. Pilkin, Schmidt, Verhovsky, De Livron; Vice-Admirals Kiltbrecht and Skrydloff.

The 1907 Estimates amounted to £8,437,682, as against £10,843,169 in 1906. The sum proposed for shipbuilding, including repairs, amounted to £3,170,493. In July it was reported that the Council of Ministers had empowered the Ministry of Marine to include a yearly sum of £3,100,000 in its budget from 1908 to 1911 for the construction of warships and their armament, with guns and torpedoes.

There were 2200 officers on the effective list, exclusive of naval cadets, and the number of all ranks in 1905 was 69,200, with a Reserve fixed at 30,000. Since the war with Japan, however, no definite information is obtainable. In March 1907 the chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval

Artillery, or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected, was:—

	Built.	Build- ing.	Pro- jected
Battleships	10	4	2
Coast-defence ships	2	—	—
Armoured cruisers	4	3	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	7	—	—
2nd class	2	—	—
3rd class	1	—	—
Unprotected cruisers*	2	—	—
Torpedo vessels	—	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	85	12	—
Torpedo boats	162	—	—
Submarines	20	8	—

* Training-ships.

No battleships were completed in 1907. The four ships building comprise the *Eustafi*, *Ioann Zlatoust*, of 12,840 tons, and the *Andrei Perovozvanni* and *Imperator Pavel I.*, of 17,200 tons, the last of which was launched on Sept. 7th, the three others having been put afloat in 1906. The *Russ* stated in September that the two projected ships were to be of 25,000 tons displacement, and to carry ten 12-inch and six 8-inch guns. The armoured cruiser *Rurik*, constructed by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, & Maxim, at Barrow, carried out her trials satisfactorily in July and August, reaching the contract speed of 21 knots. The *Bayan*, building at St. Petersburg, was launched on August 16th, and with her two sister ships, the *Pallada* and *Admiral Makarov*, is to be completed in 1908. Of the 12 destroyers building, 6 are under construction at the Nevski Works, and 2 at the Okhta Works, St. Petersburg, and the remaining 4 at the Belgian Works, Nikolaev. The 8 submarines building comprise 4 of the Lake type, 3 of the Germania type, and 1 of the Dzehevetski type.

The principal Russian dockyards are situated as follows:—

Kronstadt: one large dock; three smaller. Libau: two large docks. Sevastopol: two large docks.

On March 24th a Russian squadron, consisting of the *Czarevitch* (flagship), *Bogatyr*, and *Slava*, under the command of Commodore A. Roussine, arrived at Spithead on a few days' visit. During the stay of the squadron a party of the officers and men paid a visit to London, in accordance with the wish of the King, and the officers of the squadron were also entertained to dinner by the Mayor of Portsmouth.

Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mahometans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all re-

strictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe. There were 90,942 primary schools in 1903, with about 5,344,000 pupils, though the lack of official information on the subject may make matters seem worse than they are. There are also secondary, technical and special schools, and about 20,000 students in the 9 Universities. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning the largest part of them, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku district. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length (1907) of 40,748 miles, and most of them belong to the State. There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 76,500 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed. The silver rouble is worth 2s. 1'6d.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 2,095,616 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,647,657 sq. miles. The total population in 1905 was estimated at 146,796,600. The forty-nine governments of European Russia, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 107,625,800 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 10,774,900, and Finland 2,816,500. The governments and provinces in Asiatic Russia contain 25,579,400 people, including the Caucasus 10,259,600, Siberia 6,568,000, and Central Asian possessions 8,751,800. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 73 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tartars about 10 per cent., Finns about 3 per cent., and Jews about 4 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, St. Petersburg, was (1903) 1,534,000. Moscow has 1,173,427 inhabitants, Warsaw 771,382 (1904) and Odessa 450,000. In Asiatic Russia the largest towns are Tiflis (pop. 160,000) and Baku (pop. 179,250) in the Caucasus; Tashkent (pop. 156,500) and Kokhand, (81,354) in Turkestan; Tomsk (pop. 63,500), and Irkutsk (pop. 51,500) in Siberia.

Revenue, ordinary, 1905, £202,455,845; extraordinary, £79,351,519; expenditure, ordinary, £192,517,604; extraordinary, £137,957,686. The deficit was met from the surplus remaining from the 1904 Budget and the 5 per cent. loan of 1906. The revenue and expenditure for 1906 were estimated to balance at £251,000,000 with a deficit of £48,000,000 to be provided by loan.

The total expenditure on the war was estimated to have amounted to over £220,000,000. The Estimates for 1907 and 1908 are given in History below. Imports, 1906, £86,476,631; exports, 1906, £117,107,261. Imports from United Kingdom to Russia, 1906, £11,040,000; exports to United Kingdom from Russia, £23,728,526. Public debt, 1907, £885,374,836, including more than £250,000,000 incurred in respect of railways.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Stolypin. - Finance, M. Kokovtsoff. - Education, M. v. Kauffmann. - Agriculture, Prince Vassiltchikoff. - Commerce, M. Filossoff. - Ways and Communications, Major-Gen. Schaffhausen-Schönberg-Schaufuss. - Marine, Admiral Dikoff. - War, General Rödiger. - Foreign Affairs, M. Isvolsky. - Justice, M. Shtcheglowitoff. - Imperial Household, Baron Freedericks.

Council of the Empire: President, M. Akimoff. President of Duma, M. Homiakoff.

Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Peter Isvolsky. Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W. - Consul-General, Baron R. U. Sternberg, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

British Ambassador, St. Petersburg, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. - Councillor, Hugh O'Beirne, Esq., C.B. - Secretary in charge of Commercial matters, Hon. E. S. Scott.

British Commercial Agent: H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London; R. M. Hodgson (Vladivostock).

British Consuls. Consuls-General: C. S. Smith (Odessa), A. P. Murray (Warsaw). Consuls: P. Stevens (Batoûm), H. M. Grove (Moscow), A. Woodhouse (Riga), A. F. Medhurst (Rostov), H. P. Smith (Kieff), Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (St. Petersburg), C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

History, 1907.

The beginning of 1907 saw the opposition to the Government still in the ascendant throughout the country, led by the Constitutional Democrats. M. Stolypin was blamed for his administrative severity, and for the electoral regulations by which he had narrowed and restricted the franchise. It was these things, the Government's opponents urged, which had led to a recrudescence of terrorism. Count Ignatieff, General von der Launitz, and General Pavloff were assassinated, besides numerous minor officials. In a Rescript to M. Stolypin, placed at the head of the list of New Year honours, His Majesty proclaimed his full confidence in the Premier in the most flattering way, and appointed him a member of the Council of the Empire. An autograph letter of thanks was also sent by the Czar to M. Kokovtsoff, the Finance Minister, for his successful carrying out of the Budget estimates of 1906.

The Premier issued a circular to the provincial authorities (Jan. 31st) forbidding interference in the elections, and reaffirming the Ministerial programme of Sept. 5th, 1906—reform of the local administration in the direction of self-government, the improvement of the Judiciary and the Executive, and agrarian, labour, and educational reforms. He said the Government were firmly resolved to repress all disorder until the country was entirely pacified. The *Times* correspondent pointed out at the same time that the authorities were

nevertheless putting on pressure, in the elections, against the Constitutional Democrats and in favour of the Union of the Russian People and other associations supporting the Government. Yet the electors, chosen by the peasants, landowners, and towns, showed a majority for the opponents of the Government, and the same preponderance appeared in the members finally elected. The figures were as follow: Constitutional Democrats, 94; Toil group, 100; Social Democrats, 64; Revolutionary Socialists, 34; Populist Socialists, 14; Independents, 50; Octobrists, 32; Right, 22; Poles, 46; Mohammedans, 30; Cossacks, 17; and other small groups.

The Second Duma was opened at the Tauris Palace by M. Golubeff, a member of the Council of the Empire. M. Fedor Golovin was elected President by 356 to 102 votes. A party meeting revealed the strength of the Right as 104, 40 of whom were Octobrists. The Vice-Presidents elected were M. Poznansky, an ally of the Constitutional Democrats (349 votes), and M. Berezin, of the Toil group (345 votes). M. Chiznokoff, Constitutional Democrat, was elected Secretary by 379 votes. Evidently the Opposition were in overwhelming strength, and there were rumours at once that the Duma would be dissolved; but the moderation displayed by the Constitutional Democrats, who refused to join the Social Democrats in their more extreme proposals, and the Premier's undoubted desire to prevent a dissolution, prevailed. M. Stolypin emphasized the friendly attitude of the Ministry in his Ministerial statement (March 15th), and announced Bills reforming local administration on the basis of democratic local government, reforming the local courts of justice, dealing with education, freedom of conscience, and inviolability of the person and domicile. He declared that the Government sought common ground for work with the Duma, and emphasized the necessity of legislation for the peasants in order to do away with the lack of land, which injured the most numerous section of the nation. On March 22nd he endorsed a motion by M. Roditcheff for the appointment of a Committee for the investigation and control of famine relief, and the motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, despite the opposition of the Right, Octobrists, Independents, etc. M. Stolypin, however, refused to support a Bill abolishing Field Courts-martial, and this gave rise to a belief that the Government was on the side of the reactionaries, who at once began to work for the dissolution of the Duma. M. Kokovtsoff, Minister of Finance, laid the Budget before the Duma (April 2nd). The ordinary and extraordinary estimates for 1907 amounted to £247,168,000, or £3,900,000 less than for 1906. A loan would have to be resorted to, he said, to cover the extraordinary expenditure of £29,800,000, though the exact figure would have to be fixed by the Duma. The war, the internal unrest, and the famine were the causes of the deficit. The Government were supported by the Constitutional Democrats, on whose behalf M. Roditcheff declared that they did not doubt the Government's sincerity, and awaited from the Government a sign of its confidence in the representatives of the nation. The Government, however, maintained an attitude of reserve. The Budget was referred to a Committee (9th) after the Finance Minister had definitely stated that quite half the amount

of the estimates was subject to the Duma's entire control. After more alarms as to its continued existence, which were mitigated to some extent by an interview between the Czar and M. Golovin, an uproar arose during the debate on the Bill providing the contingent of recruits for the year. The Minister of War said that even if the Duma did not approve, the contingent would nevertheless be raised, adding, "You must give us the soldiers." The resentment of some of the deputies was so strongly expressed that the Premier was urged by the War Minister to recommend a dissolution, but the incident was smoothed over. The Council of the Empire rejected the Bill passed by the Duma for the abolition of field courts-martial and the revision of sentences already pronounced by such tribunal (May 15th).

The Government's **Agrarian Reform proposals** were laid before the Duma by the Premier (23rd). They were based on the purchase of all land coming into the market, which with the Crown and State lands would form a State Land Fund, whence the peasants could acquire land through the State Bank at reduced rates, the difference being chargeable to all the taxpayers. M. Stolypin declared against expropriation or nationalisation, and said that an emigration scheme was an indispensable feature of any remedial measures.

M. Golovin was again received by the Czar (June 1st), and His Majesty expressed the view that the bickerings between parties in the Duma rendered useful work impossible. M. Golovin argued that the creation of a strong Centre party by the union of the Moderates would do away with this difficulty. The rejection of Socialist resolutions affirming the principle of compulsory expropriation by 238 votes to 101 gave some confirmation to the hope that such a party would be formed; but suddenly the Premier demanded a **secret sitting** (14th), at which he asked that practically all the members of the Social Democratic party should be suspended, declaring that otherwise he could not be responsible for the maintenance of public order and safety. It appeared that the Socialist Deputies were accused of carrying on a seditious propaganda amongst the troops. The Duma referred the question to a Committee, but the Czar issued a **Manifesto** (16th) charging the Duma with "a manifest tendency to augment the country's troubles and to assist in the disruption of the State," and complaining of the hostile spirit "which prevented the union of a sufficient number of its members desirous of working for the interests of the country." The Czar said he was therefore compelled to **dissolve the Duma**, and to modify the procedure for choosing its members. A new **Electoral Law** was therefore promulgated, extending class suffrage to landlords and thereby reducing the peasant electorate, reducing the number of Polish, Caucasian, and Siberian Deputies by one-half, and instituting direct elections, with a higher property test, in the larger cities. The St. Petersburg *Times* correspondent said that 130,000 privileged electors would, under the new law, return about 400 out of 442 members of the third Duma. The total number of Deputies was reduced from 524 to 442, made up as follows: European Russia, 403 (412); Poland, 14 (37); Caucasus, 10 (29); Asiatic Russia, 15 (46). Turkestan was deprived of representation. The City seats were reduced from 36 to 19.

The "Octobrists" issued a Manifesto exploring the unconstitutional character of the new law. A number of Deputies accused of treasonable practices were arrested.

The **Anglo-Russian Convention**, which was signed on Aug. 31st, was ratified (Sept. 24th). With regard to Persia both Governments engaged to respect its integrity and independence. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakh to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans.

As to **Afghanistan**, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country or intervene in its internal administration, and undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. All these provisions were made subject to the notification to Russia of the Ameer's consent. As to **Tibet**, both parties agreed to respect its territorial integrity and the suzerainty of China, and to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, though the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of April 17th, 1906, were left unaffected. The two Governments undertook not to seek, on their own or their subjects' behalf, any railway, road, telegraph, or mining concessions or other rights in Tibet.

The new elections began in September; but the result was a foregone conclusion, owing to the action of the Government in giving the landowning classes so great a preponderance in the selection of the indirect electors who choose the members of the Duma. The reactionaries were in the ascendant, and it was early seen that they would be in a majority. Nevertheless a majority was secured for representative government. The third Duma was opened (Nov. 14th) at the Tauris Palace by the Czar's Commissioner, M. Golubeff; and M. Homiakoff, a member of the Octobrist party, was elected President by 371 votes to 9. The Vice-Presidents elected were Prince Volkonsky (Union of Russian People) and Baron Megendorff (Octobrist), and the Secretary, M. Sozanovitch (Right). The composition of the House was stated to be 70 Monarchists and members of the Union of the Russian People, 120 members of the Right, 140 "Octobrists," 60 Constitutional Democrats, and about 50 Deputies of other sections and groups, mostly Constitutionalists.

M. Kokovtsoff in his **Budget statement** estimated that the revenue and expenditure for 1908 would balance at £251,551,586, a slight increase on the 1907 figures given above. He hoped to show a surplus of £14,500,000 for 1907. The Address to the Czar was voted (Nov. 27th), after a struggle as to whether the word

"autocracy" should be introduced. The reactionaries of the Right desired to include the word, but most of the Octobrists finally voted with the Opposition, and the amendment was defeated by 212 votes to 146.

For the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, 1907, see JAPAN, p. 235.

Provinces and Dependencies.

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. **Area**, 80,000 sq. m., **pop.** 1,250,000. The **Ameer**, Sayid Abdul Ahad (b. March 26th, 1859), succeeded '85; heir Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** was ceded to Russia in 1809. The Czar has been the Grand Duke since the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from '90 to 1903 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution were taken away, but in 1905 the Czar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-established the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. By the manifesto of Nov. 4th, 1905, a Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. Members are paid £56 for the session. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 15. There is a University at Helsingfors. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. Forests cover 13,429,968 acres. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. Railways have a total length of about 2106 miles, all but 200 miles of which belong to the Finnish Government. Chief town, **Helsingfors** (pop., including Sveaborg and the troops, 140,000). **Area**, 144,255 sq. miles; **pop.**, 1906, 2,892,088. **Revenue**, 1906, £4,309,812; **expenditure**, 1906, £3,881,620. **Imports**, 1906, £12,541,040; **exports**, 1906, £10,606,640.

Governor-General, M. Gerhard.

State Secretary, General Langhoff.

British Consul, C. J. Cooke (Helsingfors).

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Mahomed Rahim, who succeeded in '65, and his third son, Asfendiari, is the heir apparent. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. **Area**, 22,320 sq. m.; **pop.** 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1906 of 11,500,000. The population increases very

rapidly, and of the above total about 14½ per cent. are Jews and about 5 per cent. Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. About 76 per cent. of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 43 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. **Capital**, **Warsaw**; **pop.** 771,382.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The *Zemstvo* system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '97 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk, the capital. **Area**, 4,833,496 sq. m; **pop.**, 1904, 5,784,382. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have emigrated hither, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A new sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '91, and the line was laid in three parts: (1) running from the European frontier in the Ural, eastward; (2) from Vladivostok, on the Pacific; (3) the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. On Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on the *Trans-Baikal* section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line bifurcates into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok. The total distance from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok is 6521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dainy) 5913 miles. In Feb. 1907 it was reported that the Russian Government had agreed with the Chinese Eastern Railway Co. that the latter should

work the Ussuri section until 1931. From St. Petersburg, on May 2nd, it was announced that the Council of Ministers had finally decided to double the track of the Siberian Railway, the second track between Achinsk and Irkutsk only to be laid during the current year. It appears that the Ministry of Ways and Communications asked for £795,000, but the Council granted only £425,000.

Transcaspia is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 377,000. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat. From Tiflis, Dec. 22nd, 1906, it was announced that goods traffic on the Ulukhanlu-Julfa Railway had been opened to the Persian frontier.

Turkestan is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Ferghana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 400,000 square miles, with 4,900,000 inhabitants. The principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 156,500; Kokand, pop. 86,704; and Samarcand, pop. 58,194.

The **Orenburg-Tashkent Railway**, according to a St. Petersburg telegram of Oct. 13th, 1904, was finished by that date, the length being given at nearly 1900 kilometres. A special article in the *Times* of Oct. 27th enlarged on the strategic importance of the railway as an advanced Russian base in Asia. The writer said that if the new railway is destined to achieve but small economical results, its value as a strategical

factor must not be underrated. Hitherto Tashkent has been a comfortable garrison for 10,000 men. Henceforth it will become the storehouse and advanced base of the Russians in Asia. On Aug. 8th, 1905, the northern section of the **Orenburg-Tashkent Railway** was thrown open to local traffic. On June 28th, 1906, the Russian Central Asian railway system was brought into direct communication with the European portion of the Empire. From St. Petersburg, July 3rd, it was reported that a special commission had been appointed to proceed to Turkestan and to consider, *inter alia*, the question of connecting the Trans-Caspian lines with the Siberian Railway. This special commission, according to a report to hand in December, came to the conclusion that the proposed connection of the two systems was an absolute necessity on economic grounds alone. It transpired in July 1907 that a commission appointed by the Ministry of Ways and Communications had reported in favour of an extension of the Central Asian Railway from Khokand, in Ferghana, to Namangan. An interesting telegram, dated St. Petersburg, Oct. 31st, stated that the *Novoe Vremya* was advocating the appointment of a Commission to study a project urged by M. Lessar for a railway to India. "If the project is carried out," said the journal, "the journey from London to Karachi *via* Baku, Krasnovodsk, Merv, Kushka, New Chaman, and Sukhona could be accomplished in 7½ days. The section from Kushka to New Chaman (448 miles) alone remains to be constructed. This could be comparatively easily done, as very few bridges would be required and much of the necessary material is already at Kushka and New Chaman." The *Novoe Vremya* dwelt on the political and economic advantages of the railway for both Great Britain and Russia, pointing out that the Bagdad Railway (see **ENGINEERING**), if the Germans succeed in completing it, will reduce the journey from Vienna to Bombay to 9½ days.

S

St. Andrews, The Most Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, D.D., Bishop of, and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, is the son of George Wilkinson, Oswald House, Durham, and was b. 1833 and ed. at Durham School and Oriel Coll., Oxford. After holding minor appointments he became Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, '70-'83, was Select Preacher at Oxford '79-'81, and appointed Bishop of Truro '83-'91. In '93 he was appointed Bishop of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld and Dunblane, and in 1904 Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church. He has published several devotional books, "Instructions in the Devotional Life," etc. Feu House, Perth, Scotland.

St. Deinlo's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. The Library includes the whole of Mr. Gladstone's personal collection, and amounts to more than 38,000 volumes. There is a residence with

accommodation for 20 students. Board and lodging are here provided at 27s. 6d. per week. **Warden**, Rev. Canon Gilbert C. Joyce.

St. John Ambulance Association. Established in 1877, by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A course of instruction is given to students, and considerably over 700,000 certificates have been awarded to persons of both sexes. An **Invalid Transport Corps** has also been formed. The work has been extended all over the world. Patron, H.M. the King. President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; Chief Secretary, Col. Sir Herbert C. Perrott, Bart., C.B. Head Offices, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

Saint-Saëns, Charles Camille, composer, organist, and pianist, was b. at Paris, Oct. 10th, 1835. He distinguished himself at the Conservatoire under Benoist, and was appointed organist of St. Méry, Paris, '53, and of the Madeleine '58-'77. He first appeared in London (as a pianist) in '71; since then his visits have been frequent. He has composed

several symphonies, symphonic poems, cantatas, sacred and secular, much chamber music, and many songs. His operas include "Samson et Dalila," first heard at Weimar in '77, and brought to Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, Sept. '93, and "Henri VIII." (Paris '83 and London '98). One of his earliest successes in this country was the quaint "Danse Macabre." He received the Mus. Doc. degree at Cambridge in '04.

Saionji, Marquis, Japanese Premier, belongs to an illustrious family which in the past has had marriage connections with the Imperial family. B. at Kioto in 1849, as a youth of eighteen he gathered volunteers and fought for the Emperor in the revolution. He then went to Paris, was a student in the Latin Quarter, and returned to Japan in his thirty-third year. He at once started a daily paper at Tokio, and proclaimed himself a Liberal of the European type. Subsequently the Marquis became Minister to Austria-Hungary and then to Germany. On his return to Japan he joined the first Ito Cabinet as Minister of Education, a post which he again occupied in the second Ito Cabinet, having been Minister of Foreign Affairs in the interval. A great friend of Marquis Ito, Marquis Saionji assisted him to form the Constitutional Association (1900), and became its leader in 1903. At three difficult crises the Mikado has called Marquis Saionji to be Prime Minister *pro tem*. G.C.M.G. May 1906.

SALVADOR.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific and on the north by Guatemala and Honduras. It is governed by a President and a Congress of seventy Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only 4000 men, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany.

Area, 7225 sq. m.; **pop.** 1,006,848, of whom about 75 per cent. are of mixed race and 25 per cent. Indians. **Capital**, San Salvador, pop. 60,000. **Revenue**, 1906, £764,362; **expenditure**, 1906, £755,585. **Imports**, 1905, £978,844; 1906, £832,738; **exports**, 1905, £1,270,165; 1906, £1,469,239. **External debt**, estimated at £726,500, was in '99 taken over by the Salvador Railway Co., Ltd., in consideration of the transfer to it of the railways and other concessions formerly held by the Central American Public Works Co.

President, General Fernando Figueroa (assumed office March 1st, 1907); **Vice-President**, Dr. Manuel Araujo.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, Señor S. Perez Triana, 45, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W. **Consul-General** in Great Britain, Mr. M. J. Kelly, 8, Idol Lane, London, E.C.

British Minister (at Guatemala), Lionel Carden, Esq.

British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador).

History, 1907.

In February hostilities between Nicaragua and Honduras went in favour of the former country, and in March the Nicaraguan force severely defeated the joint forces of Honduras and Salvador at the battle of Namisque. Finally General Bonilla, President of Honduras, fled to the coast, and Tegucigalpa, the capital, was occupied by Nicaragua. General Bonilla in April took refuge on an American cruiser, and peace negotiations between Nicaragua and Salvador followed, a treaty being signed at Amapala (April 23rd). Nicaragua agreed to summon a conference of the five Central American States to readjust their relations and to arrange for the settlement of future differences by arbitration. A revolution broke out in Salvador in May. In June Nicaragua again took the aggressive against Salvador, the President, General Zelaya, being apparently determined if possible to force a confederation of the five States under his leadership. He therefore supported revolutionary movements in the other States; but at the end of August he appeared to have found his plan unworkable, and the efforts of the United States and of Mexico to promote peace seemed likely to succeed. In November a conference of representatives of the five Central American Republics was held at Washington, U.S.A. It was hoped that action would be taken in regard to the creation of a Court of Arbitration, under the auspices of the United States and Mexico; and the establishment of an international tribunal before which disputes may in the first instance be taken.

SAN DOMINGO.

San Domingo is the republic which occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti (*q.v.*), and was founded in 1844 after a revolution which overthrew the Spanish rule. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for four years. **Capital**, San Domingo, pop. 20,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. There is said to be now some progress, and the country is being opened up by railways. **Exports** consist of valuable timbers, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, bananas, and sugar. Cotton is now being grown. Mining is largely in the hands of Americans. The customs duties are the main source of revenue, **A Convention** was drawn up on Feb. 8th, 1907, and approved Feb. 25th by the American Senate, and by the San Domingo Congress on May 3rd. The chief creditors of the Republic had agreed to accept 50 to 55% for cash payment of their claims. It was estimated that \$17,000,000 were required for the purpose, and a New York bank agreed to find the sum of \$20,000,000 (the balance being for the extinction of certain concessions and harbour monopolies, and for the construction of railways and other public improvements) on the basis of an issue of 5% bonds payable in 50 years, and redeemable after 70 years at 102½. The Bank thus became the sole creditor of the Government. The Receiver-General of Customs was appointed by the United States Government

under the new Convention, and the Customs duties are applied in the first instance to the payment of the annual sums for amortization of the bonds, the balance going to the Dominican Government. The Dominican Republic further pledged itself not to increase its public debt till the whole of the bonds had been paid off, nor to modify its import duties without the consent of the United States.

Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop. 300,000 (1907).

Revenue, \$2,427,802; **expenditure**, \$2,399,810. **Internal debt**, 1906, \$8,710,180. **Imports**, 1901, £646,635; 1905, £547,365; 1906, £813,087; **exports**, 1901, £1,201,175; 1905, £1,379,200; 1906, £1,307,275.

President, Ramon Caceres (appointed Dec. 2nd, 1905).

Consul-General in the United Kingdom, M. Miguel Ventura, 17, Coleman Street, E.C.

British Vice-Consul, A. L. S. Rowley (San Domingo).

San Giuliano, Marquis di, Italian Ambassador to Great Britain. The descendant of a very old Norman-Sicilian family, he was b. in 1853, and was destined for politics from early manhood. For a long time a Sicilian Deputy, he acquired in the Italian Chamber a brilliant reputation by his oratorical gifts, and was soon remarked as one of the most promising of the young Liberals. Highly cultured, he has travelled much and devoted considerable time to the study of foreign politics. He was defeated at the general elections of 1904, and then made a Senator by Signor Giolitti. He was Postmaster-General in '99, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1900. Marquis di San Giuliano is a warm friend of England, knows English, is a student of Dante, and President of the Italian Geographical Society. Italian Embassy, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ miles from Rimini, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the capital (San Marino), 1500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little changed during the last thousand years. **Area**, 33 sq. miles; **pop.** 11,002. **Exports**, wine, cattle, and stone.

British Consul, Major W. P. Chapman, residing at Florence.

Santos Dumont, M., is a Brazilian of means and leisure, whose ambition it is to establish that an airship for aerial navigation "is not a mere plaything but a practical invention, capable of being applied in a thoroughly useful fashion." He won the Deutsch prize, offered to the first aeronaut who should go to and return from the Eiffel Tower, the Aërostatic Park, in Paris, being the starting-point, on Oct. 19th, 1901. In November 1901 the Brazilian Congress voted him £5000 in recognition of his great services to aërostatic science. Chevalier of the Legion of Honour 1904. He is now devoting himself to flying machines. See **AERIAL NAVIGATION**.

Savings Banks (Trustee) were founded early in the nineteenth century. Regulated originally by Acts 57 Geo. III., cc. 105 & 130; now by the Act 26-7 Vict., c. 87, and amending Acts, and by regulations framed by the Lords' Commissioners of H.M. Treasury. Funds invested in banks of England and Ireland in names of Commissioners for reduction of the National Debt. In the year 1906 they were 224 in number, with 131 Branch Banks and funds amounting in the aggregate to £63,538,000, including "special investments"—i.e. moneys invested independently of the Government. They are very successful in promoting thrift and in fostering habits of saving, especially in large towns and in Scotland, where they were formerly known as National Security Savings Banks. In '91 a Statutory Committee was appointed to exercise certain limited powers of supervision and control over them, inspecting them periodically and reporting annually to Parliament. This Committee is known as the **Trustee Savings Banks Inspection Committee**, whose **Chairman** is Sir Albert K. Rolitt, LL.D. **Secretary**, W. S. Cameron. **Offices**, 9, Serle Street, W.C.

Schön, Herr von, German Foreign Secretary, was b. in 1851. His father was a South German manufacturer. He served as a volunteer in the Franco-German war, entered the diplomatic service '77, and was ennobled '85. He was appointed to minor posts at Madrid, Athens, Berne, and The Hague, was at Paris '87-95, Court Chamberlain to the late Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha '95-98, Minister at Copenhagen 1900-5, Ambassador at St. Petersburg 1905-7, and in Oct. 1907 succeeded Herr von Tschirsky as Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF.

A Royal Charter for the establishment and incorporation of this College was granted July 8th, 1907. The purposes of the Imperial College are to give the highest specialised instruction and to provide the fullest equipment for the most advanced training and research in various branches of science, especially in its application to industry. Subject to the provisions of the Charter, the governing body will carry on the work of the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the Central Technical College of the City and Guilds of London Institute, now known as "the City and Guilds College," and may establish colleges or other institutions or departments of instruction. The three institutions are to be transferred to the direct control of the governing body on Jan. 1st, 1908. The Royal School of Mines will retain its name, providing specialised courses in mining and metallurgy, and the governing body will award the diploma of Associate of the Royal School of Mines. The City and Guilds College will be managed, subject to the governing body, by a committee appointed by the City and Guilds of London Institute. The Imperial College will be established in the first instance as a School of the University of London.

The governing body consists of the following: Appointed by the Crown: The Earl of Crewe, Right Hon. G. W. Balfour, Right Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir Julius C. Wernher, Sir William H. White, F.R.S., and Principal MacAlister.

By the President of the Board of Education: Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland, Mr. F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., Mr. J. C. G. Sykes, and Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S.

By the University of London: Sir E. H. Busk, Prof. D. S. Capper, Prof. Farmer, F.R.S., Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S., and Sir A. W. Ricker, F.R.S.

By the London County Council: Mr. A. A. Allen, M.P., Mr. H. Percy Harris, Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, Mr. R. A. Robinson, and Mr. J. T. Taylor.

By the City and Guilds of London Institute: The Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S., Sir J. Wolfe Barry, F.R.S., Sir Owen Roberts, Sir Walter S. Prideaux, and Sir John Watney.

By the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851: Viscount Esher, and Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge.

By the Royal Society, Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S.

By the Professorial Staff: Prof. Tilden, F.R.S., Prof. Gowland, and Prof. Dalby.

By the Institution of Civil Engineers, Sir Alex. B. W. Kennedy, F.R.S.

By the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Mr. T. Hurry Riches.

By the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Mr. R. Kaye Gray.

By the Iron and Steel Institute, Sir Hugh Bell.

By the Institution of Naval Architects, Dr. F. Elgar, F.R.S.

By the Society of Chemical Industry, Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S.

By the Institution of Mining Engineers, Mr. A. Sopwith.

By the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, Mr. W. McDermott.

Acting Secretary, Mr. Francis E. Douglas.

The existing work of the institutions which now come within the organisation of the Imperial College is shown below.

The Royal College of Science is primarily intended for the instruction of teachers, and of students of the industrial classes selected by competition in the examinations of the Board of Education, but other students are admitted so far as there may be accommodation for them, on the payment of fees. The Royal School of Mines is incorporated with

the Royal College of Science. Students entering for the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines obtain their general scientific training in the Royal College of Science. The course of instruction lasts for three years, and is the same for all the divisions during the first year, after which it is specialised according to the particular division in which the student is working for the Associateship. The Associateship of the Royal College of Science is given in one or more of the following divisions: mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, and geology; and the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in metallurgy and mining. A student obtains the Associateship who passes in all the subjects of the first year, and in the second and third year those subjects prescribed as necessary for the division in which he seeks to obtain his Associateship. Occasional students in one or more special branches of science may be admitted, providing they possess some preliminary knowledge of the subject they propose studying, and so far as there is room. Application for admission to the College must be made on a form obtainable from the Registrar, and be sent before the middle of June for admission in the following October. The fees of students entering for the Associateship course amount to a total of from £105 to £115 in the three years. A certain number of royal exhibitions, national scholarships, and free studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the examinations of the Board of Education. Particulars respecting these will be found in the Regulations of the Board of Education. Dean, Prof. W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S. Registrar and Superintendent of Discipline, Francis Fladgate, Royal College of Science, South Kensington, S.W. Clerk and Librarian, A. Tillott.

The City and Guilds' Central Technical College at South Kensington is a college for higher technical education in which advanced instruction is provided in those kinds of knowledge which bear upon the different branches of industry. It is a "School of the University of London," and qualifies students to become mechanical, civil, electrical and chemical engineers, technical teachers, principals, superintendents, and managers of chemical and other manufacturing works. The building and equipment cost £140,000, and it was opened in '84. See p. 270.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS, 1907.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1907.

Founded at York in 1831, at the suggestion of Sir D. Brewster, for the purpose of stimulating scientific inquiry and for promoting the intercourse of scientific men, the Association meets annually for a session of one week, in some large provincial town, but never in London. An annual volume is issued, containing not only the addresses and abstracts of papers communicated to the several sections, but also reports on the state of science, prepared by committees specially appointed, and often assisted by grants of money for conducting researches.

The 1907 meeting was held at Leicester for the first time, with an attendance of 1647, inclusive of 42 foreigners. In the presidential address Sir David Gill devoted himself to a review of the progress of knowledge respecting stellar motion

and the distribution of stars in space, the comparative state of astronomy in the northern and southern hemispheres, and to the science of accurate and minute measurement as it stands to-day in the attempt to unravel the riddle of the universe. By patient labour in the sifting of numerical results, the grand discovery had been made that a great part of space, so far as we have visible knowledge of it, is occupied by two majestic streams of stars travelling in opposite directions. In the cryptograms of their spectra had been deciphered the amazing truth that the stars of both streams are alike in design, alike in chemical construction, and alike in process of development. Sir David suggested that a congress of astronomers should assemble in 1908 to consider what steps should be taken with reference to the opposition of the planet Eros in 1931. A valuable section of the address related to the extension of measurement of

the African arc of meridian, which, he said, it was the dream of his life to see completed. Under his direction, Dr. Rubin had carried the arc northwards to south latitude $9^{\circ} 42'$, so that there was now continuous triangulation from Cape L'Agulhas to within fifty miles of the southern end of Lake Tanganyika.

In the **Mathematical and Physical Section**, the President, Prof. A. E. H. Love, F.R.S., discoursed respecting a dynamical theory of the shape of the earth, and what circumstances influence the shape. Prof. Rutherford, F.R.S., opened a discussion on the constitution of the atom, in which Lord Kelvin, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir W. Ramsay, Mr. Soddy, and others took part. The atom was postulated as an electrical structure possessed of positive and negative charged parts arranged within the structure. The electron was the active constituent in the atom. Sir O. Lodge said he was prepared to champion the electric theory of matter.

In the **Chemical Section**, the President, Prof. A. Smithells, F.R.S., dealt with the structure of flame and flame-temperatures, and the present position of chemical science as a whole. He referred to the invasion of chemistry by mathematics, and to the appearance of radio-activity with its new methods, new instruments, and the accompaniment of speculative philosophy.

In the **Geological Section**, the President, Prof. J. W. Gregory, F.R.S., discussed the geology of the deeper layers of the earth in relation to economic demands. Geologists, knowing the amount of iron in most basic rocks, found the possibility of an iron famine difficult to realise.

In the **Zoological Section**, the President, Mr. W. E. Hoyle, devoted his attention to the group of the Cephalopoda. The section met jointly with that of Botany for the purpose of discussing the teaching of biology in schools, introduced by Mr. O. H. Latter.

In the **Geographical Section**, the President, Mr. George G. Chisholm, discoursed on geography and commerce. Dr. Cornish supplied a narrative of the Jamaica earthquake, and Major Cole described recent surveys of British Africa.

In the **Economic Science and Statistics Section**, the President, Mr. W. J. Ashley, presented a survey of political economy; and a paper was read by Mr. R. A. Yerburch on agricultural co-operation in Great Britain.

In the **Engineering Section**, the President, Prof. A. P. Thompson, F.R.S., dealt with the development of engineering and its foundation on science; and the education and training of engineers. Mr. R. S. Ball sent a paper on the governing of hydraulic turbines.

In the **Anthropological Section**, the President, Mr. D. G. Hogarth, gave an address on religious survivals. An interesting paper was provided by Mr. T. E. Smurthwaite on the six races of mankind; their mental capabilities, political and commercial tendencies. The section had a joint discussion with that of Educational Science on anthropometrics in schools. Prof. Flinders Petrie, F.R.S., detailed discoveries made in Egypt in 1906-7.

In the **Physiological Section**, Dr. A. D. Waller, F.R.S., the President, discoursed upon the action of anæsthetics. Prof. Cushny opened a discussion on the therapeutical and physiological use of alcohol, in which diverse views found expression. Sir Victor Horsley's dictum was that total abstinence should be the aim of social science.

In the **Botanical Section**, the President, Prof.

J. B. Farmer, F.R.S., discussed various problems in botany. Prof. Bottomley furnished a paper on the structure of root tubercles in leguminous and other plants.

In the **Educational Science Section**, the President, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., dwelt upon the application of scientific method to educational problems. Mrs. MacDonald read a paper on day trade-schools for girls.

Dr. W. N. Shaw, F.R.S., strongly favours the establishment of another section of the British Association. His views were given in *Nature*, Oct. 17th.

The Association is to meet at Dublin on Sept. 2nd, 1908, under the presidency of Mr. Francis Darwin, F.R.S.; and at Winnipeg, Canada, in 1909.

President, Sir David Gill, K.C.B., F.R.S.; General Secretaries, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S. Assistant Secretary, A. Silva White. Offices, Burlington House, W.

ANTHROPOLOGY, 1907.

British anthropology received official recognition by His Majesty's command that the Institute which represents this science be known as the **Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland**. This recognition emphasizes the importance of anthropology and the service it may render to the State, especially in connection with colonial administration. Members of the Institute now take the designation of fellows, and are entitled to use the titular letters F.R.A.I.

The **Huxley Memorial Medal** was awarded to Prof. E. B. Tylor, the father of British anthropology. To commemorate the occasion of his 75th birthday (Oct. 2nd, 1907), the R. Anthropological Institute dedicated to him the current volume of its journal, whilst a committee at Oxford published in his honour an important volume of **Anthropological Essays** contributed by twenty distinguished writers. The volume opens with an appreciation of Prof. Tylor's work by Dr. Andrew Lang, and the succeeding essays are arranged in the alphabetical order of the authors' names, commencing with a paper on the Fire-piston by Mr. H. Balfour, the curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford. The writer traces in detail the geographical distribution of this remarkable contrivance for the production of fire.

The origin of the use of iron, a subject which has been often discussed, engaged the attention of Prof. W. Ridgeway, of Cambridge, who brought the subject before the British Association at Leicester. He considers that its use originated in Central Europe, its primitive home having been in Noricum. It is unlikely that iron has been used from a remote period in Central Africa, and he combats the opinion, often held, that it was employed in Egypt in very early times, believing that the error has arisen from the fact that hæmatite, or dark red oxide of iron, was used, but this ore was worked as a stone and not smelted. Prof. Flinders Petrie holds that iron was known sporadically in Egypt 4000 years before its use became general, whilst Prof. E. Naville considers that the use of iron in Egypt was not common anterior to the Greek period.

Prof. Naville discussed in the Journal of the R. Anthropological Institute the origin of the Egyptians, a subject which he brought before

the British Association. He objects to the term "prehistoric" applied to the civilisation represented by the pre-dynastic tombs of the old Egyptians, because the culture survived locally into late historical time, and he would replace it by the term "native" civilisation, since it represents the culture of a race which must be considered to have been indigenous. This native race, known as the *Anu*, were hunters, never advancing in culture much beyond that of the stone age, and are supposed to have been of African stock, but were certainly not negroes, for they had long hair, and exhibited scarcely any prognathism. Possibly they had ethnical relationship with the Libyans or the Berbers. A foreign element entered the Nile Valley in early times, bringing in an advanced civilisation, and subdued the *Anu*, with whom, however, they amalgamated, forming the Egyptian people. Probably they came from Southern Arabia, and like the aboriginal stock belonged to the Hamites. Naville regards the Egyptian language as ante-Semitic.

Prof. Petrie, in his Huxley Lecture on *Migrations*, pointed out that in the earliest known Egyptian graves, 9000 years old or earlier, there are many figures, painted red, showing the Bushman type of steatopygia, similar to the figures in certain French caves, and he regards this type as representing the oldest palæolithic man of Egypt. The succeeding people probably resembled the Amorites of Syria or the Libyans, and their relation to the latter is supported by craniometric determinations. Even, however, in early palæolithic times two different peoples may be detected, in addition to the still older Bushman type.

Dr. C. S. Myers continued his researches on *Egyptian anthropometry* by the publication of his measurements of modern Mahomedans and Copts. Several papers on African ethnology were published by the R. Anthropological Institute, including those of Mr. E. Torday and Mr. T. A. Joyce on the tribes of the south-west *Congo Free State*, following up their previous work. In consequence of Mr. Torday's familiarity with the dialects of the peoples he describes, his information was generally obtained personally, and therefore free from any error due to misapprehension of an interpreter. The Rev. J. Roscoe wrote an interesting paper on the *Bahima*, or *Banyankole*, a peculiar cow-tribe of Enkole, in the Uganda Protectorate. They are a fine, tall race, of peaceable disposition and nomadic habits, with many points of difference from negroes. The men chiefly tend cattle, of which they have vast herds. The *Bahima* must have migrated, with their cattle, into Ankole, subduing the aboriginal *Bahara*, an agricultural tribe, whom they reduced to slavery. On the death of a king the spirit is supposed to pass into a lion, and the burial takes place in a forest infested with lions, which are kept sacred. Here there is a temple with priests, whose duty it is to feed the forest lions with cattle brought by the people as offerings. As no one is allowed to molest the sacred lions, the animals, though free, become comparatively tame. Mr. J. Parkinson, of the Mineralogical Survey of Southern Nigeria, published a brief description of the *Ibos* of *Asaba*, in the Niger Valley.

A large volume, handsomely illustrated, on the ethnography and anthropology of *Dutch New Guinea*, written by Dr. van der Sande, was

published in English at Leyden. It forms one of a series of important reports to be officially issued, as the result of the Netherlands scientific expedition to New Guinea in 1903, under the direction of Prof. A. Wichmann, of Utrecht, who has for some time been engaged on the narrative of the expedition, the history of exploration in New Guinea, and the geological results of the study of the Dutch part of the island. A monograph on *Skulls from Polynesia*, obtained by Prof. Bässler, was published by Dr. F. von Luchan, of the Berlin Ethnographical Museum. The Bureau of American Ethnology issued the first volume of a *Handbook of American Indians*, edited by F. W. Hodge, forming a valuable work of reference for students of American anthropology.

ASTRONOMY, 1907.

In the 1907 edition it was remarked that "the sun-spots of 1906 were closely characteristic of the period which marks the last stage of sun-spot *maxima*." The decline of activity which set in during Aug. 1906 and lasted to the end of October did not, however, continue. On Oct. 29th a fine straight stream of spots appeared, and passed off the west limb on Nov. 10th. This proved to be the commencement of a revival of activity which has gone on increasing, and on Oct. 20th was probably at a *secondary maximum*. In January a group of spots developed on the surface, and grew to be one of the most extensive ever photographed at Greenwich. It is true that the total area did not reach that of Feb. 1905, but as the individual spots were well separated the group covered a more extensive portion of the sun's surface. The extraordinary outbursts which have occurred in February have been noted by Mr. Maunder. In Feb. 1892 appeared the largest group of spots observed for 20 years. In Feb. 1894 appeared a group scarcely inferior. In Feb. 1905 the great spot of 1892 was surpassed; and now the spot of Feb. 1907, although slightly inferior in total area, being less compact, exceeds it in extent. On Feb. 10th and 11th there were, in fact, four large spots visible to the naked eye. There was, however, a marked falling-off of surface disturbance in March, which continued through April and May. Activity revived again on June 13th, when a straight and almost continuous stream appeared. This stream was composed of three large and nearly equal spots and a number of smaller ones, the total area being 2,000,000,000 sq. miles. This magnificent stream passed off the west limb on June 25th, but returned at the east limb in July diminished in size, but still covering 800,000,000 sq. miles. The chief solar disturbance of the month, however, was a new group which formed while the previous spot was still on the visible surface, and lasted from the 11th to the 23rd. It was 90,000 miles long, and had a total area of 2,000,000,000 sq. miles. There were other large groups in July, but the small group which appeared on Aug. 5th near the centre of the sun's disc became of fair size before disappearing on the west limb on Aug. 13th. At its return on the east limb on Aug. 27th it was already very large, and by Sept. 3rd was 150,000 miles long and 30,000 wide. Before this splendid group disappeared, on Sept. 8th, another group began to form in the southern hemisphere, and finally reached

a length of 190,000 miles. Again on Sept. 17th quite a small stream appeared on the east limb, which by Sept. 26th had become 185,000 miles in extent, with a total area of 1,800,000,000 sq. miles. During September 30 distinct groups of spots were counted, and this activity still continued at the middle of November. This has proved to be the year of maximum faculae.

In 1880 Maunder detected a number of short hazy lines or bands in the spectra of sun-spots. More recently Prof. Fowler has shown that these lines or bands form part of a fluted spectrum due to a compound of magnesium and hydrogen. This may be taken as supporting the view that the vapours in spots are relatively low in temperature.

The International Union for Solar Research held a conference at Meudon, May 20th—23rd; the next meeting, it is hoped, will be held in 1910 in California.

The measurement of the Greenwich photos of Eros yield a solar parallax of $8''.805$. The photographic search for minor planets continues to add large numbers to those already known. This search cannot well be relaxed, lest we should miss another planet of the nature of I.G. Indeed, planet XM, discovered in February, and VY, discovered in October, have already proved very interesting and valuable; their mean distances from the sun and their periods being very nearly the same as those of Jupiter. A number of photographs of Phœbe, the ninth satellite of Saturn, and of the sixth and seventh satellites of Jupiter were secured at Greenwich. The recently published "Transactions of the Astronomical Observatory of Yale College," vol. ii., part 1, gives the parallaxes of 163 stars, arranged in various orders, such as magnitudes, and spectral types.

The comets discovered in 1906-7 are: 1906 g, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mag., on Nov. 10th, 1906, by Thiele (Copenhagen); 1906 h, 12 mag., on Nov. 14th, 1906, by Metcalf (Launton, U.S.A.), which proves to be periodic, $7\frac{1}{2}$ years; 1907 a, 11 mag., on March 9th by Giacobini (Nice); 1907 b, 11 mag., on April 14th, by Grigg (Melbourne); 1907 c, 13 mag., on June 1st, by Giacobini; 1907 d, 10 mag., on June 9th, by Daniel (Princeton). This last became a conspicuous object about the middle of August in the early morning, its nucleus being equal to a star of 2nd mag. Photographs showing the tail extended 7° were secured at Greenwich. The tail consisted of 15 to 20 streamers, the general direction being towards the west. This comet, according to Denning, is the fifty-ninth visible to the naked eye since 1850. The spectrum of comet d is continuous, extending from wave-length 505 to 370, on which two broad bands at 473 (4th carbon) and 388 (3rd cyanogen) are superposed.

The sky was overcast during the whole time of the Transit of Mercury on Nov. 14th.

The medal of the Royal Astronomical Society was awarded to Prof. Ernest Brown for his researches in the Lunar Theory.

Books, catalogues, etc.—Burnham's "General Catalogue of Double Stars," Bryant's "History of Astronomy."

Future events.—There will be a total eclipse of the sun Jan. 3rd, 1908. The shadow passes over the South Pacific, and parties will be sent to Flint Island, long. 155° W. and lat. $11\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S., where the duration of totality is 4 min. The section "Astronomy" will be well represented in the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908.

BIOLOGY, 1907.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine sent out its fourth expedition to Africa to investigate sleeping sickness (see ed. 1907). At the invitation of the Colonial Office, an international conference on sleeping sickness was held in June at the Foreign Office, under the presidency of Lord Fitzmaurice—the first of the kind that has been called together. Of trypanosome infections (generically known as trypanosomiasis) sleeping sickness is recognised as a chronic disease caused by the *Trypanosoma gambiense*, the usual mode of infection being by a biting fly, the *Glossina palpalis*. After the regrettable mischance which resulted in the death of Lieut. Tulloch, R.A.M.C., the laboratory at Entebbe, Uganda, under the control of the Royal Society's Tropical Diseases Committee, was temporarily closed; but it is highly probable that Prof. E. A. Minchin will shortly re-engage in work there. Much was done, however, during 1907 at the Lister Institute in investigating the action of various drugs, with the object of finding a therapeutic agent to combat the parasites found in the blood of subjects of the disease. Mr. H. G. Plimmer and Dr. J. D. Thomson conducted an exhaustive series of experiments on animals. Quinine, it may be mentioned, does not affect the course of the disease. Atoxyl, an arsenious compound, ensures, according to them, favourable action; it has, however, no permanent effect. In their view, no substance is at present known which alone will cause a permanent disappearance of the trypanosomes from the affected animal—i.e. effect a cure. Accordingly, experiments are being carried out to see whether any combination of bodies will produce the desired effect (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, Sept. 1907). Consult Reports of the Sleeping Sickness Commission.

The important discovery (Plimmer and Thomson) was announced, Nov. 7th, that an antimony compound—precisely, sodium antimonyl tartrate—exerts a marked influence upon trypanosomes in the living body. An hour or so after its injection the blood is entirely, or almost entirely, free from them, even when swarming at the time of administration, and in a few hours none can be found. Rats treated with this substance had not shown any recurrence up to 66 days, and were to all appearance well. No local disturbances are set up by the injection of the drug into these animals, while it acts much more quickly than atoxyl and in very much smaller doses. Other animals are to be experimented upon, and the effect of the drug will be tried on the human subject.

Colonel Bruce, F.R.S., the chairman of the Mediterranean Fever Commission, read a comprehensive paper on Malta Fever (see ed. 1907) before the Epidemiological Society, which was subsequently reprinted for public use. The question of the scope and application of the requisite preventive measures remains for settlement. The naval and military authorities, knowing the source of the disease, took prompt action, with most satisfactory results. Goats' milk was discontinued as a dietary article. They have, however, no jurisdiction over the civil section of the inhabitants.

Dr. E. F. Bashford made an important contribution to the pathology of cancer. Experiments of his indicate the means whereby mice may be completely protected against the in-

oculation of transplantable carcinomata, which grow readily in normal mice. The research is progressing.

Early in the year strong efforts were made by the **Marine Biological Association** to secure more adequate official recognition and encouragement of the work carried on in **fishery investigations**, and as part of the organisation of the **International Council for the Investigation of the North Sea**. A conference of the latter body, whose central bureau is at Copenhagen, was held, it should be said, at the Foreign Office in June. The researches comprise oceanographical work referring to the constitution and movements of the water in our northern seas; biological investigations bearing upon the life-histories of food fishes; the collection and collation of statistical information respecting fishing areas and the sea-fishing industry; and experiments with new fishery gear and general apparatus employed on exploring or observational vessels. In October the Treasury announced the appointment of a committee to inquire into the scientific and statistical investigations now being carried on in relation to the fishing industry of the United Kingdom, and to report what work of this character is required in the interests of that industry, and by what methods or agencies it can be most usefully and economically carried out in future.

The annual **Croonian Lecture** of the Royal Society was delivered by Prof. J. B. Farmer, F.R.S., on **cellular organisation**. The more closely the cell is studied (remarks the author) the more irresistibly are we compelled to admit the **supreme importance of the nucleus** in directing and controlling its metabolic activities. Experiments have abundantly proved that if a nucleated protoplasmic mass be divided by artificial means, so that one portion contains, while the other lacks, the nucleus, the former alone is able to continue to discharge the ordinary vital functions, and to manifest those chemical and physical properties which necessarily underlie them.

The Society's **Gold Royal Medal** was awarded to Dr. Ramsay H. Traquair for his palæontological researches, especially in regard to fossil fishes. The **Linnean Society's gold medal** was awarded to Dr. Melchior Treub, of Buitenzorg, Java, for his contributions to botanical science. The celebration of the 90th birthday of Sir Joseph D. Hooker, F.R.S., the eminent botanist, traveller, and confrère of Darwin, was an interesting personal event. The King conferred the Order of Merit, and Sir Joseph was the recipient of numerous congratulatory addresses from scientific bodies. Similarly, the 80th birthday of Lord Lister was the occasion of felicitations both at home and abroad. Among public honours accorded the founder of the antiseptic system in surgery—a biological starting-point—was that of the freedom of the City of London.

The **seventh International Zoological Congress** was held at Boston, U.S., in August, under the presidency of Prof. Alexander Agassiz. The 1910 meeting will take place at Graz; president, Prof. von Graff. Mention should be made too of the inauguration of the unique **Mosso Institute** for Physiological Studies, established on Monte Rosa, at an altitude of 9900 ft. above sea-level. It is of international character, and named after the eminent Italian savant, Prof. Angelo Mosso, of Turin University.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS, 1907.

The Hon. C. A. Parsons conducted an elaborate series of experiments on carbon at high temperatures and pressures, which bear upon the late Prof. Moissan's work on the origin of the diamond. According to Mr. Parsons, in none of the experiments designed to melt or vaporise carbon under pressure has the residue contained more than a suspicion of black or transparent diamond. With pressures of about 30 tons per square inch and electric currents commencing at 6000 ampères, increasing up to 50,000 ampères, carbon rods were partially converted to graphite and firmly welded together. He infers from his experiments—which are still in progress—that mechanical pressure is not the cause of the production of diamond in rapidly cooled iron. Prof. Borda read a paper before the Paris Academy of Sciences on the colour action of radium rays on certain precious stones, which in some quarters was wrongly interpreted as a transmutation process. Sir W. Crookes had previously experimented in this direction.

In continuation of investigations on the origin of gases evolved by mineral springs, the Hon. R. J. Strutt examined the gases given off by several varieties of rock, on heating, and reached the conclusion that there is a general resemblance between the gases of mineral springs and the gases of rocks, so far as nitrogen and the other inert constituents are concerned. He offered no theory as to the primary origin of the argon and neon contained in rocks. Assuming that helium in rocks had been generated *in situ* by radio-active change, it became of interest to inquire whether any connection could be traced between the quantity of helium and the time that had elapsed since solidification of the rock. With a view to answering this question the author examined various modern lavas erupted from Vesuvius in 1809, 1822, and 1906. In each case helium was detected, accompanied, as usual, by argon. Studies on the interrelation of radium and geology derived additional interest from the discovery by Prof. J. Joly, F.R.S., that typical rocks from the Simplan Tunnel contain quantities of radium considerably in excess of the average of igneous rocks (*Nature*, May 2nd, 1907). There would appear to be sufficient radium to account for the excessive temperatures met with in boring the tunnel, and the suggestion was made that engineers might do well to estimate the distribution of radium before embarking on similar projects in the future.

Investigations on radium continue to exercise a fascinating influence upon our leading physicists. Sir William Ramsay showed that, should the emanations of radium, alone or mixed with hydrogen, be left in a vessel, after a time helium will be produced. In the event of the emanations coming into contact with water, instead of helium, neon with slight traces of helium is the result. Then, by dissolving in the solution a heavy metal, xenon or krypton is produced. Prof. Ostwald, of Leipzig, alludes to this work as "the greatest scientific achievement since the discovery of the practicability of applying the electric dynamo to mechanics" (*Chemiker Zeitung*). Prof. A. Schuster, after a prolonged research on the effects of high pressure on radio-active phenomena, met with negative results. Eve and Adams, of Montreal, experimenting in the

same direction, and with a similar result, affirm that "radium generates heat by disintegration equally at the surface of the earth and at pressures which obtain 40 to 50 miles beneath the surface." Prof. E. Rutherford, of Manchester University, is specially engaged in the endeavour to isolate a new substance which he believes exists in ordinary commercial preparations of actinium, and is slowly transformed into radium. Mr. Boltwood, of Yale, is experimenting with regard to the existence in uranium minerals of a new radio-active element, differing from those previously identified. The name *ionium* is proposed provisionally for this new body. Finally, in this brief summary of current work, we must not omit to mention a recent paper by Mr. Strutt on the association of helium and thorium in minerals. He finds confirmation of his view that helium is a product of thorium radio-activity, in the examination of a helium mineral obtained from Greenland, a solution of which gave abundant thorium emanation. He regards it as "entirely certain" that the contained helium had not been generated *in situ* by uranium or radium, but connects it without hesitation with the presence of thorium.

In the 1907 ANNUAL Dr. J. A. Harker's determination of the melting-point of platinum was given as 1710°C . This point cannot, however, be said to be definitely fixed since, later, Waidner and Burgess have given 1753°C ., and Holborn and Valentiner 1789°C . A discussion on the whole question took place at the British Association. High-temperature determinations by Mendenhall and Ingergoll relative to the melting-points of rhodium and iridium, based on the last-mentioned platinum value, give respectively, 1968°C ., and 2388°C .

A note may be made of the manufacture by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co., of pieces of apparatus of malleable iridium and rhodium, designed for laboratory purposes. The articles comprise crucibles, flasks, and other requisites. These rare metals have been, hitherto, practically unworkable, and such commercial productions (possessing a high melting-point) are an extremely interesting solution of a difficult problem. They are, however, very expensive, and likely to remain so.

The Sir Humphry Davy Medal of the Royal Society was awarded to Prof. E. W. Morley, of Cleveland, U.S.A., for his researches in physics and chemistry, more especially for determinations of the relative atomic weights of hydrogen and oxygen; the Hughes medal to Prof. E. H. Griffiths, F.R.S., of University College, Cardiff, on the ground of his contributions to physical science in his series of exact measurements, mainly in the domain of thermal and electric energy; the Copley medal to Prof. A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, for his experimental investigations in optics. The Society's Bakerian Lecture was delivered by Dr. T. E. Thorpe, C.B., F.R.S., who detailed work that he is pursuing on the atomic weight of radium. Madame Curie published, in the *Comptes Rendus* for Aug. 19th, particulars of a re-investigation of the atomic weight, in continuation of her classical research of 1902 (see ed. 1903). The present result is 226.2 . Dr. Thorpe's studies may be considered as in collaboration with those of Mme. Curie, but so far as he is concerned no particulars have yet been published. The consideration of M. Blondlot's mysterious *n*-rays has now practically ceased to evoke

discussion. Consult article by M. Piréon, in "Année Psychologique," vol. xiii. The Faraday lecture of the Chemical Society was delivered by Prof. Emil Fischer, of the University of Berlin, and embodied a most valuable review of synthetical chemistry in its relation to biology.

The Annual Report of the Principal Chemist of the Government Laboratories indicated a total of 173,606 analyses and examinations for the year. The facilities for the use of alcohol in scientific and manufacturing processes were commented upon. Consult "Denatured or Industrial Alcohol," by R. F. Herrick.

Mr. H. R. A. Mallock, F.R.S., designed an interesting instrument for recording by photography rapid changes of pressure in the air—such, for example, as are caused by the wave produced by an explosion. The principle of gyroscopic action received much attention during the year. Instances were seen in the Schlick gyroscope for steadying ships at sea, introduced by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, & Wigham Richardson, Ltd., the builders of the *Mauretania*, and Mr. L. Brennan's automatic stability mechanism for a mono-railway (see p. 136). Reference must also be made to Sir James Dewar's experiments with the Crookes radiometer, showing the cessation of the well-known radiometer action in very high vacua, made by charcoal cooled in liquid hydrogen or liquid air (see ed. 1907).

At the British Association Mr. W. Duddell, F.R.S., gave a comprehensive discourse on "The Arc and the Spark in Radio-telegraphy."

Prof. Meldola gave a stimulating presidential address to the Chemical Society, entitled "The Position and Prospects of Chemical Research in Great Britain." He is of opinion that our country is wasting its resources in the most reckless way so far as concerns the chemical industries, since no proper co-operation exists between the representatives of science and of industry.

The Nobel prize in Chemistry was awarded to Sir William Crookes.

The obituary includes M. Berthelot, M. Moissan, Prof. S. P. Langley, and Sir W. H. Perkin.

Consult "Annual Reports on the Progress of Chemistry" (Chemical Society); *Nature*, *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry*, and *Proceedings of the Royal Society*.

EARTHQUAKES.

The development of systematic inquiry into the probable mode of origin, the times, the propagation, and the distribution in space of earthquakes, is one of the most prominent features of the scientific effort of the past twenty years, and, in particular, of this last decade. The new seismology is an established branch of science, one in regard to which the mathematician, physicist, and geologist are each interested from their respective lines of work. Japan has taken a leading part along the whole path of investigation—stimulated in the first instance, however, by the researches set on foot, and strenuously promoted, by a small band of English scientists resident in that country in the early eighties, amongst whom were Perry, Ayrton, Milne, and Knott. In 1880 the Seismological Society of Japan was founded; in 1886 a chair of Seismology was established at the Imperial University; and since 1892 a Seismological Investigation Com-

mittee has laboured with such purpose that it has already issued 70 quarto volumes detailing results. At the Tokio Central Meteorological Observatory records are received from nearly 1500 observing centres. **International co-operation in observational work**, involving the seismic survey of the whole world, is the outcome of this activity. Through the exertions of Prof. J. Milne a service of 40 observing stations, of which he is Director, has been organised since 1895 in various parts of the world, under the auspices and with the financial assistance of the British Association. Prof. Milne's own observing station is situate at Shide, Newport, Isle of Wight. Later, international organisation has received further extension in the foundation of an **International Seismological Association**, whose headquarters are at Strassburg. **Director of the Central Bureau**, Prof. Gerland; **General Secretary**, Prof. de Kővesligethy, Budapest. The first general assembly was held at The Hague, Sept. 21st–25th, 1907, under the presidency of Prof. A. Schuster, F.R.S. There can be little doubt that earthquake inquiry under such international auspices will possess new bearing and importance. Consult *Comptes Rendus* of initiatory gathering at Rome, 1906.

Earthquakes are due to the strain generated by the fracturing of the rocky materials composing the earth's crust. A weak point reaches its limit sooner or later, and disturbance and rupture ensues. As an accompaniment, **earth-waves** of varying degrees of amplitude are set up, and these may be propagated over the entire surface of the globe, and extend over three or four hours. Finally, the earth's crust settles once again into a state of comparative equilibrium. The delicate instruments, **seismographs**, permit of the registration of such wave motions, even though an earthquake may have occurred in a region some thousands of miles distant, and though no sensible vibration of the earth is felt at the observing station. From 30,000 to 40,000 earthquakes occur yearly; of these Japan registers about 1200, Great Britain about 6. But of the grand total only 60 fall within the category known as "world-shaking." Modern inquiry suggests that the preliminary tremors are waves speeding straight through the earth with an average velocity of about 10 kilometers per second. On the other hand, the later phase of motion is held to make a circuit around the earth's periphery with a velocity of about 6 kilometers per second. The probable thickness of the earth's crust is one deduction arising from earthquake study. Prof. J. Milne (Bakerian Lecture, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, April 30th, 1906) suggests that at 30 miles' depth we reach a maximum limit, where we should expect rocky materials possessing similar properties to those on the earth's surface. The interesting conclusions of the Hon. R. J. Strutt, made in connection with researches on the distribution of radium in the earth's crust, and on the earth's internal heat, allow a depth of 45 miles (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, May 14th, 1906). Prof. Milne has mapped out 13 "world-shaking" earthquake regions; and their geographical positions have important bearing, it now appears, respecting certain mathematical considerations of the shape of the earth, put forward by Profs. Jeans and Sollas. They assign a pear-shape to our planet. Under the stress of gravitation the tendency is to reach the spheroidal form—"the pear is being

crushed into a sphere by its own attraction, and the result is a series of earthquakes" (H. H. Turner, F.R.S.). The subject was dealt with by Prof. Love, F.R.S., in his presidential address to the Mathematical and Physical Section of the British Association (1907). Consult Sollas' "Age of the Earth," ch. ii.

On Monday, Jan. 14th, 1907, at about 3.30 p.m. (8.48 p.m. Greenwich time), an earthquake occurred in Jamaica, West Indies, without any preliminary warning. In the space of 20 seconds, Kingston, which was in the focus of seismic activity, was for the most part shaken into ruins. The earthquake originated along fault lines running east and west. It is computed that 1000 persons were killed immediately, and as many more injured. As regards earth movement the earthquake was on a lesser scale than the San Francisco and Valparaiso shocks of 1906, evidence of which was supplied by the registration of seismographs at places remote from the Jamaica focus. Prof. J. Milne recorded the maximum disturbance at 9.17 p.m., at the Isle of Wight station, the amplitude or range of motion being somewhat less than a quarter of an inch. In the case of the Valparaiso earthquake it was more than double that, and the San Francisco disturbance caused a movement three or four times as great. In Kingston the trembling of the ground was more or less continuous a week or so after the earthquake, and slight tremors persisted onwards to the end of July, after-shocks which had the effect of reducing the whole community to an extremely nervous and sensitive condition.

Earthquakes were reported from Bitlis (March 20th–April 2nd), San Miguel in the Azores (April 2nd), and Chilpancingo, Mexico (April 15th). On Oct. 23rd, at 8.30 p.m., Calabria was visited by a considerable earthquake, Monteleone being the centre. A previous disturbance had occurred in 1905. The area of damage was extensive, and, according to Reuter's Agency, upwards of 600 persons lost their lives.

Mindful of the South Wales outbreak of June 27th, 1906, and the advisability of securing the instrumental guidance and prognostications which, however tentative, the seismologist offers, Cardiff has at last installed a **seismograph** in one of the public offices of the city.

Consult, in general, ed. 1907; "Earthquakes in the Light of the New Seismology" (Dutton); "A Study of Recent Earthquakes" (Davison); and Prof. Milne's new edition of his work on Seismology.

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS, 1907.

Last year reference was made to the extraordinarily high price of copper. There was a further rise until the middle of March 1907, when the price of electrolytic bar copper reached £122 per ton. It then began to steadily fall, until about the middle of October 1907, when it was £57 per ton. Under these circumstances the custom with cable-makers is now to tender on a sliding scale which varies according to the market price of copper at the time the order is given. The electrical manufacturing industry generally was not in a very flourishing condition, owing to the extremely keen competition amongst the British manufacturers, resulting in extensive price-cutting all round. A discussion took place between manufacturers with a view to arranging some sort of com-

bination to prevent this state of affairs, as in many cases goods were being supplied below cost price; but no definite action was taken.

The Board of Trade Returns showed that the exports of electrical goods and apparatus (excluding machinery) fell off to the extent of £233,760 for the first nine months of 1907, as compared with 1906, whilst imports increased by £73,167. Germany, on the other hand, while being extremely busy in the home markets, nearly doubled her electrical exports; and, as the home demand is slackening, will probably attack the British market in order to keep her factories fully occupied.

Metallic Filament Lamps.

Turning to the business of Electricity Supply, the facts are quite the reverse. Most concerns show big increases in consumption, both in the direction of electrical power supply and lighting, and there is every prospect of a high stimulus being given to the latter by the rapid introduction of metallic filament lamps. Of these, "Osram" and "Tantalum" lamps were supplied in large quantities all over the country; and although the price of these lamps is high, the economy is so great that the demand for them increased enormously. The "Tantalum" lamp was described in the 1906 ed. The "Osram" lamp (as foreshadowed last year) is a development of the "Osmium" lamp. Its filament consists chiefly of metallic tungsten (a metal with a very high fusing point, also largely used in the manufacture of tool steel), with a small percentage of "osmium." This lamp's consumption is 1·2 watts per candle; it is suitable for both alternating and continuous supplies; it has a life of over 1000 hours, and during this time only drops about 5 per cent. of its initial candle-power, as compared with 20 per cent. of the ordinary carbon filament lamp. Its one drawback is still its fragility, but it is very much stronger than the original "Osmium" lamp.

The use of these metallic filament lamps has a very important bearing on the future of electricity supply for lighting purposes. For the same amount of light produced, these lamps consume from 50 to 70 per cent. less current than the carbon filament lamp, and it would seem that the first result of their wholesale introduction would mean a diminution of output, and in some concerns, where the price per unit has been reduced to the lowest possible figure, it might be necessary to increase the charge. On the other hand, the public are continually requiring more light, and it is more than probable that, instead of seeking to reduce their bills, they will welcome the increased illumination. The important point is that electricity supply undertakings are now in a position to supply something like three times more light than before the introduction of these lamps, without in any way increasing their capital or standing charges, and, as these latter are the greater portion of the costs, it is improbable that the profits will be reduced. It will be remembered that the introduction of the incandescent gas mantle had the effect of largely stimulating the supply of gas.

There are one or two makes of metallic filament lamps not mentioned in this list, as, for instance, the Zircon-Wolfram and the Helion. The latter lamp is of American origin, having a filament which is a composite of silicon and carbon, and is made by depositing a compound

of silicon on a small carbon base, the operation being similar to the "flashing" of the ordinary carbon filament lamp; and it is stated that very slight alteration in the equipment of an ordinary carbon filament factory would be necessary to produce these lamps.

Records of Electric Supply and Electric Traction.

The following table, from the *Electrical Times*, gives in aggregate records of 292 of the supply undertakings in the kingdom:

(1) Electric Supply Undertakings.

	1905-6.	1904-5.
Number of undertakings	202	274
Financial Results:	£	£
Capital expenditure	50,767,184	46,976,611
Revenue	6,281,040	5,859,366
„ meter rents, etc.	233,010	216,375
Total revenue	6,514,050	6,075,741
Working expenses	3,018,524	2,811,924
Gross profit	3,495,526	3,263,817
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.)*	1,108,168	988,836
Net profit	2,387,358	2,274,981
Gross profit per £100 of capital	6·88	6·95
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital	2·18	2·11
Net profit per £100 of capital	4·70	4·84
Technical Records:		
Board of Trade units sold	614,990,407	518,088,892
Average price per unit	2·45d.	2·71d.
Working expenses per unit	1·18d.	1·30d.
Plant capacity in kws.	646,237	570,463
Maximum load in kws.	408,311	359,523
Load factor	17·20%	16·45%

(2) Electric Tramway Undertakings.

	1905-6.	1904-5.
Number of undertakings	92	83
Financial Results:	£	£
Capital expenditure	34,826,572	27,669,771
Traffic revenue	7,083,506	5,741,675
Other revenue	131,362	100,916
Total revenue	7,214,868	5,842,591
Operating costs	4,421,949	3,631,935
Gross profit	2,792,919	2,211,550
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.)*	704,802	522,590
Net profit	2,088,117	1,688,960
Gross profit per £100 of capital	8·02	7·99
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital	2·02	1·89
Net profit per £100 of capital	5·99	6·10
Technical Records:		
Miles of track	2,334·47	1,978·96
Car miles run	165,459,647	136,552,387
Passengers carried	1,576,026,826	1,267,629,631
Passengers per car mile	9·53	9·81
Revenue per car mile	10·27d.	10·09d.
Average fare per passenger	1·08d.	1·09d.
Operating costs per passenger	·67d.	·69d.
Operating costs per car mile	6·41d.	6·38d.

* And sinking fund or loan repayments (Local Authorities).

Capital in Electricity Undertakings.

The above is a summary of all the undertakings which send their records to the *Electrical Times*. According to "Garcke's Manual" for 1906 and 1907, the capital spent in electricity supply and traction stations was as follows:

	1906.	1907.
	£	£
Municipal supply .	35,715,269	37,472,183
" traction .	31,147,824	35,965,920
Companies' supply .	31,872,059	41,082,323
" traction	92,860,550	118,049,455
	191,595,702	232,569,881

That is to say, an increase of £40,974,179, of which the companies are responsible for £34,399,169, and municipalities £6,575,010.

Electric Traction.

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway Co. started running electric trains into New York on July 24th, 1907, from New Rochelle. This line is equipped with single-phase current at 11,000 volts (25 periods), and the electric locomotives have to run on continuous current from a third rail when they get on the line of the New York, Central Hudson, and River Railroad. The first-mentioned company has electrified as far as Stamford in Connecticut, and electric locomotives, as against the multiple unit system, are employed. This is practically all the important news concerning single-phase traction, which has been so much talked of for the last two or three years. There is considerable adverse criticism, chiefly on account of the increased size and weight of the equipment, and nothing further has been done towards the electrification of the main lines.

One or two lines have been equipped with three-phase traction, and more are in contemplation. It will be remembered that the Valtellina Railway of Italy is so equipped, with very satisfactory results; and the Simplon Tunnel is now being operated entirely by the use of three-phase locomotives. The locomotives on the Valtellina line are provided with two and three speeds, and the new locomotives for the Simplon Tunnel are provided with four speeds. The tunnel is worked by water-power stations at each end of the tunnel, either of which is capable of doing the whole of the work. It was also decided to equip the Cascade Mountain Tunnel of the Great Northern Railroad with three-phase traction, and a section of the South Pacific Railway running across the Sierra Nevada is under consideration. There are five other lines in America which have decided to try high-pressure continuous current at 1200 volts of a total track-mileage of 120 miles. There is a mineral line at La Mure, in the south-east of France, running at 2400 volts.

On an inter-urban line at Tabor, in Bohemia, there is a continuous-current equipment at 1400 volts, where two 700-volt motors in series are employed. The City Railway of Vienna is to be converted to electric traction, and an experimental two-mile section is to be electrified, employing 3000 volts continuous current, with 2 trolley wires and four 750-volt motors in series with the middle point earthed. Electric locomotives will be employed.

In 1906 there were 814 miles of electric lines in Canada, the average capital expenditure being

£15,000 per mile. There were 237,000,000 people carried during the year. Returns were received from 47 companies; the total car mileage was 56,618,836.

Exhibitions in 1908.

There are numerous Electrical Exhibitions projected for 1908. The first of interest is that to be held in Manchester or Salford in the autumn, which bids fair to rival the very successful one held at Olympia, 1905. Practically the same organisation will prevail, and the active co-operation of the Manchester and Salford Corporations has been secured. There is also to be a Franco-British Exhibition of Science, Arts, and Industry at Shepherd's Bush, in the summer of 1908, which will contain 30 acres of buildings and cover 140 acres of ground. Only genuine British and French manufactures will be admitted. The Scottish National Exhibition is to be held in Edinburgh, also in 1908. In the spring of 1908 there is to be a National Exhibition of "Applied Electricity," held in Marseilles.

Progress Abroad.

The latest statistics give the total number of electricity works in Spain as 1151; 795 of these with a total capacity of 91,555 k.w. are public supply stations, and 356 with a total capacity of 7957 k.w. are private plants, and the greater part of the work is for lighting only, and a large proportion are water-driven and of small size. Perhaps the largest is the Zamora Power House, which supplies Zamora, Salamanca, and Valladolid. It utilises a fall of the River Duero, and is equipped with an alicoth plant capable of developing 6000 h.p. The transmission to Zamora and Salamanca is at a pressure of 20,000 volts, and to Valladolid 40,000 volts.

The Swedish Government have commenced to construct a power house at the Gullspang Waterfall for a general supply scheme, including the electrical working of some of the State railways.

According to *Electro*, a Belgian publication, there are 32 stations in the Netherlands, 7 of which are municipal. The general price for lighting is from 3d. to 2½d. per unit, and for power about 30 per cent. less. There are 2 large stations at Amsterdam, of 2460 k.w. and 6200 k.w. capacity respectively.

Germany added 159 stations, bringing the total up to 1334 and an increase of 92,000 k.w., which brings the total to 609,500 k.w. Of these, 1080 stations with 183,800 k.w. are wholly continuous current with 69,334 k.w. capacity in accumulators; 100 stations with 233,700 k.w. are three-phase with conversion to continuous for distribution. There are 37 two-phase and single-phase stations with alternating current distribution, and 18 ditto with continuous; 100 stations with 129,600 k.w. are three-phase with three-phase distribution. The electricity supply at Berlin is in the hands of a company, working under a concession from the City Council, which has power to acquire in 1915. The result of the past year's working was a 10 per cent. dividend and an £89,000 payment to the City Council.

In Austria there were 494 electricity stations in operation in 1906, as against 449 in 1905. The aggregate capacity of the latter (the latest detailed information available) was 156,800 k.w.; 72 per cent. of these are continuous current stations, 22 per cent. three-phase, and the

remainder single-phase, two-phase, or poly-phase with continuous current distribution. Water power gives 40 per cent. of the total capacity. Of the stations 390 are 500 k.w. or less.

In Hungary there are 109 electricity works, 53 of which are continuous current (14,414 k.w.), 20 single-phase alternating current, 34 three-phase and 2 two-phase (total alternating 27,863 k.w.). Of the lighting stations, 7 have a capacity of over 1000 k.w., 9 between 1000 and 600 k.w., and 11 between 600 and 400 k.w. The aggregate steam-engine capacity is 46,900 h.p., water turbines 11,418, power-gas 110, and Diesel oil engines 980 h.p. There are 4 power-transmission lines which require extra high pressure, the highest being 15,000 volts (viz. at Kolozsvár). All traction work is continuous current.

In Paris, it will be remembered, 18-year concessions were granted to the various companies, and the powers of compulsory purchase by the Municipal Council only apply to the mains. In 1907 some of these concessions expired, and still the Municipal Council had not decided on what course of action to take, and at the time of going to press it would appear that, as yet, nothing definite has been done. The Council has apparently placed the whole affair in the hands of a Monopolist Syndicate, to take over the legal property of all the companies concerned and operate the stations on a concession to expire in 1940, the price of current to be 6½d. per unit for lighting and 3d. per unit for power until 1914, when the price for lighting is to be reduced to 4½d.

The concession of the St. Gothard Railway Co. will shortly be purchasable by the Federal Government of Switzerland, and will then be electrified; and with a view to obtaining the necessary water-power the Federal Government have come to an arrangement with the representatives of the Canton of Uri to purchase the water rights of the River Reuss from the Urner Loch to Amstegg for 250,000 francs and a perpetual annuity of 72,000 francs. The Government also undertakes to reserve 7000 h.p. for local users, should it be required, and to supply all the townships along the river at cost price.

According to the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, 239 new projects were authorised in 1906, of which 114 are extensions to existing works.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS, 1907.

In the Arctic region much solid work was effected. The Anglo-American expedition, mentioned in the ANNUAL 1907, sustained a heavy loss in the wreck of the *Duchess of Bedford*, while Captain Mikkelsen and Mr. Stefansson were absent on a sledge trip, during which they covered 533 miles. Mr. Stefansson returned to America in September, but Capt. Mikkelsen remains in the north to continue his investigations in the Beaufort Sea region. Mr. Alfred H. Harrison, who returned to England in the autumn, had also intended exploring the same region, in search for the unknown land which he thinks may there be found, but was unable, owing partly to lack of provisions, to carry out his plans. He accomplished the survey of the eastern and western branches of the Mackenzie, below Fort Separation, and a considerable stretch of coast-line and some inland tracts. The Canadian expedition

led by Capt. Bernier in the *Arctic* (formerly *Gauss*) arrived at Quebec after an absence of fourteen months, during which he discovered new islands, and planted the British flag on several hitherto unclaimed lands. In the eastern basin of the Arctic, Dr. S. V. Bruce spent several months in the survey of Prince Charles Foreland. He arrived at Tromsø in September. The Duke of Orleans, in the *Belgica* (Capt. de Gerlache) explored the west coast of Novaya Zembla to 78° N. Mr. Wellman's projected voyage by airship to the North Pole had to be abandoned, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. A start was made, but the airship was carried over the land and partially wrecked, the explorers being rescued by a relief party. Another attempt is to be made in 1908. Commander Peary also found it necessary to postpone till 1908 his new Arctic voyage, owing to delay in fitting out the *Roosevelt*. An additional coal depot was, however, formed at Etah.

Turning to the Antarctic, the first place belongs to the British Antarctic expedition, led by Lieut. Shackleton, one of the officers of the *Discovery*. A whaling vessel, the *Nimrod*, was specially fitted out, under the command of Lieut. Rupert England, R.N.R., and reached Lyttelton, New Zealand. It is intended to sail early in January for King Edward VII. Land as the base of operations. The *Nimrod* will then carry on magnetic and meteorological observations in southern waters, returning early in 1909 to pick up the exploring party of 12, who will utilise the Antarctic winter in making observations and in establishing a chain of depots extending about 250 miles towards the South Pole. Late in 1908 it is proposed to start three expeditions, with three persons in each, of which the principal, led by Mr. Shackleton, will advance in the direction of the Pole, the others exploring, respectively, S.E. in King Edward VII. Land, and E.N.E. along the coast towards Alexander I. and Graham Land. Towards Dr. Charcot's new expedition the French Government is contributing £24,000. A vessel is to be specially built, and provisioned for two years. Wandel Island was selected as the base. Two other Antarctic expeditions may be noted—a Belgian one led by Mr. Henryk Arctowski, and the other by Dr. F. A. Cook. The latter hopes to start in 1908.

In Asia, Dr. Sven Hedin, after exploring on the high tableland of Tibet, where he discovered new ranges and lakes, journeyed southward through a labyrinth of mountain ranges, where five of the many passes crossed had an altitude of 19,000 ft. One of these, Sela La, is situated in the lofty range which forms the watershed between the Ngantse Cho and Dangra Yum Cho on the north, and tributaries of the Brahmaputra on the south. He also examined the Raghā Tsanpo, the largest tributary of the Brahmaputra above Shigatse, and the sources of the Kub, which issues from three great glaciers in the Rubri Gangri range. Dr. Stein's investigation of the ruins north and south of Lob Nor yielded valuable results. Some of the sites had evidently been abandoned about the third century. Vast numbers of records were discovered, inscribed on wooden tablets and paper. Many were in Kharoshti and another Indian dialect, many also in Chinese. The route through the desert to Sha-Chou (Tunhuang), a length of nearly 350 miles, was traversed. It was in early times a great

military route of the Chinese, and was that followed by Marco Polo, whose topographical descriptions were fully corroborated. After being neglected for centuries this route has in recent times been again adopted as a highway of commerce between Central and Eastern Asia. A discovery of remarkable interest was that of a line of fortifications extending for about 140 miles, and believed by Dr. Stein to be connected with the Great Wall on the border of Kansu. Ruins of watch-towers and forts were found at intervals along the wall, from which immense numbers of records were unearthed, including not only military documents but some relating to civil and domestic life. This wall was built in the 2nd century B.C., and garrisoned till the 2nd century A.D. Dr. Stein also examined Buddhist cave temples containing fine frescoes and stucco sculpture of the 8th to 10th centuries. Later, he explored the Nan Shan Mountains, in the main range of which are peaks rising to over 21,000 ft. Much survey work was done by his able assistant Ram Singh. Mr. R. Anderson, who visited the Aso volcano in Kiu-shui, claims that its crater is the largest known, the floor having an area of 100 sq. miles.

Dr. Tafel, notwithstanding repeated disasters, succeeded in exploring the head streams of the Hwang-ho and part of the Upper Yang-tse. Capt. D'Ollone conducted a successful expedition in the district of Ta-liang Shan, N.W. of the Upper Yang-tse; Dr. Kozloff started on a new expedition to the borderland of Tibet and China; and Dr. Wegner examined the Chinese province of Kiangsi.

From Africa, Capt. Boyd Alexander, sole survivor of the three principal members of the Alexander-Gosling expedition which left England in 1904, returned to England in February. After the death of Capt. Gosling at Niangara, Capt. Alexander continued his explorations of the upper basin of the Welle, the Kibali was ascended, and wooded ranges were seen, in one of which, the Gaima, were observed seams of magnetic iron ore. Near the Belgian station of N'soro the Kibali is joined by the Ira and N'soro; the latter is believed to be the main head stream. Turning northward, the expedition crossed the Congo-Nile watershed to the Yei. The upper course of this river is much obstructed by rapids, but below Avurra it flows for 90 or 100 miles as a splendid river. The last 40 or 50 miles is rendered impassable by marsh and sudd, and the expedition was obliged to make a portage to Ghaba Shambi, on the Nile. Capt. Lefant, who has been seeking for a practicable route between the Congo and Chad basins, explored a right-bank affluent of the Logone (partially explored earlier by Capt. Periquet), which he considers will afford the best route yet discovered. Capt. Arnaud crossed the Sahara from Algeria to Dahomey, part of the route traversed being new. Dr. Wollaston, leader of the British Museum expedition sent out in 1905, explored the Mfumbiro region, where were found nine volcanoes, mostly extinct, the highest about 14,000 ft. Near the summits are bamboo forests, said to be inhabited by pygmies. Lake Kivu was visited, and the Ruisi Valley explored. Dr. Jaeger carefully studied the volcanic district of Ngorongoro, which he believes to be an old crater 12 miles in diameter, and the largest known—a claim, as mentioned above, also made for another volcano. A lecture delivered

by the Duke of the Abruzzi before the Royal Geographical Society on Jan. 12th made clear the general topography of the Ruwenzori range. The mass was found to consist of six principal groups separated by cols between 14,432 and 13,785 ft. in height. The highest group is Mount Stanley, in which are the two culminating points named Margharita and Alexandra, respectively 16,815 and 16,744 ft.

In North America, important plans are projected for the irrigation of large portions of the arid Western States, which will, it is estimated, add 3,000,000 acres to the cultivable area of the country. Of two expeditions organised for exploration in South America, one led by Mr. Carl Skottsburg, a member of the Swedish Antarctic expedition, is directed to the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, and the extreme south of the continent; the other, led by Dr. W. C. Farber, proposes to devote three years mainly to anthropological research on the borders of Peru, Bolivia and Brazil.

GEOLOGY, 1907.

The most notable event to British geologists was the celebration of the centenary of the foundation of the Geological Society of London. Although the date of the foundation was Nov. 13th, 1807, the celebration was held towards the end of September, to suit the convenience of the numerous foreign and colonial professors, who brought congratulatory addresses from universities and scientific societies in all parts of the world. Sir Archibald Geikie, the president of the Geological Society, delivered the centenary discourse on the State of Geology at the time of the Society's foundation. In view of the celebration, an official History of the Society was prepared by Mr. H. B. Woodward. This forms an interesting volume, illustrated with many portraits of the founders and former presidents.

The Geological Survey published its great memoir on the Geology of the North-West Highlands of Scotland, which has been for many years in preparation, and is now issued under the editorship of Sir A. Geikie. The survey of this area was commenced in 1883 and completed in 1897. The volume is the joint production of six authors who are, or were, officers of the Survey. Dr. J. Horne, the Director for Scotland, contributes the general introduction, and describes the complex physical structure of the country. It is an area of exceptional complexity, presenting peculiar types of tectonic structure, the rocks having suffered gigantic dislocations, and huge masses having been driven bodily over each other for several miles, so that the stratigraphical sequence has been violently disturbed. This difficult structure was elucidated, after prolonged discussion, by Prof. C. Lapworth, who completely overthrew the views of Murchison, which had been long held officially. Dr. Teall, the present Director of the Geological Survey, describes the petrographical characters of the Highland rocks, whilst Dr. Peach deals with the palæontology of the Cambrian strata, and also contributes many sketches. The wild scenery is admirably rendered by reproductions of photographs taken by the Survey.

The vexed question of the nature of Logan's famous Laurentian system in Canada was revived by Prof. F. D. Adams, of Montreal, in an elaborate paper read to the Geological Society at the first meeting of the session

1907-8. The writer regards this system as consisting largely of a pre-Cambrian series of sedimentary strata, chiefly limestones, which he proposes to distinguish as the Grenville series. These strata were invaded by huge masses of granite, which acquired by movement a gneissose structure, thus forming the Fundamental Gneiss. The intrusion of this granitoid gneiss not only elevated the strata and broke them up mechanically, but also exerted metamorphic action whereby amphibolites and other rocks were developed. The Fundamental or Laurentian gneiss is thus intrusive into the Grenville strata, whilst it also underlies them, but the original basement on which the earliest sediments were laid down has nowhere been discovered.

Mr. G. W. Lamplugh, of the Geological Survey, who some time ago studied the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi River under the auspices of the British Association, communicated to the Geological Society a paper on the *Geology of the Zambesi Basin*, around the Batoka Gorge in Rhodesia. This gorge is the canyon of the river below the falls. The Batoka basalts, which form the characteristic rock, extending uninterruptedly from the Victoria Falls to the mouth of the Deka, and southwards to the edge of the Kalahari desert, represent a succession of massive lava-flows, probably of Mesozoic age. The rocks have been examined microscopically by Mr. H. H. Thomas.

Prof. J. Joly, of Dublin, in studying the rocks from the *Simplan tunnel*, found that all contained radium, and mostly in quantity greater than that hitherto found in sedimentary or igneous rocks. Some of the Archaean gneiss yielded very high results. Possibly the accumulation of radio-active elements in sediments may become an important factor in mountain-building, by diminishing crust-rigidity locally, and therefore favouring crust-flexure. Although the proportion of radium is high from a scientific point of view, it is far too low to render the rocks of any commercial importance.

Geologists are taking increased interest in the development of the economic side of their science, and Prof. J. W. Gregory, of Glasgow, in presiding over the Geological section of the

British Association, devoted much of his address to the *genesis of ores*. After discussing the probable nature of the earth's interior, he referred at length to the plutonic origin of certain ore-bodies. Many deposits of iron ore, especially magnetite, seem to have been segregated from a deep-seated igneous magma. With regard, however, to the colossal mass at Kirunavaara, in Swedish Lapland, for which such an origin has been suggested, Prof. Gregory rather regards it as a bedded deposit overlying a lava-flow, enlarged by secondary deposition. The same geologist communicated to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy an important paper on the *origin of the gold in the Rand banket*. It has long been a vexed question whether the gold was deposited with the original pebbles of the conglomerate, or was subsequently introduced by precipitation from solutions filtering through the pebble-reef: the latter hypothesis has in recent years found most favour. Prof. Gregory, however, reverts to the older view, which refers the metal to a sedimentary origin. He regards the banket as an old marine shore deposit, in which fine particles of gold were concentrated by tidal washing and collected in sheltered places between the larger pebbles. The banket thus resembles a "placer," or alluvial deposit of auriferous gravel.

The Rev. Prof. Henslow, in discussing the characters of the coal-producing plants, in a paper read to the Geological Society, held that the flora represents for the most part vegetation of an upland type. Many of the groups, like the lycopodiales and the cycadofilices, are said to be decidedly xerophytic, that is, adapted to dry conditions, though the equisetales, or horse-tails, were undoubtedly hygrophytic, if not direct water-loving plants.

A reconstructed skeleton of the huge Australian marsupial known as the *Diprotodon* has recently been set up in the Hall of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. It consists partly of fossil bones from the dried-up bed of Lake Callabonna, in South Australia, obtained some years ago by Dr. E. C. Stirling. The skeleton has been described in the *Geological Magazine* by Dr. A. S. Woodward, the Keeper of the Geological Department.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

Below will be found particulars of the more important and active Societies and Institutions. The list does not pretend to be exhaustive.

Analysts, Society of Public, 8 Duke St., Aldgate, E.C. Hon. Secs., A. C. Chapman, P. A. Ellis Richards.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Formed in '86. Elaborate and most valuable reports of its proceedings are published by the Association. The eleventh session was held at Adelaide in Jan. 1908. **Permanent Hon. Sec.,** Prof. A. Liveridge, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.; **The Chemical Laboratory, The University, Sydney, N.S.W.**

Biologists, Association of Economic, founded to promote and advance the economic side of biological science. **Hon. Sec.,** W. E. Collinge, **The University Department of Economic Zoology, 55, Newhall Street, Birmingham.**

British Astronomical Association, founded Oct. '90. There are upwards of 1000 members, twelve "Observing Sections," and branches in

Glasgow, Sydney, N.S.W., and Melbourne, Victoria. **Subscription** 10s. 6d. per annum; **entrance fee** 5s. **President,** Mr. F. W. Levander, F.R.A.S. **Sec.,** Mr. J. A. Hardcastle, F.R.A.S. **Assist. Sec.,** Mr. T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. **Office,** 136, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

British Numismatic Society. **President,** Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, F.S.A. **Hon. Secs.,** Editorial, W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.; Corresponding, A. Anscombe. Ordinary members limited to 500. **Office,** 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Science Guild, formed in 1904, to bring before the Government the scientific aspects of all matters affecting the national welfare; to promote the application of scientific principles to industrial and general purposes, and to promote scientific education. **President,** Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P., F.R.S. **Hon. Treasurer,** Lord Avebury. **Hon. Sec.,** Sir

Alex. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., 26, Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.

Chemical Industry, Society of. Founded 1881; Royal charter 1907. Membership 4500. The London section holds meetings at Burlington House, W. Other sections in Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Birmingham, Canada, New England, New York, Scotland, Sydney, N.S.W., and Yorkshire. Meets at Newcastle in 1908. **President**, Sir Boverton Redwood. **Secretary**, C. G. Cresswell, 9, Bridge Street, S.W.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W. **President**, Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Treasurer**, Dr. Alexander Scott, F.R.S.; **Hon. Secs.**, Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., and Prof. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; **Foreign Sec.**, Dr. Horace T. Brown, F.R.S. **Assist. Sec.**, Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; **Librarian**, F. W. Clifford.

Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland (incorporated by Royal Charter), 30, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. **President**, Prof. Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S. **Resident Registrar and Secretary**, R. B. Pilcher, F.C.I.S.

Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society. Established in 1859. Meetings are held in Caxton Hall, Caxton Street, Westminster, S.W., on the first Thursday in each month from October to May. **President**, Mr. W. N. Twelvetrees, M.I.M.E., A.M.I.E.E., M.R.S.I.; **Hon. Sec.**, Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering) Lond., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. **Offices**, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 244, Victoria.

Civil Engineers, Institution of. Founded July 2nd, 1818, incorporated '28, supplemental charters '87 and '96. Members 2292, associate members 4383, honorary members 20, associates 263, and students 1399: total 8357. It has a library of upwards of 50,000 volumes, including 750 of rare tracts, the number of which cannot be much less than 10,500. **President**, Sir William Matthews, K.C.M.G. **Sec.**, Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbery. **Offices**, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. **Hon. Secs.**, H. Rowland Brown, M.A., and Commander J. J. Walker, R.N.

Ethological Society. The object is the study of human nature, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the intellect and character of man and the laws which govern their manifestation, and to apply it to the preservation of the mental health of the individual, to education, moral reform, and the solution of various sociological problems. **President**, Dr. B. Hollander; **Hon. Sec.**, Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A., 35A, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W.

Geological Society of London. Issues a quarterly journal. **Secs.**, Prof. W. W. Watts and Prof. E. J. Garwood; Burlington House.

Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. **President**, R. S. Herries, M.A., F.G.S.; **Secretary**, G. W. Young, F.G.S., 34, Glenthorne Road, Hammersmith, W.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, 92, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. **Secretary**, G. C. Lloyd; **Assist. Sec.**, P. F. Rowell.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Instituted in 1847 to promote the science and practice of mechanical engineering. There are now 4895 members. Monthly meetings are held, October to April. **President**, T. Hurry

Riches; **Secretary**, Edgar Worthington, B.Sc., Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy. Founded 1892 to promote the general advancement of mining and metallurgical science. The constitution embraces members, associates, and students. Ordinary meetings are held monthly, October to May; the annual general meeting in March. The Council awards a gold medal, and other gold medals, premiums, postgraduate scholarships and prizes. **President**, Prof. William Gowland, Assoc. R.S.M.; **Secretary**, C. McDermid, Salisbury House, E.C.

Iron and Steel Institute, 28, Victoria Street, S.W. **Secretary**, Bennett H. Brough.

Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, W. **Gen. Sec.**, Dr. B. D. Jackson.

Mining Engineers, Institution of. Founded July 1st, 1889, for the advancement of the sciences of geology, mining, and metallurgy. **Hon. members**, 52; **members**, 2339; **associate members**, 170; **associates**, 288; **students**, 151; **subscribers**, 62: total, 3062. **President**, Charles Edward Rhodes; **Sec.**, M. Walton Brown. **Offices**, Neville Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Museums Association. Founded in 1890 under the auspices of the late Sir W. H. Flower to promote the educational and scientific work of museums. Annual congresses are held. **Secretary**, E. Howarth, Museum, Sheffield. **Organ**, *Museums Journal*.

Palaeontographical Society, a publishing body established in 1847 for the issue of figures and descriptions of British fossils. **President**, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. **Secretary**, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.

Percy Sladen Memorial Fund, to assist research in natural science, more especially in zoology, geology, and anthropology, will doubtless materially aid many departments of biology. **Clerk**, A. W. Kappel. **Office**, Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Institute publishes a half-yearly journal and a monthly entitled *Man*. **Hon. Sec.**, T. A. Joyce, M.A.; **Treasurer**, J. Gray, B.Sc.; **Assistant Sec.**, H. S. Kingsford, M.A. **Offices**, 3, Hanover Square, W.

Royal Astronomical Society, Burlington House. **President**, H. F. Newall, M.A., F.R.S.; **Secretaries**, Thomas Lewis and S. A. Saunderson, M.A.; **Assist. Sec.**, W. H. Wesley; **Foreign Secretary**, Sir William Huggins, K.C.B.

Royal Botanic Society, incorporated 1839. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The Society is composed of Fellows and members. A School of Practical Gardening has also been established, and is officially recognised by the Technical Education Boards of the London and Middlesex County Councils. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season on Wednesday (admission 2s. 6d.). The public are now admitted, by payment, to the exhibitions and fêtes held in the spring and summer. **President**, H.S.H. The Duke of Teck; **Secretary**, J. B. Sowerby, F.L.S.; **Library and Office**, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Royal Dublin Society. Founded in 1731 for the advancement of Agriculture and other branches of industry, and of Science and Art. The papers read at the Society's meetings are published in the Society's "Scientific Trans-

actions and Proceedings" and "Economic Proceedings." **Hon. Secs.**, Prof. J. Joly, F.R.S., Capt. J. L. Riall, D.L.; **Editor and Librarian**, A. H. Foord, Ph.D.; **Registrar and Chemical Analyst**, R. J. Moss, F.I.C. **Office**, Leinster House, Dublin.

Royal Geographical Society, (1, Savile Row, W.), was founded in 1830. It annually awards three medals and other honours to distinguished workers in the cause of geography, and distributes prizes among University extension students for proficiency in this science. It contributes to the maintenance of Schools of geography in Oxford and Cambridge. It subsidises exploring expeditions. It also gives instruction to and lends instruments to travellers in various parts of the world. There is free admission for the public to the maproom. In 1907 the **Founder's medal** was given to Dr. Francisco Moreno and the **Patron's medal** to Capt. Roald Amundsen. During the year 315 Fellows and 3 Honorary Corresponding Fellows were elected, and in May 1907 there was a total of 4436 Fellows. The published *Journal* is valuable, as tracing the progress of explorations and discoveries. The annual report presented at the anniversary meeting (May 27th) showed that the income of the Society during 1906 had been £11,871 and the expenditure £10,993, while the total assets amounted to £60,121. **President**, Right Hon. Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L.; **Hon. Secretaries**, Major L. Darwin and Sir Duncan A. Johnston, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E.; **Secretary**, J. Scott Keltie, LL.D.

Royal Horticultural Society. Incorporated 1809. There are nearly 10,000 members. **Gardens**, Wisley, Surrey. A new laboratory was opened in July 1907. **President**, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart.; **Sec.**, Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. **Exhibition Hall and Offices**, Vincent Square, Westminster.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1820. **Chief objects**: To prosecute scientific and literary research; to illustrate and diffuse the principles of inductive and experimental science; to promote social intercourse among lovers of science, and to afford to them opportunities for collective and individual study. The Institution includes **Laboratories** for the promotion of chemical and physical science. In the Laboratories the researches of Thomas Young, Humphry Davy, William Thomas Brande, Michael Faraday, John Tyndall, Edward Frankland, William Odling, John Hall Gladstone, James Dewar, and Lord Rayleigh have been conducted. It gives public lectures, holds **weekly meetings** (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. The entrance fee is £10 10s., which includes the first year's annual subscription of £5 5s.; or a life composition of 60 guineas may be paid. The library contains about 60,000 volumes. **House**, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; **President**, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., **Treasurer**, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Secretary**, Sir William Crookes, D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; **Hon. Professor of Natural Philosophy**, The Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Professor of Natural Philosophy**, Prof. J. J. Thomson, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Chemistry**, Sir James Dewar, M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; **Fullerian Professor of Physiology**, William Stirling, M.D.,

LL.D., D.Sc.; **Assistant Secretary and Librarian**, Henry Young; **Assistant Librarian**, R. Cory.

Royal Irish Academy. A scientific and literary society, meeting in Dublin, incorporated by royal charter of George III., 1786, and having 400 members. The Academy publishes "Transactions" and "Proceedings," containing papers on Science and Polite Literature and Antiquities. **President**, Francis A. Tarterton, LL.D., Sc.D.; **Secretary**, John A. McClelland, M.A., Sc.D.; **Resident Secretary**, R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Royal Meteorological Society, 70, Victoria Street, S.W. **Sec.**, W. Marriott.

Royal Microscopical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. **President**, Right Hon. Lord Avelbury, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; **Secs.**, Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F.R.M.S., F.R.S.; R. G. Hebb, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Royal Numismatic Society, 22, Albemarle Street, W. **Secs.** H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., and F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

Royal Scottish Geographical Society. Founded '84; 1900 members, including 170 ladies. Meetings are held in Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Dundee and Aberdeen, and the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* is published monthly. **President**, Prof. J. Geikie, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.S.L. & E.; **Editor**, Miss M. I. Newbigin, D.Sc.; **Secretary**, Major W. Lachlan Forbes (late R.F.); **Chief Clerk**, Geo. Walker. **Headquarters**, National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society, Burlington House. A society, formed in 1660 for the pursuit of science, now famous throughout the world. Charles II. in 1662 granted the Society a charter of incorporation. This was followed by a second in 1663, giving further privileges. By that the Society was named "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London, for Improving Natural Knowledge." Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. The Society awards the Copley, Rumford, two Royal, Davy, Darwin, Buchanan, Sylvester and Hughes medals, each annually, with the exception of the Rumford and Darwin, which are given biennially, the Sylvester, which is given triennially, and the Buchanan, which is given quinquennially. The Copley is the most highly prized, and may be awarded to Englishmen or foreigners, but only goes to distinguished savants. There are upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected, 1907: Frank Dawson Adams, Hugh Kerr Anderson, William Blaxland Benham, Lord Blythswood, William Henry Bragg, Frederick Daniel Chattaway, Arthur William Crossley, Arthur Robertson Cushny, William Duddell, Frederick William Gamble, Joseph Ernest Petavel, Henry Cabourn Pocklington, Henry Nicholas Ridley, Grafton Elliot Smith, William Henry Young. The rooms of the Society are enriched with busts and paintings, while the library contains 60,000 volumes, and there is a unique collection of relics, many of which relate to Sir Isaac Newton. **President**, Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., D.C.L. **Treasurer**, A. B. Kempe, M.A. **Secretaries**, Prof. J. Larmor, D.C.L., D.Sc., and Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., D.C.L., Sc.D. **Foreign Sec.**, Prof. J. Rose Bradford, M.D., D.Sc. **Assist. Sec.**, Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Selborne Society. Formed in 1885 to perpetuate the memory of Gilbert White, and pro-

mote the study of natural history, etc. **President**, Lord Avebury; **Hon. Sec.**, Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., 20, Hanover Square, W.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science. Founded 1902. Head quarters Cape Town. Membership (1906) 1302. There are 4 sections constituted. The 1908 meeting will be held at Grahamstown in July. **President**, Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson. **Hon. Gen. Secs.**, J. D. F. Gilchrist, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Cape Town; W. Cullen, Johannesburg. **Assist. Gen. Secs.**, E. Hope Jones, S. African Museum Buildings, Cape Town; F. Rowland, Johannesburg.

Victoria Institute. Founded in 1869 to associate together men of science and all interested and qualified persons, in investigating "impartially and fully the most important questions of philosophy and science, especially those that bear upon the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture"; "to examine and discuss all supposed scientific results with reference to final causes, and the more comprehensive and fundamental principles of philosophy proper, based upon faith in the existence of one Eternal God"; and to bring together the results of such labours in the printed transactions of the Society. The number of members and associates is nearly 900, about one-third of whom reside abroad and in the colonies. **President**, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; **Secretary**, Prof. Edward Hull, LL.D., F.R.S., 8, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Zoological Society of London. Founded 1826. The number of Fellows on Jan. 1st, 1907, was 3921. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Monday, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 50 and upwards. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends. **President**, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; **Secretary**, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. **Superintendent of Gardens**, R. I. Pocock. **Offices**, 3, Hanover Square, W.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,785 square miles, and a population, according to the 1901 Census, of 4,472,103. In July 1907 it was estimated to be 4,776,063. The figures from 1801 to 1901 are:

Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801 . . .	1,608,420	54
1811 . . .	1,805,861	60
1821 . . .	2,091,521	70
1831 . . .	2,364,386	79
1841 . . .	2,620,184	88
1851 . . .	2,888,742	97
1861 . . .	3,062,294	100
1871 . . .	3,360,018	113
1881 . . .	3,735,573	125
1891 . . .	4,025,647	135
1901 . . .	4,472,103	150

The proportion of males to females in 1901 was 2,173,755 males to 2,298,348 females, giving an excess of 124,593 females, as against a similar excess in '91 of 140,213. The percentage rate of increase from '91 to 1901 was the highest recorded since '21-31, except the period '71-81, when it was 11.78. The increase was very unequally distributed, 18 counties showing an increase and 15 a decrease. The highest rates of increase were Linlithgow 24.4 per cent.,

Lanark 21.1 per cent., Stirling 20.5 per cent.; and the greatest decreases were Caithness 8.9 per cent., Wigtown 9.36 per cent., and Selkirk 15.78 per cent. The town districts with a population of 2000 and upwards showed an average increase of 18.58 per cent. over '91; the villages with a population of from 300 to 2000 showed an increase of .05 per cent., and the rural districts a decrease of 4.60 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 926,914, as against 817,568 in '91. The number of families was 967,200 in 1901, as against 876,089 in '91. There were 28,106 inhabitants who spoke Gaelic only. Of the total population 1,982,812, or 44.56 per cent., were returned as following some occupation. Male workers numbered 1,391,188, or 64 per cent. of the total male population; female workers 591,624, or 25 per cent. of the total female population. The population of Glasgow in 1906 was 835,625, and of Edinburgh 341,035.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. John Sinclair, M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, K.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General, Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., M.P.

The Scotch Police.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1905, the authorised strength of the force was 5363, of which 1903 belonged to county forces and 3460 to city and burgh forces. There are also 229 additional police who are privately employed. If these are added, the total in counties will be 1973 and in cities and burghs 3619, giving a grand total of 5592 policemen in Scotland, excluding the Orkney and Shetland Islands. There is a detective staff of 193 officers in 13 county and in 18 city and burgh forces. The staff in the former is 31 and in the latter 162. In addition to these detectives constables in plain clothes frequently assist them. The total amount expended for the last financial year for pay and clothing for the whole authorised force was £455,830 11s. 3d. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £571,587 11s., which includes rent, taxes, buildings, and all other expenses connected with the police.

Local Government Board.

The Board consists of the following **ex-officio Members**: The Secretary for Scotland, **President**; The Solicitor-General for Scotland; and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following **Appointed Members**: Mr. James Patten MacDougall, C.B., M.A., **Vice-President**; Mr. E. F. Macpherson, Legal Member; and Mr. W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., Medical Member. The Secretary is Mr. G. Falconar Stewart; the Medical Officer under the Public Health Act is Prof. Sir Henry Littlejohn, M.D., LL.D. **Offices**, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The powers of the Board, though not so extensive, are somewhat similar to those of the English Local Government Board, and involve a complete control of poor law administration and the poor law authorities,

and a supervision of the local government and public health authorities; but the Secretary for Scotland exercises certain of the powers which in England belong to the Local Government Board. The poor law authorities are the Parish Councils, who also exercise many other powers. The other local authorities are the Burghal or Urban Authorities and the County Councils. See ed. 1906. The Local Government Board collects and publishes statistics as to sickness and mortality.

The Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1906, shows that on May 15th, 1906, there were 109,234 poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 72,446 were paupers and 36,788 their dependants. Of the paupers 14,831 were lunatics. Male paupers numbered 26,478, and females 45,068. Of the sane poor, 81,084 received outdoor and 13,187 indoor relief, and 132 were vagrants. Of the sane paupers about 40 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards and 47 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 23 per 1000 of the population.

Local Taxation Statistics.

The receipts of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1906, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,460,971, and the expenditure to £1,406,489. Of the receipts, £1,175,365 came from rates, £244,635 from Local Taxation contributions, and £40,971 from other sources.

The expenditure was divided as follows:—

Ordinary Poor—Outdoor . . .	£554,270
" " Indoor . . .	314,474
Lunatic Poor . . .	396,823
General Administration Charges . . .	140,922

The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £6 16s. 6d. per head, and of indoor paupers £23 16s. 11d.

Taking all the local authorities together, their revenue for the year 1904-5, excluding receipts from loans, amounted to £14,050,626, made up as follows:—

Rates . . .	£5,990,112
Imperial subventions and payments . . .	2,357,301
Revenue-producing undertakings . . .	4,967,654
Other sources . . .	735,559
	<u>£14,050,626</u>

The total expenditure, not defrayed out of loans, amounted to £13,972,237. It was expended as follows:—

Revenue-producing undertakings . . .	£5,402,630
"Common Good" . . .	184,976
Poor relief . . .	1,546,895
Education . . .	2,792,119
Sanitation . . .	1,190,277
Roads . . .	1,054,657
Watching, etc. . .	667,277
Other services . . .	1,133,406
	<u>£13,972,237</u>

The total of the outstanding debts of local authorities amounted to £61,338,728, of which £57,017,053 was in respect of outstanding loans and £4,321,675 perpetual annuities. During the year there was an increase of £1,992,816 in the total debt. Of the outstanding loans, £11,311,884 had been incurred on account of harbours and

ports, £12,670,253 for water supply, £6,540,034 for gas supply, and £5,664,707 for education. Burghal authorities were responsible for £51,485,194.

The amount paid into the Local Taxation Account for Scotland during the year ended Lady Day, 1907, from Imperial sources was £1,174,531. It was made up as follows:—

Death Duty grant . . .	£350,640
Local Taxation License Duties . . .	387,370
Beer and Spirit Duties . . .	156,097
Agricultural and congested districts grant . . .	182,331
Additional grant from Consolidated Fund . . .	98,091
	<u>£1,174,531</u>

In the preceding year the amount paid into the Account was £1,133,911. During the year ended Lady Day 1907 £1,174,548 was distributed by the Secretary for Scotland in aid of local expenditure.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Local Taxation, issued in 1902 as regards Scotland ran on similar lines to that on England and Wales. It suggested that further relief should be given to the local rates from Imperial sources, and that grants should be given in aid of the following National services: viz., 1. Poor Relief, including lunatic asylums; 2. Police; 3. Education; 4. Main Roads; and 5. Sanitary Inspection. It is suggested that the amount of the grant should be about one-half of the expenditure on these National services.

Under the Agricultural Rates, etc., Scotland, Act, '96, occupiers of "agricultural lands and heritages" are liable to pay only three-eighths of the rate in the pound on rates levied by County Councils and Parish Councils. The deficiency in respect of the remaining five-eighths is met by grants paid by the Secretary for Scotland to those Councils out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account. The amount distributed in 1906-7 was £182,475. The total value of agricultural lands and heritages fell from £5,827,462 in '96 to £5,634,559 in 1900, while the total valuation of all property in Scotland increased from £25,161,668 in '96 to £27,748,562 in 1900. The Scottish Act was passed for a period of five years, and, like the English Act, has been continued till March 31st, 1910.

County Councils.

Aberdeen.—Convener, Alex. M. Gordon, of Newton; Clerk, William Murison; Office, County Buildings, Aberdeen; Chief Constable, Major D. F. Gordon; County Medical Officer, Dr. James P. Watt.

Argyll.—Convener, John Campbell of Kilberry, Tarbert; Clerk, M. Sinclair; Office, Lochgilphead; Chief Constable, James Fraser.

Ayr.—Convener, R. A. Oswald; Clerk, J. E. Shaw; Office, County Buildings, Ayr; Chief Constable, Capt. Hardy McHardy, R.N.

Banff.—Convener, James Campbell, LL.D., Old Cullen, Cullen; Clerk, Francis George, Solicitor, Banff; Chief Constable, William Hope, Banff; Medical Officer, Dr. Cameron, Nairn; Sanitary Inspector, James MacKintosh, Banff.

Berwick.—Convener, Sir George Houston Boswall, Bart.; Clerk, Joseph Wilson; Office, County Buildings, Newtown Street, Duns; Chief Constable, Alexander Porter.

Bute.—Convener, The Marquis of Bute; Clerk, Robert D. Whyte; Office, County Office, Rothesay; Chief Constable, Charles Harding; Surveyors, William McIntyre and Peter Jenkins.

Caithness.—Convener, D. P. Henderson; Clerk, James Young, Thurso; Chief Constable, Thomas Sinclair, Wick; Surveyor, J. Harrison, Wick.

Clackmannan.—Convener, The Earl of Mar and Kellie; Clerk, James W. Moir; Office, County Buildings, Alloa; Chief Constable, John Scott, Alloa; Surveyor, Mr. J. C. Alford, Alloa.

Medical Officer, Dr. T. G. Nasmyth, Cupar Fife.

Dumfries.—Convener, A. Johnstone Douglas, Comlongon Castle, Ruthwell; Clerk, John Robson, County Buildings, Dumfries; Chief Constable, William Gordon; Medical Officer, Dr. J. Maxwell Ross; Sanitary Inspector, Christopher Osselt.

Dunbarton.—Convener, Lord Overtoun, of Overtoun, Dunbarton; Clerk, William Craig, County Buildings, Dunbarton; Chief Constable, Charles Andrew McHardy; Surveyor, Archibald Wilson.

Elgin.—Convener, Thomas Yool; Clerk, E. D. Jameson; Office, Elgin; Chief Constable, J. B. Mair; Surveyor, Alexander Hogg.

Fife.—Convener, Sir Ralph W. Anstruther, Bart., Balcaskie, Pittenweem; Clerk, William D. Patrick; Office, County Buildings, Cupar; Chief Constable, J. Tennent Gordon, Cupar.

Forfar.—Convener, The Right Hon. the Earl of Camperdown; Clerk, R. Freer Myles; Office, National Bank Buildings, Forfar; Chief Constable, R. T. Birnie; Assessor, D. J. Carnegie.

Haddingtonshire.—Convener, Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.; Clerk, John D. Watson; Office, Haddington; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. Borthwick; Surveyors, Thomas Callen and Peter Clarke, C.E.; Sanitary Inspector, G. Reid.

Inverness.—Convener, A. D. Mackintosh of Mackintosh; Clerk, Duncan Shaw, W.S., Inverness; Office, 15, High Street, Inverness; Chief Constable, Alexander McHardy, Castle, Inverness; Surveyors, Robert Black, C.E., and Robert Robertson, C.E., both of Inverness.

Kincardine.—Convener, Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Leys, Crathes Castle, Banchory, N.B.; Clerk, Arthur Wellesley Kinnear; Office of County Clerk, County Buildings, Stonehaven, N.B.; Chief Constable, Charles George, Stonehaven.

Kinross.—Convener, Sir Charles E. Adam, Bart.; Clerk, W. K. Falconer; Office, County Buildings, Kinross; Chief Constable, J. T. Gordon; Surveyor, James Edwards.

Kirkcudbright.—Convener, W. J. Herries Maxwell; Clerk and Treasurer, Adam Brown; Office, Kirkcudbright; Chief Constable, Alexander Davidson; Road Surveyors, J. D. Smith, Robert Grant, jun., and John Howie; Medical Officer, Dr. James Dawson, Newton-Stewart; Sanitary Inspector, George Wintrop.

Lanarkshire.—Convener, A. G. Barns Graham, of Lymekilns; Clerk, Thomas Munro; Office, County Offices, Hamilton; Chief Constable, Captain Despard; County Medical Officer, Dr. John T. Wilson, M.D., D.P.H.

Linlithgow.—Convener, Thomas Hope of Bridgecastle; Clerk, John George Barron Henderson, Linlithgow; Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. Borthwick; Surveyors, A. Forbes, Linlithgow, and T. Y. Ramsay, Bathgate.

Mid-Lothian.—Convener, Lieut.-Col. Robert Dundas, Younger of Arniston; Clerk, A. G. G. Asher, W.S.; Office, County Rooms, Edinburgh;

Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. A. Borthwick; County Road Surveyor, John Robb.

Nairn.—Convener, J. S. Robertson, Constabulary Gardens, Nairn; Clerk, H. T. Donaldson, British Linen Bank Buildings; Chief Constable, John Bruce; Surveyor, P. McFarlane Cram.

Orkney.—Convener, William George Thomas Watt, of Breckness, Skail House, Sandwick; Clerk and Collector, Duncan J. Robertson, 50, Albert Street, Kirkwall; Chief Constable, Robert Wood, Superintendent of Orkney Police Force; Surveyor, Malcolm Heddle; Treasurer, W. P. Drever, Albert Street, Kirkwall; Medical Officer, G. R. C. Russell, M.B., C.M.; Sanitary and Veterinary Inspector, George Stevenson, M.R.C.V.S.

Peebles.—Clerk, John Ramsay Smith, Solicitor, 37, High Street, Peebles; Chief Constable, Col. Alexander Borthwick; Surveyor, Robert S. Anderson, C.E.; Medical Officer, William J. Brock, D.Sc., Edinburgh; Veterinary Inspector, John C. Johnston, M.R.C.V.S., Peebles.

Perth.—Convener, Col. Home Drummond of Blairdrummond; Clerk, David Marshall; Office of Clerk, County Buildings, Perth; Chief Constable, John Macpherson.

Renfrew.—Convener, Robert King of Leverholme; Clerk and Treasurer, James Caldwell; Office, County Buildings, Paisley; Chief Constable, Charles Harding; Road Surveyors, Robert Drummond, P. D. Alexander, and James Gibson. Medical Officer, Dr. A. Campbell Munro.

Ross and Cromarty.—County Convener, Sir Hector Munro of Foulis, Bart., Foulis Castle, Evanton; Vice-Convener, J. Douglas Fletcher, Esq., of Rosehaugh, Rosehaugh House, Avoch; Clerk, W. J. Duncan; Office, County Buildings, Dingwall; Lord-Lieutenant, Sir Hector Munro; Medical Officer of Health, W. Bruce, M.D., LL.D., Dingwall; Sanitary Inspector, W. Mackenzie, County Buildings, Dingwall; Chief Constable, Capt. Duncan Finlayson, Police Buildings, Dingwall.

Roxburgh.—Convener, Lord Polwarth, Merthoun House, St. Boswells; Joint County Clerks, P. Stormonth Darling and J. Stormonth Darling, Kelso; Chief Constable, Alexander Porter; County Constabulary Office, Jedburgh.

Selkirk. No returns.

Shetland.—Convener, John B. Anderson, Lerwick; Clerk, Archibald Sutherland, County Buildings, Lerwick; Chief Constable, Gifford Gray; Surveyor of Roads, John McDonald, Lerwick; Medical Officer, R. Mortimer Yule, M.D., Lerwick; Sanitary and Veterinary Inspector, Archibald Macfarlane, M.R.C.V.S., Lerwick; Assessor, J. J. Brown, Lerwick.

Stirling.—Convener, A. P. Waddell; Clerk, P. Welsh; Office, County Buildings, Stirling; Chief Constable, Charles Middleton.

Sutherland.—Convener, Donald McLean, J.P., Bhives, Golspie; Clerk, Archibald Argo, Solicitor, Golspie; Office, Golspie; Chief Constable, Hugh Chisholm, Dornoch; Surveyor, John M. MacGregor, C.E., Dornoch.

Wigtown.—Convener, The Earl of Stair, Lockinch, Castle Kennedy; Clerk, C. A. McLean, Wigtown; Chief Constable, B. S. Cunliffe; Surveyors, W. K. Gibson, Stranraer; D. H. Robb, Wigtown.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd., Edinburgh, is the society for Scotland which performs the same kind of work as the Commons and Footpaths Pre-

servation Society of England. Hon. Sec., Mr. C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

SEA FISHERIES, UNITED KINGDOM.

The Sea Fisheries of England and Wales are under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (see pp. 4-5). In Scotland the Fishery Board is the authority. Its offices are at Edinburgh. In Ireland the industry is controlled by inspectors under the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction at Dublin.

The Annual Report on Sea Fisheries in 1905, issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, gave the following figures as to the number of fishermen in the United Kingdom in 1905 :

	Regular Fishermen employed.	Fishermen occasionally employed.	Total.
England and Wales	34,318	8,132	42,450
Scotland	20,064	10,487	39,551
Ireland	8,744	17,079	25,823
Isle of Man	637	240	877
Channel Islands ..	530	193	723
Total	73,293	36,131	109,424

These figures do not include the large number of persons engaged in secondary occupations connected with the fishing industry, such as coopers, packers, curers, net makers, etc.

The number and net tonnage of fishing boats in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1905, were :

	No.	Tonnage.
1st class ..	3,283	140,236
2nd „ ..	4,292	24,611
3rd „ ..	1,556	2,652
	9,131	167,499

In Scotland the figures for 1906 were :

	No.	Tonnage.	Value. Boats & Gear.
Steam Trawlers	274	12,472	1,118,594
„ Liners and Drifters	545	14,506	1,340,938
Sailing-boats and vessels	9,735	115,103	1,658,017
	10,554	142,081	4,117,549

In Ireland the figures for 1906 (the tonnage is not given in the returns) were : 1st class, 378; 2nd class, 3,158; 3rd class, 2,012; unclassified, 613; total, 6,161.

The Quantities and Value of Fish landed were : England and Wales, 1906.

	cwt.	£
Fish, exclusive of shell fish	12,194,554	7,641,424
Shell fish	—	323,945
		7,965,369

Scotland, 1906.

	cwt.	£
East Coast	5,005,079	2,021,284
Orkney and Shetland	1,849,401	683,650
West Coast	738,889	272,659
Fish, excluding shell fish	7,593,369	2,977,593
Shell fish	—	72,322
		3,049,915

Ireland, 1906.

	cwt.	£
North Coast	100,230	64,959
East „	204,735	106,738
South „	245,262	69,231
West „	203,244	80,547
Shell fish	753,471	321,475
		52,016
		873,491

The average price per cwt. of the total Irish catch was nearly 8s. 6½d. in 1906.

The following figures show the quantities and value of fish of all kinds imported into and exported from the United Kingdom.

Imports, 1906.	Quantity. Cwt.	Value. £
Fresh Fish	1,288,213	839,533
Fish Cured or Salted—		
Sardines	194,506	470,452
Canned (other than Sardines)	604,366	1,752,365
Other sorts not Canned	542,499	688,661
Total	2,629,584	3,751,011
Exports, 1906.	Quantity. Barrels.	Value. £
Herrings	2,488,815	3,459,976
Other Fish	—	1,058,305
Total	—	4,518,281

The figures in 1905 were : Imports, 2,191,403 cwt., value £3,224,402. Exports, value £4,164,869.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of. Founded 1891. Royal charter granted 1902. Membership over 3300. Secretaries of public companies, societies, institutions, etc., are eligible as fellows, and assistant secretaries, registrars, or clerks as associates. Examinations for membership—preliminary (educational), intermediate (Associates), and final (Fellows)—are held in June and December. An Employment Register is kept. **Organ, The Secretary**, monthly. Sec., Mr. Russell Day, B.A., LL.M. Offices, 65, London Wall, E.C.

Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League. Founded in 1906 to see that the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1906, is enforced. President, Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; Secretary, Mr. R. M. Leonard, 3, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SERVIA.

Ruler.

King Peter Karageorgevitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Servian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the death of Alexander I., together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in '90. He has two sons

(Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88) and a daughter (Princess Helène, born '84), and a brother, Prince Arsenius.

Government and Army.

The independence of Servia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skuptschina and a State Council. The former consists of 160 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. A general election took place in June 1906, and 84 Moderate Radicals, 49 Extreme Radicals, 14 Nationalists, 3 Progressives, and 1 Socialist were returned. For local purposes the country is divided into 16 departments and these into 1290 communes.

The military forces consist of the National Army and the Militia (Opoltschenié). The former is divided into three levies: 1st, men from 20 to 30 years of age, and containing permanent cadres and a reserve; 2nd, men from 31 to 37 years of age; and 3rd, men from 38 to 45 years, with no constituted cadres in peace time. The Militia consists of men from 17 to 50 years of age not in the National Army. No substitution or buying off is allowed. The annual contingent is usually about 17,000. The peace effective is difficult to calculate, because, for economic reasons, it is usual to send men down before their proper date for release. The units are strongest in the spring, and from then gradually dwindle away until a company barely consists of more than 10 or 15 men. The army is a species of semi-militia. The strength varies between 120,000 and 220,000 men, the establishment being about 24,000. The war effective, according to official tables, the accuracy of which must be accepted with caution, amounts to 810 officers, 331,900 men, 420 guns, and 39,070 horses. The number of actual combatants would be about 228,000, but a very large proportion are of the 2nd and 3rd levies, with little or no training.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is animals, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals, and animal produce, fruits, etc. The chief imports are cotton, hemp, flax, wool, metals, hides and leather, machinery, haberdashery, etc. There are about 380 miles of railways. The capital is Belgrade, with about 80,000 inhabitants.

Area, 18,630 sq. m.; pop. 2,688,747. Revenue, 1902, £3,111,585; estimated 1906, £3,665,911; expenditure, 1902, £3,050,370; estimated 1906, £3,601,000; public debt, 1906, £18,439,613; imports, 1902, £1,792,830; 1903, £2,329,410; 1904, £2,437,056; exports, 1902, £2,884,946; 1903, £2,398,695; 1904, £2,486,242.

Ministry: Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Nikolas Pasitch.—Public Instruction, M. Nikolitch.—War, General Putnik.—Public Works, M. Staukovitch.—Interior, M. Petrovitch.—Finance, M. Patchu.—Justice, Dr. Vessnitch.—Agriculture and Commerce, M. Kosta Stojanovitch.

Minister in London, M. M. G. Miltchevitch, 40, Pont Street, S.W.

Consul-General in London, Alexander Tucker, Esq., 17, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W.

British Minister at Belgrade, J. B. Whitehead, Esq.

British Vice-Consul at Belgrade, C. L. Blakeney, Esq.

History, 1907.

The economic situation, which had been very difficult in 1906 owing to the difference with Austria-Hungary over the commercial treaty and other matters (see 1907 ANNUAL), was improved by the conclusion of a loan in October 1906 with a Franco-Swiss syndicate, amounting nominally to £3,800,000 at 4½ per cent., which the Skuptschina sanctioned in December. The proceeds actually amounted to £3,240,000, and were devoted in part to the purchase of war material and in part to railway construction and development. The Hungarian frontier remained closed, however, owing to the "pig war" with Austria-Hungary, and the Government tried without much success to find other outlets for Servian live stock and cereals. In Nov. 1907 the conclusion of a treaty with Austria-Hungary appeared to be imminent. The "regicide" party still retained a good deal of influence, despite the hostility of the majority of the army officers, and the murder of two officers, Captain and Lieutenant Novakovitch, while in prison, was attributed to them, and caused great indignation in the country.

M. Pashitch, the Premier, and his colleagues resigned (June 9th) owing to a conflict between the Premier and M. Vuitch, Servian Minister in Berlin. M. Vuitch accused the Premier of having intrigued in Vienna against the Stojanovitch Government, and the Radical Opposition thereupon attacked him strongly and obstructed the business of the Chamber. M. Pashitch was however reappointed, and resumed office, M. Petrovitch taking the place of M. Protitch, Minister of the Interior.

A new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the United Kingdom was signed at Belgrade (Feb. 17th). Most-favoured-nation treatment was provided for as to import and export duties on the merchandise of both countries, and the limitation of the Servian duty on British goods to the rates set out in a schedule was agreed to. The Treaty remains in force till Dec. 31st, 1917, on and after which date it can be terminated by 12 months' notice given by either party.

Session of Parliament, 1907. See PARLIAMENT, p. 425.

Sewage Disposal of. A Royal Commission was appointed during '98 to inquire and report on the best method or methods of treating and

disposing of sewage (including any liquid from any factory, or manufacturing process) consistently with due regard for the requirements of the existing law, for the protection of the public health, and for the economical and efficient discharge of the duties of local authorities. The members of the Commission are: Lord Idlesleigh, Col. T. W. Harding, Sir W. Ramsay, Mr. W. H. Power, Mr. T. J. Stafford, and Mr. R. E. Tatton, with Mr. Frederick J. Willis as secretary. Interim reports were issued in 1901, 1903, and 1904, (see 1906 ed.).

Seymour, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D. Camb., was b. in 1840, and is a son of the late Rev. Richard Seymour. He was ed. at Radley, and entered the Navy in '52. He served through the Crimean War in the Black Sea, the China War '57-60, operations against Chinese rebels, and the Egyptian War '82, taking part in most of the naval fighting in connection with those wars. As Commander was badly wounded in action on the river Congo. He became Captain '73, Rear-Admiral '80, and Vice-Admiral '95, and was Commander-in-Chief on the China station '98-1901. From '94 to '97 he served in the Admiralty as Superintendent of Naval Reserves. He commanded the Naval Brigade of the Allied forces near Tientsin in 1900, and was promoted to G.C.B. He was, in Oct. 1902, appointed H.M.'s First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp. Commander-in-Chief Devonport 1903. Admiral of the Fleet 1905. Accompanied Prince Arthur in his mission to Japan, 1906. Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W.; United Service Club; Travelers', Wellington and Royal Societies.

Shakespeare Memorial. A public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Feb. 28th, 1905, in support of a proposed Shakespeare memorial in London. An influential general committee was appointed for the purpose of organising the movement. A "world's tribute" to Shakespeare is contemplated. The report of a special committee, approved at a meeting of the general committee at the Mansion House on July 6th, 1906, was in favour of an architectural memorial, competition for the design to be thrown open to artists throughout the world. The question of the site and the terms of the proposed world-wide competition for the design were referred to an advisory committee, appointed by the executive committee. **Treasurer,** Lord Avebury. **Hon. Secretary,** Prof. I. Gollancz. **Offices,** 32, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

Shaw, George Bernard, was b. at Dublin, July 26th, 1856, and went to London in '76. He published a few novels, "Cashel Byron's Profession," etc., which attracted little attention, joined the Fabian Society '84, wrote musical critiques in the *Star* '88-90 and the *World* '90-94, edited Fabian essays '89, and in '95 began his work as a dramatic critic, writing in the *Saturday Review*. In '98 he published "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant," and since then his chief literary work has been writing for the stage. His plays include "Man and Superman," "John Bull's Other Island," "Major Barbara," "The Doctor's Dilemma," 1906, "Cæsar and Cleopatra," 1907. 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Shipping Rings. A Royal Commission was appointed (Nov. 26th, 1906), to inquire into the operation of shipping "rings" or conferences,

generally, and more especially into the system of deferred rebates, and to report whether such operations have caused or are likely to cause injury to British or colonial trade, and, if so, what remedial action, if any, should be taken by legislation or otherwise. The Commissioners are:—The Right Hon. Arthur Cohen, K.C. (chairman), Sir David Barbour, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., Mr. John Barry, Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., Sir Hugh Bell, Mr. Henry Birch-enough, C.M.G., Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G., Prof. Edward Carter Gonner, Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., etc., Lord Inverclyde, Earl of Jersey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., the Hon. Charles Napier Lawrence, Sir William T. Lewis, Sir John Macdonell, C.B., Mr. Fred. Maddison, M.P., Mr. William Henry Mitchell, Mr. Owen Cosby Phillips, M.P., the Hon. William Pember Reeves, Mr. Oswald Sanderson, Mr. Austin Taylor, M.P., Mr. John Torrance. **Secretary,** Mr. James A. Webster, Board of Trade.

Shorthand. The Incorporated Phonographic Society, established 1890, of which Mr. Alfred Pitman is president, has established districts in many large towns, has examined upwards of 2000 shorthand teachers, and granted diplomas to about one-half that number. The Society also conducts examinations in typewriting. The **Secretary** is Mr. H. W. Harris, 100, Mattison Road, Finsbury Park, N. The Incorporated Society of Shorthand Teachers was established '94, for promoting the interests of teachers. The **Secretary** is Mr. W. H. Jones, A.C.I.S., 8, Birch Grove, Rusholme, Manchester. The Institute of Shorthand Writers practising in the Supreme Court of Judicature (registered), established '82, has for its object the promotion of efficiency in note-taking in connection with legal proceedings, and admits members by examination. **Secretary,** Mr. A. T. Wright; **Office,** 33, Chancery Lane, W.C.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years, through the action of France.

A treaty with France signed at Paris Feb. 13th, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7th, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the treaty of March 23rd, 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7800 sq. m., and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 8th, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

The states of Kedah, Patani, Kelantan, and

Tringganu in the Malay Peninsula acknowledge the sovereignty of Siam, but retain a certain amount of independence.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chulalongkorn I., who was b. Sept. 21st, 1853, succeeded Oct. 1st, '68. Received degree of LL.D. Camb. 1907. The heir to the throne is Prince Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, b. Jan. 1st, '80. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The Legislative Council consists of 51 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 6 princes of the royal house. There are 18 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. The standing army is only about 5000, but there is a general training of males as militia. A new law regulating military service was passed in 1905. The rifle in use is of Japanese make. A small but effective navy is being built up, with a strong force of marine infantry. Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense. Several of the Royal Princes, like the Crown Prince, have received, or are receiving, a European education. Moreover, Europeans are now very largely employed in the administration.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The King, however, has issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. There are State railways from Bangkok to Korat, with a branch running north, which reached Paknampho in 1905, and is being extended to Pitsanulok and Utaradit. Another State line runs from Bangkok to Petchaburi. Lines worked by private companies run from Bangkok to Paknam, near the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin, on the coast to the west of the Menam. There is also a tramway connecting the Bangkok-Paknampho line with Phrabad. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways and is lit by electricity. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, pepper, and fish.

Area about 220,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated in 1905 at 6,686,000, including Siamese 1,750,000, and Chinese and Malays about 2,000,000. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 500,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economical centre of the kingdom. Revenue, 1901, £1,874,300; estimated 1906-7, £3,418,750; expenditure, 1901, £1,676,000; estimated 1906-7, £3,401,900. Imports, 1902, £3,393,674; 1903, £3,475,315; 1904, £4,363,966; 1905, £3,993,635; exports, 1902, £4,533,972; 1903, £3,955,881; 1904, £5,650,175; 1905, £5,989,100. Of the imports in 1905 about 79 per cent. were sent from British ports.

General Adviser to the Siamese Government,

Prof. E. H. Strobel; Legislative Adviser, M. Padoux; Judicial Adviser, Mr. Stewart Black; Financial Adviser, Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, F.C.S.; Minister of the Interior, H.R.H. Prince Damrong; Justice, H.R.H. Prince Rajaburi; Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Prince Devavongse.

Minister in London, Phya Visutr Kosà, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation*, W. J. Archer, C.M.G., 23, Ashburn Place, S.W.—*Financial Agent in London*, C. Rivett Carnac.—*Consul-General*, (vacant).

British Minister and Consul-General, Ralph Paget, C.V.O., C.M.G.—*Consul*, W. R. D. Beckett.—*Consul at Chiangmai*, T. H. Lyle.—*Judge of H.M. Court for Siam*, Skinner Turner.—*Assistant Judge*, A. R. Vincent.—*Travelling District Judge*, J. Crosby.—*Consul at Kedah*, etc., Meadows Frost (at Penang).

Silk. According to a report of the British Consul at Lyons the world's production of raw silk in 1904 and 1905 was as follows:—

	1904. lbs.	1905. lbs.
China	13,967,000	12,936,000
Japan	12,819,400	10,230,000
Italy	10,780,000	9,350,000
Turkey	2,690,600	3,157,000
France	1,375,000	1,399,400
Persia and Turkestan	937,200	1,012,000
Caucasus	792,000	638,000
Austria-Hungary	693,000	759,000
India	396,800	616,000
Balkan States	336,600	396,000
Spain	169,400	171,600
Greece and Crete	143,000	154,000
	45,100,000	40,810,000

Sion College, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Librarian, Rev. W. H. Milman, M.A.

Smith, Goldwin, D.C.L., was b. at Reading, Berks, 1823. Ed. at Eton and Oxford, graduating first class in classics '45; Fellow of Univ. Coll. Oxford '46. He was Assistant Sec. of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the University of Oxford '50, Secretary to a subsequent Commission, under which important University reforms were introduced, and a member of the Education Commission in '58. Regius Professor of History ('58 to '66) at Oxford, and was brought prominently into notice by his lectures, which were characterised by great vigour and originality. He championed the cause of the North in the American Civil War, at the conclusion of which he visited the United States on a tour. In '68 he accepted an honorary Professorship of History at Cornell Univ., New York, of which University he is now an Emeritus Professor. Since '71 he has resided at Toronto, where he has led an active literary life. During '91 he published "Canada and the Canadian Question," "A Trip to England" in '92, a "History of the United States" in '93, "Oxford and her Colleges," "Bay Leaves: Translations from Latin Poets," "Specimens of Greek Tragedy," "Essays on Questions of the Day," in '94, and "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence" ('96).

Social and Political Education League. Founded 1877 by the late Sir John Seeley for the gratuitous delivery of lectures on social and political topics from a strictly non-partisan standpoint. Hon. Sec., Mr. Holford Knight, 5, Pump Court, Temple. Organizing Sec., Mr. A. H. Reed, 23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Socialism, primarily and broadly, is the name given to the doctrine which proclaims the equal right of all to the material conditions of existence—that is, to the enjoyment of the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life—and at the same time the equal duty of all to labour in relatively equal proportion (so far as may be needful) for the maintenance of those material conditions. Socialism is thus, in its first intention, an economic doctrine. But by most schools of Socialists this has been, and is, regarded as the necessary foundation of a reconstruction of human life generally—i.e., of a complete readjustment of political, religious, and domestic relations, involving radical changes in their present forms.

Great Britain.

The present Socialist movement in Great Britain dates from the eighties of the last century, and owes its existence largely to the action of men of whom William Morris, H. M. Hyndman, G. Bernard Shaw may be mentioned as representatives. The oldest of the existing Socialist organisations is the **Social Democratic Federation**, founded in 1880, the object of which is "the Socialisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, to be controlled by a democratic state in the interests of the entire community, and the complete emancipation of labour from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economic equality between the sexes." In 1884 the **Fabian Society** came into existence, maintaining—as its name suggests—a waiting attitude, and confining its action to that of Socialistic propaganda and education. The **Independent Labour Party** was organised in 1893, having for its ultimate object the establishment of an "industrial commonwealth founded upon the Socialisation of land and capital." Its methods are "the education of the community in the principles of Socialism; the industrial and political organisation of the workers; and the independent representation of Socialist principles on all elective bodies." Attempts have been made to procure a unification of the Socialist forces in the country; but the S.D.F. refuses to act with the parliamentary Labour Party, which includes others than Socialists. The great expansion of the Socialist movement in Great Britain during the last few years is due mainly to the activity of the I.L.P. in the direction of inducing the labouring classes to vote independently of the two great political parties, and to make Socialism a necessary qualification in their candidates. The present condition of the associations above mentioned is as follows:—

The **Social Democratic Federation** has 214 branches and affiliated societies, with a membership of 13,000, and 126 members on public bodies, including 1 M.P. Sec., H. W. Lee, 21A, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C. Its principal organs are *Justice* and the *Social Democrat*.

The **Fabian Society**, with 1267 members (an increase on the year of 45 per cent.). Sec., E. R. Pease, 3, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

The **Independent Labour Party** has 700 branches, 40,000 members, and more than 800 representatives on public bodies, including 9 M.P.'s. The Party owns a weekly paper, the *Labour Leader*, and has an extensive publishing department, from which it issues a great quantity of Socialist literature, including the "Socialist Library."

Chairman, J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P.; Treasurer, T. D. Benson; Sec., Francis Johnson. Office, 23, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above, are: **Socialist Party of Great Britain**, 107, Charlotte Street, W.; **Socialist Labour Party**, 63, Adelphi Street, S.S., Glasgow; **Christian Social Union**, 102, Adelaide Road, N.W.; **Guild of St. Matthew**, 376, Strand, W.C.; **London Free Church Social Union**, Macdonald Road, New Southgate, N.; **Labour Church Union**, 13, Moorwell Place, Ecclehill, Bradford; **Socialist Sunday Schools Union**, 366, New City Road, Glasgow, etc.

At the Annual Conference of the **Parliamentary Labour Party**, held at Belfast in Jan. 1907, a proposal that "this annual conference of the Labour Party hereby declares that its ultimate object shall be the obtaining for the workers the full results of their labour by the overthrow of the present competitive system of capitalism and the institution of a system of public ownership and control of all the means of life" was defeated by 835,000 to 98,000 on a card vote. The leaders of the Party pointed out that it was not an avowedly Socialist party.

Below is given a list of the candidates who stood as Socialists at the 1906 election. Mr. G. H. Roberts was the only one returned. The greater number of them were nominated by the Social Democratic Federation; some stood as Independent Socialists, and two were nominated both by the L.R.C. and the S.D.F. All members of the Independent Labour Party, like Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., are Socialists, and many of the 29 L.R.C. men who were returned in Jan. 1906 are also Socialists. But the majority of them stood as Labour candidates and not as Socialists.

	Constit.	Votes.
*Belt, G.	Hammersmith	885
Gribble, J.	Northampton	2,366
Hartley, E. R.	Bradford	3,090
Hobson, S. G.	Rochdale	2,506
Hyndman, H.	Burnley	4,932
Irving, Jan	Lancs. (Accrington)	4,852
Jones, J.	Camborne	109
Kennedy, T.	Aberdeen	1,934
*Lansbury, G.	Middlesbrough	1,380
Quelch, H.	Southampton	2,146
†Roberts, G. H.	Norwich	11,059
†Tillett, Ben.	Lancs. (Eccles)	3,985
Williams, J.	Northampton	2,544

* Independent Socialists.

† L.R.C. and S.D.F.

The British Colonies.

In Australasia, in June 1907, the local groups of Socialists formed themselves into the **Socialists' Federation of Australasia**, including New Zealand. The weekly organ of the Australian Socialists is *The Socialist*; they have also an *International Socialist Review*. One-third of the representatives in the Second Chambers of both the Federal and the States Governments are Labour members, a large number of whom are avowed Socialists, while nearly all the others are sympathetic towards Socialism.

In nearly every part of the Dominion of Canada there have been for many years Socialist groups. In 1904 a congress was held, and the **United Socialist Party of Canada** was formed. In Feb. 1907 three Socialists were returned to the Parliament of British Columbia. This State and Toronto are the strongholds of

Socialism in Canada at present. The organ is the weekly *Western Clarion*, published at Vancouver.

In **South Africa** a Socialist Conference was held in 1907 for the purpose of unifying the movement. The bodies represented were: The Independent Labour Party of Transvaal; Sozialistischer Verein Vorwaerts (Johannesburg); Federazione Socialista Carlo Marx (Johannesburg); Society of Friends of Russian Freedom (Johannesburg); Social Democratic Federation (Cape Town), which publishes *The Cape Socialist*; and Social Democratic Federation (Natal). Three Social Democrats have been returned to the Natal Legislature.

European Countries.

The following digest is compiled mainly from the reports submitted to the **International Labour and Socialist Congress at Stuttgart** in August 1907. The Conference was representative of the general Labour as well as of the distinctively Socialist movements; but in what follows the statistics of the Socialist movement are, as far as possible, separated from the non-Socialistic statistics. It may, however, be assumed that upon the Continent, and to a great extent in America, the general Labour movement is strongly permeated by Socialist sentiments even when those sentiments do not find distinct expression in the names of the associations. It must also be remembered that foreign Socialist parties generally take a special character from the political and social conditions peculiar to the several countries. It is not in all cases possible to show the local strength of the movement by figures.

A permanent **Bureau** has been established at Brussels since 1900, which has as one of its functions the co-ordination and concentration of the work of the national groups. It was estimated that the delegates at the Stuttgart Congress represented a total of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 persons. The Congress considered five main subjects—Women's Suffrage, Emigration, the Colonial Question, the relations between the Trade Unions and the Socialist Party, and the attitude of Socialists in case of war. The political equality of the sexes was unanimously admitted, and it was laid down that the aim should be universal adult suffrage, without distinction of sex. As to emigration there was great difference of opinion, but the majority carried against the Australian, American, and other delegates a resolution in favour of liberty of emigration and against restrictive measures. There was a division also on Colonial policy. The Congress resolved that in all countries close relations should be established and maintained between the Socialist Party and Trade Unions. With regard to militarism there was a wide divergence between the French and German delegates, the French being anti-militarist to a degree. The Congress expressed the view that the anti-militarist propaganda should be intensified in all countries.

From **Austria** the Congress received five reports—from Austria proper, from the Ukraine, from Poland, from Hungary, and from Bohemia. In the May 1907 elections the Social Democrats, who had held 11 seats in the previous Parliament, secured 87. The Socialist vote was as follows, arranged according to nationalities: Germans 511,760, with 50 deputies; Slavs 399,904, deputies 24; Poles 62,993, deputies 6;

Ruthenians 28,607, deputies 2; Italians 21,551, deputies 5; Slovenes 13,754; Roumanians 860: total 1,041,948. The Christian Socialists also polled as many as 552,135 votes, and returned 96 deputies. The Socialists have 24 political journals, 2 of which are dailies. Besides these, the Labour Syndicates have 46 German journals, 40 Slav, 7 Polish, and 1 each Italian and Slovene. The Trade Union and Socialist movements in Austria are closely interwoven, and there is complete harmony between them. The report of the **Hungarian Social Democratic Party** says that, since 1903, Social Democracy in Hungary has been "transformed from a group of conspirators, subjected to the espionage of the criminal police and proscribed by society, into a powerful public party with which the authorities have to reckon." The revenue of the party has risen from 193,735 crowns in 1905 to 361,000 crowns in 1907. The **Bohemian Social Democratic Party** reported constant activity, in consequence of which more than 3000 members had been prosecuted. The party has 18 political journals, 3 of which are daily, besides 30 trade journals and other serials. The party has 1517 political groups, with 99,098 members.

In **Belgium** the Labour party includes, without being exactly coterminous with, the Socialist party, while there are many militant Socialists outside of the organised Labour groups. There are 1 daily and 20 weekly Socialist journals, besides a number of daily and weekly Labour papers. There are 7 Socialist members of the Senate, and 30 Labour and Socialist deputies.

In **Bulgaria** Socialists are divided into two sections—the "broad" and the "narrow." Socialism spread rapidly among the Bulgarians, and absorbed a large number of the smaller bourgeoisie, as well as the labour class, with the result that the movement became rather a Radical-Democratic than a Socialist one. A split occurred, and still continues, though efforts are being made to heal it. The Democratic-Socialist party have 42 branches, and the Social-Democratic Labour party 36 local organisations.

From **Denmark** the Social Democratic Union reports that there are two forms of organisation—political and industrial—which, however, co-operate in municipal and political matters. The political organisations have 230 sections, with about 35,000 members; the industrial organisations have about 99,000 members. At the 1906 elections the Socialists returned 24 (16 previously) members to the Popular Chamber, and 4 (none previously) to the Senate. They have 25 daily and 2 weekly journals.

In **Finland** the Socialists organised themselves in 1903. They had, in 1906, 462 groups, containing 70,000 members, 5 daily and 11 other journals. There are 43 groups of women Socialists. At the elections in May 1907 (under the new adult suffrage), out of 200 deputies, the Socialists returned 80, with a ballot of 330,000. Of the 18 women deputies, 9 are Socialists.

In **France** Socialists were long divided into two main groups: the Government Socialists, led by M. Jaurès; and the Revolutionary Socialists, led by M. Jules Guesde, who declare that Socialism is inconsistent with the opportunism required by participation in the work of government under existing conditions. There is a further distinction to be drawn between the political Socialists and the *Confédération du Travail*, which represents the Trade Union-

ists. A split amongst the Radical Socialist group in Parliament occurred in 1904, 65 members of the group forming a new party, which they called the Radical Socialist Left. In 1905 the several parties met, and agreed to constitute themselves into the United Partie Socialiste de France. At the Stuttgart Congress, in Aug. 1907, the French Partie Socialiste reported that it includes 70 departmental federations, and possesses groups in 80 departments. It is represented in Parliament by 1 senator and 52 deputies, the latter being elected by 896,000 votes, or 12 per cent. more than were cast at the previous elections. In the provincial councils also the party is strongly represented. Its official organ is the weekly *Le Socialiste*; and it has 2 daily papers, 4 bi-weekly, 37 weekly, and 2 monthly. There is also the daily *L'Humanité*, carried on by M. Jaurès and a group associated with him. During 1907 there was a strong anti-militarist movement, which found expression in Hervé's book, "Leur Patrie." Hervé and others were sentenced to imprisonment for urging conscripts not to fire on strikers when ordered to do so. M. Clemenceau and the Government strongly repudiated these sentiments, which were more or less endorsed by M. Jaurès, and another split amongst the Socialists developed.

In Germany the Social Democrats secured 81 seats in the Reichstag in 1903, but in Jan. 1907 lost 35 and gained only 8. They nevertheless polled 3,260,000 votes in 1907, against 3,010,000 in 1903, or 24·62 per cent. of the total number of electors who voted. The party has, in the empire, more than 2000 communal councillors, and to that extent influences the local administration. Its official weekly organ is the *Neue Zeit*. There are also 65 daily papers, 1 bi-weekly, 6 weekly, 2 bi-monthly, 3 monthly, a family journal (with a circulation of 400,000), and 2 satirical journals, one of which has a circulation of 227,000. A committee of education has been formed for propagandist work. For several years there has been an increasing Socialist movement among women, which has an organ, *Gleichheit* ("Equality"), with a circulation of 60,000.

In Greece spasmodic Socialist movements have shown, but there is no organisation.

In Holland the Social Democratic Labour party grew from 124 sections in 1903 to 167 in 1907. In the elections of 1905 they secured 7 seats; in the previous Chamber they had 8. But the percentage of Socialist electors voting increased from 12·5 per cent. in 1901 to 21·2 per cent. in 1905. Socialists sit in a third of the communal councils. The Socialist press includes a daily and 9 weeklies.

In Italy there are three schools of opinion in the Socialist party. The Moderate party is led by Signori Bissolati and Turati, the Revolutionary or Syndicalist party by Signor Leone, and a third group, the Integralists, follows Signor Ferri. The Moderate or Reform party is in favour of co-operating in legislation for the advancement of the working classes whenever possible, and of supporting such Government measures as it can approve. The Revolutionary party are frankly anarchical in theory, in order to bring about a social revolution. According to the returns made at Stuttgart, the organised Socialist party consists of 1249 sections, besides many local groups outside of the control of the party.

The official organ is the *Avanti*, edited by Enrico Ferri. There are 25 Socialist deputies in Parliament.

In Norway the Social Democratic party consists of 306 groups, and possesses 4 daily papers. At the elections for the Storting in 1906 10 Socialists were returned.

In Portugal a conference of Socialists was held in 1907 at Lisbon, for the purpose of constituting a Socialist party for the whole country.

In Roumania the Socialist movement has to contend with what the report calls a *Régime Cosaque*.

In Russia the Socialist Revolutionary party has, during and since the Russo-Japanese war, assumed enormous proportions. Its programme is briefly the socialisation of labour and the suppression of private property and of social classes. It has organisations in all the governmental districts of the empire.—There is an active Social Democratic Labour party among the Armenians in the Caucasus.

In Servia a Social Democratic Labour party was formed in 1901. It possesses 23 local organisations, and has 2 journals.

The Socialists in Spain, led by Señor Iglesias, in 1903 joined hands with the Republicans, and have since conducted a vigorous revolutionary propaganda. There is a Socialist Labour party, which possesses 100 local groups and issues 7 weekly papers.

In Sweden the Social Democratic Labour party had 4 deputies in the Chamber of 1903-5; in the present Chamber there are 15. In 1889 the party had 8000 members; the number has since increased to 45,000. There are 12 Socialist journals.

In Switzerland the Social Democratic party has 20,000 members, with representatives on various administrations, 6 daily papers and 9 others.

Non-European Countries.

In the Argentine Republic the Socialists have a daily paper, *La Vanguardia*, and one deputy, whose term of office expires in 1908.

In Bolivia a movement began in 1905. A conference for the definitive constitution of the party was held in August 1907.

There are several local Socialist organisations in Brazil, and a daily paper in Italian; but attempts to unify the movement have not yet succeeded.

In Chili the Democratic party, organised since 1887, with 100 groups and a number of daily and weekly journals, proposes to form relations with the International Socialist Bureau.

In Cuba two groups have united to form the *Partido Socialista de Cuba*, which is to be represented by a weekly organ.

In the United States there are two organisations, the Socialist party and the Socialist Labour party. The latter contends that the political action of Socialism cannot be separated from the economic movement, while the former contends that the political action of Socialism should not have anything to do with the economic movement. The former party is avowedly Marxian, and exerts itself to promote the formation of *bona-fide* Labour syndicates. In 1904 the Socialist party polled 408,230 votes for their candidate, the highest previous number having been 229,762. In 1906 the competition of the Radical Reform parties brought down the votes of the Socialist party

to 330,158. The Socialist Labour party polled 33,536 votes in 1904 and 24,880 in 1906. The Socialists have no representatives in Congress, but several in the State Legislatures and the local administrative bodies. The Socialist press includes some fifty journals, more than half of which are in English. The *Appeal to Reason* alone issues considerably more than a quarter of a million copies weekly.

Socialist Movement among the Young.

Besides the propagandist activity among adults, in most of the countries of Europe an educational work in a Socialistic direction is carried on among the young of both sexes. Associations, or bands, or clubs of young people, or Sunday-schools, are organised, the special character of the organisation depending upon local conditions. That this work is assuming large proportions is shown by the following list: In Great Britain, where the movement is peculiar in assuming the form of *Socialist Sunday-schools*, there are 3200 scholars; Austria 4200; Belgium 13,000; Bohemia 3500; Bulgaria 900; Denmark 1400; Finland 250; France 500; Germany 6800; Holland 450; Hungary 700; Italy 5000; Norway 800; Spain 1200; Sweden 17,000; Switzerland 325; making a total of 59,225. All these associations are educative, and all except those of Austria, Great Britain, and Holland have an anti-militarist character.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children. The Rescue Society was established in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity and Lock Hospital cases are also admitted. Six Homes are maintained, accommodating 175 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1152 in 1906, or nearly one-third of the total cost. Funds are greatly needed. **Chairman of Committee**, Mr. Edmund Ives; **Secretary**, Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. **Offices**, 205, Great Portland Street, W.

Society of British Composers, founded June 1905, to promote the publication and performance of high-class works by British composers, and to protect their interests. Subscription for members and associates, £1 1s. per annum. **Hon. Sec.**, J. B. McEwen, 309, Oxford Street, W.

SOCIOLOGY.

Sociology is the science of the origin, organisation and development of human society. The **Paris** and the **Edinburgh Schools** were fully described in the '94 ed., and the **American School** at Hartford in the '95 ed.

The **International Institute of Sociology** is an association founded, under the presidency of Lord Avebury, by the most eminent sociologists of different countries in '93. The **General Secretary** is Dr. René Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris. The sixth international congress of Sociology was held in 1906 in London, in the hall of London University, and the subject was "Social Conflicts." The seventh will be held in 1909 in Berne, on the subject of "Social Solidarity." A bibliography of contemporary productions in sociologic study and research is given each month in the *Revue Internationale de Sociologie* (price 20 fr. per annum), published in Paris (16, Rue Soufflot), and in the *American Journal of Sociology* (price 2s. 6d.), published by the

University of Chicago Press. Since '96 there have been published (at 16, Rue Soufflot, Paris) 36 vols. of the *Bibliothèque Sociologique Internationale*, written by sociologists of all countries.

The **Sociological Society** was formed in 1903. The subscription is £1 1s. per annum, while the payment of £10 10s. qualifies for life membership. **Secretary**, J. W. Slaughter, Ph.D., 24, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The **British Institute of Social Service** was established in 1904 to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, and to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service. **President**, Earl of Meath; **Chairman of Council**, Earl of Lytton; **Chairman of Executive Committee**, Sir Edward O'Malley; **Hon. Treasurer**, Walter Hazell; **Secretary**, F. James Matheson; **Quarterly Organ**, *Progress, Civic, Social, Industrial*. Inquiries freely answered. Supported by contributions. **Offices and Library**, 11, Southampton Row, W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Founded 1885. Assists by temporary grants the wives and families of men of all branches of the British land and sea forces, in time of peace or war, serving with the colours. There is also an **Officers' Branch** ('86), which provides apartments, rent free, for the widows and unmarried daughters of officers of both services, and makes small grants to necessitous officers' widows. A **Nursing Branch** ('92) for nursing the sick families of soldiers and sailors in their own homes. A **Clothing Branch** ('95) for providing clothing for wives and families of soldiers and sailors, especially those coming home from hot climates. The "Serpent" Fund, the "Edgar" Boat Fund, and the "Orwell" Fund are also administered free of all expense by the Association. **Secretary**, Capt. Wickham Legg. **Office**, 23, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

Sonnino, Baron Sidney, Italian statesman, was b. at Florence March 11th, 1847, and ed. at the Univ. of Pisa, where he took his law degree in '65. He afterwards entered the Diplomatic service, and was attached to the Legations at Madrid, Vienna, Berlin and Paris. He then turned to a study of the agrarian and social problems of Southern Italy, published "I Contadini in Sicilia" and "La Mezzadria in Toscana," and established the paper *Rassegna*. He was elected Deputy for San Casciano '80, and has sat for it ever since, attaching himself to the Left Centre in the Chamber. In '87 he joined the Crispi administration as Under Sec. for the Treasury, and first as Finance Minister, '93, and then as Minister of the Treasury, he worked a great reform in the country's finances. After Crispi's fall in '96, he became one of the Opposition leaders, and from Feb. to May 1906 was Premier, but fell over the railway question.

SPAIN.

Ruler.

Alfonso XIII. is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. In Spain the

sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. On May 31st, 1906, he married H.R.H. Princess Ena of Battenberg, and as the King and Queen were returning to the Palace they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an Anarchist. A son, Alfonso Pio Cristino Eduardo Francisco Guillermo Carlos Enrique Eugenio Fernando Antonino Venancio, was b. May 10th, 1907. The King is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received the Royal Victorian Chain in June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000.

Government.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. There is some provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

The Army.

Under the terms of an order of Jan. 29th, 1903, the Army was reorganised on the basis of an effective of 80,000 men; the second battalions of the infantry regiments and the fourth squadrons of the cavalry being reduced to skeleton formations. In 1907 the effective has been raised to 100,000, owing to increased establishments at Ceuta, Melilla, and Minorca, the strengthening of infantry battalions in the Peninsula, and other increases. The addition is of 15,000 men. There are in all about 23,000 officers, provided for the old establishment, but the supernumeraries are on half-pay, and their places are not being filled. There are eight captain-generalities, but the eight army corps are replaced by divisions. The headquarters are respectively: 1st, Madrid; 2nd, Seville; 3rd, Valencia; 4th, Barcelona; 5th, Saragossa; 6th, Burgos; 7th, Valladolid; 8th, Corunna. The constitution, by units, of the army is: Infantry, 59 regiments (including 3 ordered to be formed in Africa and Minorca in 1907), 20 battalions of Chasseurs, 4 African regiments, 2 regiments in the Balearic Isles, 2 regiments in the Canaries, recruiting cadres, etc. The Cavalry, 28 regiments, and 3 squadrons for foreign possessions. Artillery, 13 field, 1 siege and 3 mountain regiments (all with four 6-gun batteries), 14 fortress battalions, 1 Central Gunnery School, 1 Central Remount Committee, and 4 companies of artificers. The Minister of War in Nov. 1905 introduced a bill authorising

the purchase from the Creusot factories of 200 quick-firing guns with the necessary material, at a cost of £840,000, spread over four financial years. The Engineer Corps consists of 4 regiments of sappers and miners, 1 pontoon regiment, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 topographical brigade, 1 company of artificers, and 8 reserve depots, with 5 separate companies of sappers and miners for the Balearic Islands, etc. For recruiting purposes the Peninsula has 116 districts, the Canaries and Balearics have 2, and Ceuta and Melilla have 2. The total armed strength is estimated to be 500,000.

The Navy.

There are 16,700 of all ranks, and 9000 marines. All these are conscripts. The officers are divided as follows: 1 admiral, 4 vice-admirals, 11 rear-admirals, 22 captains, 47 commanders, 94 lieutenant-commanders, 131 lieutenants, 340 sub-lieutenants, 165 midshipmen, and 100 cadets.

The strength in ships built and building was:—

	Built.	Building.
Battleships	1	—
Armoured cruisers	3	—
Protected cruisers	5	2
Torpedo vessels	6	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	4	—
Torpedo boats	8	—
Submarine	1	—

The 1907 Estimates amounted to 50,000,000 pesetas (about £2,000,000). Provision was made for the construction of 3 battleships of 15,000 tons of identical type, and of several submarines.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Cadiz: three docks take cruisers. Cartagena: one floating dock takes large cruisers. Bilbao: one dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller.

Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed is forbidden. There are 3253 religious orders, with 50,670 members, of whom 40,040 are women and 10,630 men. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There were 25,340 public schools in 1901. A decree for the regulation of non-official schools, numbering about 6180, came into force Sept. 25th, 1902, providing for their registration and inspection, and for the appointment of properly qualified teachers.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. Over 9150 miles of railway, all belonging to private companies, are open and worked.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the small possessions on the north

coast of Africa, 106,173 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1904, 18,900,000. The population of Madrid is about 540,000, and of Barcelona 533,000. The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. Area 2808 sq. m.; pop. 358,564. The population of Tenerife is 95,000, of Grand Canary 75,000, and of Palma 32,000.

Revenue, 1904, £32,287,947; estimated 1907, £37,275,000; **expenditure**, 1904, £30,593,391; estimated 1907, £35,855,500; **external debt**, 1907, £40,451,444; **internal debt**, £335,543,085. **Imports**, 1906, £33,989,450; **exports**, £31,058,500. Great Britain and her Colonies have the largest individual share of the trade. In 1905 British imports into Spain were £5,252,375; French, £4,987,750; German, £2,663,375.

Ministry: *Premier*, Señor Maura.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor Allen de Salazar.—*Interior*, Señor de La Cierva.—*Justice*, Marques de Figuerva.—*War*, ———.—*Marine*, General Ferrándiz.—*Public Works*, Señor Besada.—*Public Instruction*, Señor San Pedro.—*Finance*, Señor Osma.

Ambassador in London, Señor de Villa Urrutia, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—*First Secretary*, The Marquis de Villalobar, 18, Victoria Square, S.W.—*Consul-General in London*, Don Ernesto Merlé, 20, Mark Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador in Madrid, Right Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Councillor of Embassy*, E. M. Grant Duff, Esq.—*Commercial Attaché*, S. Pepys Cockerell.

British Consuls: *Consul-General at Barcelona*, J. F. Roberts.—*Consuls*: A. Maclean (Bilbao), A. L. Keyser (Cadiz), C. M. Trayner (Corunna), J. G. Haggard (Malaga), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe).

Colonies.

By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands were sold to Germany in '99.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony Area 780 sq. m.; pop. 22,000. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, Clarence Cove, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Anijo or "Boobies," stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports**: indiarubber and palm oil. Now used as a place of exile for political offenders.

The Muni River Settlements consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. Area estimated at about 9000 sq. m.; pop. 140,000.

British Consul, ———— (resides at Boma).

Rio de Oro and Adrar, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. Area estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 130,000.

Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silvela; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**.

Don Carlos (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidore Josef Francisco Quirino Antonio Miguel Gabriel Rafael, Duke of Madrid), head of the Carlist faction, and cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He is a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, **Don Jaime**, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 29th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in '73 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until '76, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice, where he still lives.

The Conservatives were in power '95-7, '99-1901, and 1902-5. The Liberals held office in '93-5, '97-9, and 1901-2. Madrid was swept by the Republicans at the 1903 election, and the Republican movement made considerable headway during the year under the leadership of Señor Salmeron, who said they intended to deliver themselves from the Jesuits and the Vatican. In Dec. 1903 a new party, the **Democratic Liberal party**, was formed.

The General Election of Sept. 10th, 1905, resulted in the return of 240 Dynastic Liberals (including about 100 personal friends of Señor Moret, 120 followers of the Prime Minister, Señor Montero Rios, and 20 Democratic Liberals who follow Señor Canalejas), and 167 members of the Opposition groups (including 3 Carlists, 2 Ultramontanes, 7 Catalan Regionalists, 8 Independents, 19 dissident Conservatives, 97 orthodox Conservatives, followers of Señor Maura, and 30 Republicans). The Senatorial election on Sept. 24th, 1905, resulted in the return of 109 Liberals and 71 members of the Opposition (52 Conservatives, 9 Prelates, 4 Independents, 2 Catalan Regionalists, 2 Republicans, and 2 Carlists). The Government thus had a small majority over the Opposition. In Dec. 1905 Señor Moret succeeded Señor Montero Rios as Premier, and after Marshal Dominguez had held office, July—Nov. 1906, he again became Premier.

History, 1907.

The new Ministry under Señor Moret made its appearance in the Cortes (Dec. 1st, 1906), the Radicals and Republicans receiving it with great hostility. On Dec. 3rd Señor Moret resigned, and a Liberal concentration administration, under the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo, was formed (4th); but the differences of opinion as to the Associations Bill, which was first prepared by the Lopez Dominguez Cabinet, and taken up by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo when he assumed office, were so great that the Cabinet resigned (Jan. 24th), and a Conservative Government under Señor Maura took office. By Royal Decree trial by jury of crimes committed with explosives was

suspended in the provinces of Barcelona and Gerona (Feb. 5th). Another Decree abrogated the Decree of Aug. 27th, 1906, which authorised civil marriage without a declaration as to the religion of the contracting parties (March 1st). Parliament was dissolved (31st).

King Edward and Queen Alexandra arrived off Carthage on board the *Victoria and Albert* (April 8th), and were met by King Alfonso, Queen Christina, and the Infanta Ferdinand, on board the *Giralda*. King Edward was appointed hon. Captain-General of the Spanish Army. There was a banquet on the battleship *Numancia*, and most cordial toasts were exchanged, in which the friendship between the two nations was emphasized. Their Majesties left on the 10th. The King and Queen of Spain arrived in England on Oct. 29th, on a lengthy visit.

The General Election for the Lower House took place (April 21st), and was notable for the evidences of Catholic revival and the determined stand made by Catholics of all shades of opinion, stimulated no doubt by the Associations Bill.

In opening the Cortes the King referred to the expediency of maintaining harmonious relations with the Holy See, and to the friendly national feeling between his country and France and England. He also said the Government would at once proceed with the reorganisation of the army and navy, subject to the condition that the finances of the country must be kept in the normal state in which they were then firmly established. In his Budget Statement (June 8th) Señor Osma estimated the revenue at £36,900,000 and the expenditure at £36,100,000, and proposed to issue £7,000,000 Treasury bonds at 3½ per cent., redeemable in 8 years, for building war-vessels.

On June 25th the terms of the Franco-Spanish Agreement were made public. The two Governments declared that their policy aimed at the preservation of peace and the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* in the Mediterranean and that part of the Atlantic which washed their coasts, and that they would confer with a view to common action should any circumstances occur likely to modify or threaten the *status quo*. On June 26th a similar Anglo-Spanish Agreement was made public in practically identical terms, *mutatis mutandis*.

Spiritualism. The London Spiritualist Alliance, Ltd., was founded in 1884, in succession to other societies of the same nature, which had preceded it; and was incorporated in '96. The chief work of the society has been to maintain and expound the principles of Spiritualism—viz., a belief in the existence and life of the spirit apart from, and independent of, the material organism, and in the reality and value of intelligent intercourse between spirits embodied and spirits disembodied. Offices, 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.; organ, *Light*, founded '81. The first President of the London Spiritualist Alliance and editor of *Light* was, until his decease, Mr. W. Stainton Moses, M.A. (Oxon.), whose writings, "Psychography," "Spirit Identity," "Spirit Teachings," etc., etc., are well known. The present President of the Alliance, and editor of *Light*, is Mr. E. Dawson Rogers. A valuable library of works on psychic science is available at the offices at St. Martin's Lane. Meetings are held for the discussion of matters of interest to students of psychology, and information can always be obtained by inquirers. It is impossible to say how many Spiritualists there are in Great Britain, but there are local organisations in almost all towns of any importance.

SPORT IN 1907.

Below we give a summary of the chief events and results in the various departments of athletics and sport for the year under review, arranged alphabetically.

Athletics.

The principal competitions resulted as follows:—

Northern Counties Cross-country Championship.—Won by Hallamshire Harriers, S. Welding, of the Sutton Harriers, finishing first in 61 min. 25 sec.

Midland Counties Cross-country Championship.—Won by Birchfield Harriers, W. G. Dunkley, of the Northampton Alpine Harriers, finishing first in 52 min. 26 sec.

Southern Counties Cross-country Championship.—Won by Highgate Harriers, G. Pearce, of the Highgate Harriers, finishing first in 59 min. 5½ sec.

National Cross-country Championship.—Won by the Birchfield Harriers, G. Pearce, of the Highgate Harriers, finishing first in 55 min. 33 sec.

Cross-country Championship of Scotland.—Won by the Clydesdale Harriers, T. Jack, of the Edinburgh Southern Harriers, finishing first in 65 min. 38 sec.

Oxford and Cambridge Cross-country Match.—Won by Cambridge by the narrow margin of 1 point.

International Cross-country Championship.—Won by England, with Scotland second, and Ireland and France a tie third. A. Underwood, of the Birchfield Harriers, finished first in 54 min. 26½ sec.

Oxford and Cambridge University Sports ended in an easy victory for Oxford by 8½ events to 1½. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: N. G. Chavasse, Oxford, and K. G. Macleod, Cambridge, a dead heat, 10½ sec.
120 Yards Hurdles: K. Powell, Cambridge, 15½ sec.

Long Jump: P. M. Young, Oxford, 22 ft. 4 in.
Weight: R. L. Robinson, Oxford, 37 ft. 7 in.
Hammer: A. M. Stevens, Oxford, 146 ft. 9 in.
Quarter-mile: C. M. Chavasse, Oxford, 50½ sec.

Half-mile: P. S. Darling, Oxford, 2 min.
One Mile: S. P. L. Lloyd, Oxford, 4 min. 28 sec.

High Jump: P. M. Young, Oxford, 5 ft. 8½ in.
Three Miles: N. F. Hallows, Oxford, 15 min. 6½ sec.

Seven Miles Walking Amateur Championship.—Won by F. B. Thompson, London A.C., in 52 min. 46½ sec.

Ten Miles Running Amateur Championship.—Won by A. Underwood, Birchfield Harriers, in 54 min. 3 sec.

The Amateur Athletic Association Championships resulted thus:—

100 Yards: J. W. Morton (holder), 10½ sec.
220 Yards: J. P. George, 22½ sec.

Quarter-mile: E. H. Montague, 52½ sec.
Half-mile: F. Fairbairn-Crawford, 1 min. 59½ sec.

One Mile: G. Butterfield (holder), 4 min. 22½ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: O. Groenings, 16½ sec.

Weight: T. Kirkwood (holder), 44 ft. 2 in.

Hammer: T. R. Nicolson, 158 ft. 9 in.

Long Jump: D. Murray, 22 ft.

High Jump: C. Leahy (holder), 6 ft.

Pole Jump: B. Söderstrom, 10 ft. 6 in.

Two Miles Walking Race: R. Harrison, 14 min. 1½ sec.

Four Miles: A. Duncan, 19 min. 51½ sec.

Two Miles Steeplechase: J. C. English, 11 min. 21½ sec.

Cricket.

The season was made interesting by the visit of the South African Team, and was chiefly remarkable for wet wickets and low scoring. In the Test Matches between England and South Africa, England won the only match completed. The first match at Lord's was drawn, England, 428 (Braund 104 and G. L. Jessop 93), S. Africa, 140 and 185 for 3 wickets (P. W. Sherwell 115). The second match at Leeds was won by England by 53 runs, England 76 and 162, S. Africa 110 and 75 (Blythe 15 wickets for 99 runs). The third match at the Oval was drawn, England 295 (C. B. Fry 129) and 138, S. Africa 178 and 159 for 5 wickets. The South Africans had a successful season, winning 21 matches, drawing 6, and losing 4. Their bowling was particularly strong.

Hayward, Hobbs and Tyldesley were the only batsmen to exceed 2000 runs. Hallam, Wass, Haigh, Hirst, Blythe, Tarrant, Dennett, and Fielder were the most successful bowlers. Tarrant, J. N. Crawford and Hirst showed the finest all round form.

The positions of the Counties at the close of the 1907 season were as follows:—

County.	Pl.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Per-centage.
1 Notts	19	15	0	4	15	100'00
2 Worcestershire	18	8	2	8	6	60'00
3 Yorkshire	26	12	3	11	9	60'00
4 Surrey	28	12	4	12	8	50'00
5 Middlesex	20	8	4	8	4	33'33
6 Lancashire	26	11	7	8	4	22'22
7 Essex	22	10	7	5	3	17'64
8 Kent	22	12	9	5	3	14'28
9 Warwickshire	19	6	5	8	1	9'09
10 Gloucestershire	22	8	12	2	-4	-20'00
11 Leicestershire	20	6	10	4	-4	-25'00
12 Hampshire	24	6	11	7	-5	-29'41
13 Sussex	26	7	13	6	-6	-30'00
14 Somerset	18	3	12	3	-9	-66'00
15 Northants	20	2	12	6	-10	-71'42
16 Derbyshire	20	2	17	1	-15	-78'94

Cambridge beat Oxford by 5 wickets. Winchester beat Eton by 9 wickets. Harrow beat Eton by 79 runs, M. C. Bird, of Harrow, scoring 100 (not out) and 131. The Gentlemen drew with the Players at Lord's, but lost to them at the Oval by 54 runs. Notts (Champion County) drew with the Rest of England, P. F. Warner scoring 116 and 113 (not out) and Tyldesley 114 (not out) for the latter, and J. Gunn 105 (not out) for Notts.

The chief Batting averages for 1907 were:—

	Innings.	Total.	Highest.	Not out.	Average.
Fry, C. B.	34	1449	187	3	46'74
Champain, F. H. B.	11	466	149	1	46'60
Warner, P. F.	47	1891	149	6	46'12
Hayward	58	2353	161	6	45'25
Lawton, A. E.	21	835	129	1	41'75
Foster, G. N.	33	1182	163	4	40'75
Foster, H. K.	33	1127	152	3	37'56
Hobbs	63	2135	166*	6	37'45
Hill, A. J. L.	20	711	116	1	37'42
Perrin, P. A.	34	1194	117	2	37'31
Foster, R. E.	25	888	174	1	37'00
Tyldesley	63	2132	209	5	36'75
Jessop, G. L.	48	1754	240	0	36'54
Bosanquet, B. J. T.	10	358	78	0	35'80
Hayes	53	1857	202	1	35'71
Bowley	23	784	110	1	35'63
Seymour (Jas.) (Kent)	46	1548	204	1	34'40
Vine	52	1580	112	5	33'61
Sprot, E. M.	40	1272	125	2	33'47
Spooner, R. H.	14	466	134	0	33'00
Gunn (G.)	32	949	84	3	32'72
Gunn (J.)	34	913	109	6	32'60
Douglas, James	14	456	180	0	32'57
Quaife	30	747	73	7	32'47
Pearson	29	906	139	1	32'35
Tarrant	52	1552	147	4	32'33

The averages of the South African team were:—

Snooke, S. J.	41	1127	157	5	31'30
Faulkner, G. A.	48	1288	107	6	30'66
Nourse, A. D.	47	1329	148	2	29'53
Shalders, W. A.	42	974	105	4	25'63
Sherwell, P. W.	41	871	115	4	23'54
Tancred, L. J.	35	784	119	1	23'05
Vogler, A. E.	42	831	103	4	21'86
White, G. C.	46	939	162*	3	21'83
Smith, H. E.	19	337	83	3	21'06
Schwarz, R. O.	40	656	71	8	20'50
Sinclair, J. H.	40	779	92	1	19'97
Robinson, C. D.	13	117	38*	6	16'71
Hathorn, M.	40	584	117	4	16'22
Kotze, J. J.	16	131	60	5	11'90
Snooke, S. D.	21	175	38*	5	10'93

* Signifies not out.

The chief Bowling averages for 1907 were:—

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Hallam	937'1	302	2133	168	12'69
Haigh	591'3	146	1308	102	12'82
Newstead	156'2	54	310	24	12'91
Wass	885	218	2328	163	14'28
Huddleston	452'3	116	1092	76	14'36
Barnes, R. Gorell	86'4	24	180	12	15'00
Hirst	1167'4	269	2859	188	15'20
Blythe	1136'1	291	2822	183	15'42
Gilbert, H. A.	285'4	99	683	44	15'52
Rhodes	1067'1	231	2757	177	15'57
Tarrant	1085'5	244	2874	183	15'70
Dennett	1216'2	305	3227	201	16'05
Fielder	977'3	197	2773	172	16'12
Harry	645'1	218	1393	84	16'58
Trott	623'1	179	1001	96	16'67
Hobbs	87'3	19	267	16	16'68
Santall	738	192	1679	100	16'79
Mason, J. R.	198'3	54	488	29	16'82
Crawford, J. N.	827'1	208	2102	124	16'95

The South African averages were:—

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Schwarz, R. O.	728'3	157	1647	143	11'51
White, G. C.	322'3	59	909	72	13'45
Vogler, A. E.	647'5	133	2029	133	15'25
Faulkner, G. A.	418'3	86	1133	73	15'52
Nourse, A. D.	164'3	43	426	27	15'77
Kotze, J. J.	212'5	36	770	37	20'81
Sinclair, J. H.	308'3	67	930	39	23'84
Snooke, S. J.	158	27	445	16	27'81

Croquet.

The following were the results of the chief events:—

All-England Open Championship.—R. C. J. Beaton beat C. L. O'Callaghan.

Ladies' Championship.—Miss C. M. Bramwell. **Mixed Doubles Championship.**—R. C. J. Beaton and Mrs. Beaton.

Association Challenge Cup.—Won by M. Barry after a tie with R. C. J. Beaton.

Association Gold Medal.—Mrs. Beaton beat Miss N. Coote.

Ladies' Gold Medal.—Miss Bramwell.

Hurlingham Open Tournament.—C. L. O'Callaghan beat R. C. J. Beaton.

Roehampton Cup Tournament.—M. Barry beat G. Ashmore. The doubles were won by C. H. DuCane and Miss Gilchrist.

Brighton Open Tournament.—Gentlemen: M. Barry beat Mrs. Beaton. Ladies: Mrs. Whitaker.

Eastbourne Open Tournament.—Gentlemen: R. C. J. Beaton. Ladies: Miss Beausire.

Football.

1. Association.—The International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Ireland 1 goal to 0. England has now won 23, Ireland 1, drawn 2.

Wales beat Ireland 3 goals to 2. Wales has now won 12, Ireland 9, drawn 5.

Wales beat Scotland 1 goal to 0. Scotland has now won 24, Wales 3, drawn 5.

Scotland beat Ireland 3 goals to 0. Scotland has now won 21, Ireland 1, drawn 2.

England and Wales resulted in a draw 1 goal each. England has now won 22, Wales 2, drawn 5.

England and Scotland drew at 1 goal all. England has now won 12, Scotland 16, drawn 9.

In other leading matches, Oxford beat Cambridge 2 goals to 1. North beat South 4 goals to 1. Army and Navy drew 1 goal each. Professionals beat Amateurs 4 goals to 2. English Amateurs beat Irish Amateurs 2 goals to 1. English League drew with Scottish League.

The Sheriff of London Charity Shield was won by Newcastle United, who beat the Corinthians 5 goals to 2. The Hospital Cup was won by Guy's, who beat London 2 goals to 1. The Dunn Cup was won by the Old Reptonians, who beat Old Brightonians 4 goals to 1. The Amateur Cup was won by Clapton, who beat Stockton 2 goals to 1. The London Charity Cup was won by the London Caledonians and the Casuals, who drew. The London Senior Cup was won by West Norwood, who beat West Hampstead 4 goals to 1. The Army Association Cup was won by the 2nd Battn. West Riding Regt.

In the final for the **Association Cup**, Sheffield Wednesday beat Everton 2 goals to 1.

The appended table gives the positions and points obtained by the competing clubs in the First Division of the Football League in 1907, the

clubs to gain promotion from the **Second League** being Chelsea and Notts Forest:—

	Goals						
	Plyd.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.	For	Agst
Newcastle United..	38	22	7	9	51	74	46
Bristol City.....	38	20	8	10	48	66	47
Everton.....	38	20	5	13	45	70	46
Sheffield United ..	38	17	11	10	45	57	55
Aston Villa	38	19	6	13	44	78	52
Bolton Wanderers	38	18	8	12	44	59	47
Woolwich Arsenal.	38	20	4	14	44	66	59
Manchester United	38	17	8	13	42	53	56
Birmingham	38	15	8	15	38	52	52
Sunderland	38	14	9	15	37	65	66
Middlesbrough ...	38	15	6	17	36	56	63
Blackburn Rovers.	38	14	7	17	35	56	59
Sheffield Wednesd'y	38	12	11	15	35	49	60
Preston North End	38	14	7	17	35	44	57
Liverpool.....	38	13	7	18	33	64	65
Bury	38	13	6	19	32	58	68
Manchester City ..	38	10	12	16	32	53	77
Notts County.....	38	8	15	15	31	46	50
Derby County	38	9	9	20	27	41	59
Stoke.....	38	8	10	20	26	41	64

An Amateur Football Association was formed in 1907 by a number of amateurs dissatisfied with the policy of the Football Association, and convinced that amateur sport should be governed not by those mainly concerned with professional and commercial interests, but by those who have only the welfare of amateur interests at heart. The Football Association thereupon resolved to suspend all clubs and players who should play with or against clubs or players not under the jurisdiction of a recognised association.

2. Rugby.—The International games resulted as follows:—

Wales beat England 2 goals and 4 tries to 0. England has now won 12, Wales 11, drawn 2.

Scotland beat Wales 2 tries to 1 penalty goal. Scotland has now won 13, Wales 9, drawn 1.

Ireland beat England 2 goals 3 tries to 1 goal 2 tries. England has now won 19, Ireland 11, drawn 1.

Scotland beat Ireland 3 goals to 1 penalty goal. Scotland has now won 22, Ireland 5, drawn 3.

Wales beat Ireland 4 goals 4 tries to 0. Wales has now won 13, Ireland 8, drawn 1.

Scotland beat England 1 goal 1 try to 1 try. Scotland has now won 14, England 11, drawn 9.

In other matches, South beat North 3 goals 6 tries to 1 try. Oxford beat Cambridge 4 tries to 1 goal 1 try. England beat France 6 goals 4 tries to 3 goals. The Inter-Hospital Challenge Cup was won by Guy's, who beat London by 1 goal 1 try to 1 try. The Midland Counties Senior Cup was won by Coventry, who beat Stratford-on-Avon by 2 goals 3 tries to 1 goal. Durham (Northern Champions) and Devon (Southern Champions) drew twice and divided the County Championship.

The South African team had a most successful tour, playing 29 matches and winning 26, drawing 1, and losing 2 (to Scotland and Cardiff.) They scored 76 goals 82 tries (608 points) to 8 goals 18 tries (85 points) scored by their opponents. In the international games they lost to Scotland 2 tries to 0, beat Ireland 1 goal 4 tries to 1 goal 3 tries, beat Wales 1 goal 2 tries to 0, and drew with England at 1 try all.

Golf.

Open Championship at Hoylake.—Won by A. Massey, 312; 2nd, J. H. Taylor, 314; 3rd and

4th, T. Vardon and G. Pulford, 317; 5th, J. Braid, 318.

Amateur Championship at St. Andrews: J. Ball beat C. A. Palmer by 6 up and 4 to play. G. Campbell and R. Harris were the bronze medalists.

Scottish Amateurs beat **English Amateurs** by 8 matches to 1. R. Maxwell, J. Graham, E. Blackwell, J. E. Laiday, R. Andrew, C. K. Hutchison, J. G. Simpson, and A. R. Aitken winning for Scotland; and J. Ball for England.

Ladies' Championship: Miss M. Hezlet beat Miss F. Hezlet by 2 and 1.

Scottish Ladies' Championship: Miss F. Teacher beat Miss D. I. Campbell at 21st hole.

Irish Professional Championship: J. Edmundson beat B. Snowball.

Welsh Professional Championship; S. Whiting beat J. Ross.

Irish Amateur Championship: H. M. Cairnes beat H. Boyd.

Irish Open Amateur Championship: J. D. Brown beat S. H. Fry.

South of Ireland Championship: J. J. Hurley beat H. D. Gillies.

Championship of Yorkshire: C. Hodgson beat R. Sutcliffe. **Team Championship**, Huddersfield.

Championship of France: A. Massey, 298; 2nd, J. Gassiat, 300; 3rd, J. Braid, 301.

Irish Ladies' Championship: Miss Walker-Leigh beat Mrs. Fitzgibbon.

Midland Competition: Gold medal, C. A. Palmer, the Club competition being won by Handsworth.

Midland Ladies' Championship: Miss L. Moore. Notts won the Club competition.

The **English** professionals beat the **Scottish** professionals 8 matches to 5.

The chief medal competitions resulted as follows:—

St. George's Grand Challenge Cup, Sandwich: C. E. Dick 82 + 79 = 161.

Spring Meeting, R. and A.: St. Andrews Silver Cross, G. Campbell, 82. **Bombay Medal**, J. Younger.

Autumn Meeting, R. and A.—King William IV. Medal: V. A. Pollock, 74. E. B. H. Blackwell, 75, won Club Gold Medal.

Glennie Medal: C. Boevey, 163.

Hoylake Spring Meeting: Club Gold Medal, H. H. Hilton, 78

Dun Silver Cross: J. Graham, 79. **Meeting Autumn**.

Dowie Cup: J. Graham, 77.

Kennard Gold Medal: J. Ball, 76.

Cinque Ports Gold Medal: C. K. Hutchison, 77.

Royal St. George's Autumn Meeting: Franklin Adams (Gold Medal and Club Scratch Memento: H. G. Hutchinson, 80 and 77.

Cambridge beat **Oxford** by 23 holes to 22.

London Amateur Foursome Tournament: Woking (B. Darwin and F. H. Mitchell) beat South Herts (A. C. Lincoln and W. H. Scarborough) by 3 and 2.

Calcutta Cup at St. Andrews: D. O. W. Lamb beat J. R. Hutchison by 2 and 1.

Jubilee Vase at St. Andrews: V. A. Pollock beat H. Colt by 5 and 4.

Glasgow "Evening Times" Trophy: Pollock beat Leven Thistle by 2 and 1.

The leading professional events resulted as follows: J. Braid and H. Vardon beat G. Duncan and C. H. Mayo over 72 holes by 9 and 8,

London Professional Foursome Tournament: C. R. Smith and A. Tingey.

Cannes Tournament: A. Massey, 75 + 74 = 149; 2nd, E. Ray, 75 + 75 = 150. **Foursomes**: A. Massey and R. Jones.

Midland Professional Tournament: T. Williamson, 78 + 73 = 151.

Tooting Bec Challenge Cup: J. Braid, 74 + 77 = 151.

Northern Professional Tournament: E. Ray, 73 + 71 = 144.

Professional Golfers' Association: Northern Section, A. Herd, 73 + 73 = 146; Midland Section, P. Wynne, 73 + 73 = 146; Southern Section, J. Sherlock, 72 + 73 = 145.

"News of the World" Tournament at Sunningdale: J. Braid beat J. H. Taylor by 4 and 2. H. Vardon and E. Ray were the beaten semi-finalists.

R. Jones and A. H. Toogood beat C. R. Smith and A. Tingey over 3 greens in the Isle of Wight by 12 and 10.

Hockey.

In the **International matches**—

Scotland	beat Wales	. 2 goals to 1
Ireland	" Wales	. 5 " 0
Scotland	drew with Ireland	. 3 " 3
England	beat Wales	. 6 " 0
England	" Ireland	. 5 " 0
England	" Scotland	. 3 " 0

Other matches resulted thus:

Cambridge	beat Oxford	. 3 " 2
England	" France	. 14 " 0
South	" West	. 13 " 0
North	" West	. 3 " 2
Midlands	" North	. 5 " 1
South	" Midlands	. 2 " 1
South	" North	. 4 " 2
Oxford & Camb.	" London	. 1 goal to 0
Middlesex	" Kent	. 4 goals to 1
Lancashire	" Durham	. 2 " 0
Middlesex	" Surrey	. 5 " 1
Essex	" Kent	. 4 " 1
Warwick	" Northants	. 5 " 0
Derbyshire	" Leicestershire	. 6 " 4
Yorkshire	" Durham	. 4 " 0
Cheshire	" Notts	. 6 " 1
Gloucestershire	" Somerset	. 2 " 0
Essex	" Middlesex	. 3 " 1
Surrey	" Kent	. 6 " 0
Hants	" Sussex	. 7 " 2
Warwickshire	" Worcestershire	. 3 " 0
Surrey	" Hants	. 7 " 2
Middlesex	" Kent	. 4 " 3
Cheshire	" Lancashire	. 2 " 1
Hants	" Kent	. 7 " 3
Gloucestershire and Somerset	drew	1 goal to 1
Hants	beat Middlesex	. 4 goals to 0
Devon and Somerset	drew	. 2 " 2

Hunting.

According to figures given by the *Field* there were in the United Kingdom in the 1907-8 season:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Staghounds	. 16	—	4
Foxhounds	. 170	11	25
Harriers	. 95	—	37
Beagles	. 60	3	10

La Crosse.

The principal matches resulted as follows:—
North of England Flag Competition.—Old Hulmeians beat South Manchester by 10 goals to 7.

South of England Flag Competition.—Surbiton beat Catford 9 goals to 5.

Club Championship of England (Iroquois Cup).—Old Hulmeians (Northern Flag Champions) beat Surbiton (Southern Flag Champions) by 12 goals to 0.

North beat South 15 goals to 4.

Oxford beat Cambridge 13 goals to 9.

Woodford beat Catford 6 goals to 4.

Lancashire beat Kent 10 goals to 4.

London beat Oxford and Cambridge 9 goals to 5.

The Capitols Team, Canada, beat South of England 6 goals to 0, and North of England 8 goals to 6.

The Capitols Team from Canada had a most successful tour, winning all their matches with the exception of their last match with Stockport and District, which was drawn at 4 goals all.

Lawn Tennis.

The results of the principal matches were as follows:—

Covered Courts Championship.—Singles: A. F. Wilding. Doubles: M. J. G. Ritchie and A. F. Wilding. Ladies: Miss Eastlake Smith. Mixed Doubles: A. F. Wilding and Miss Eastlake Smith.

In the Championship Meeting at Wimbledon, N. E. Brookes beat A. W. Gore in the final of the All-Couters by 3 sets to 0, and won the championship, H. L. Doherty, the holder, retiring.

In the Ladies' Championship, Miss Sutton beat Miss Wilson 2 sets to 0, and in the Championship round also beat Mrs. L. Chambers, the holder, 2 sets to 0, and won. The Doubles were won by N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding, who beat Beals Wright and K. Behr, S. H. Smith and F. L. Riseley, the holders, not defending. In the final of the Ladies' Doubles, Mrs. Chambers and Miss Wilson beat Mrs. Sterry and Miss Morton. The Mixed Doubles were won by Beals Wright and Miss Sutton, and the All-England Plate by A. F. Wilding.

The Davis International Cup.—Australasia (N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding) beat America (Beals C. Wright and Karl Behr) 3 matches to 2, and beat the holders, England (A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett) by 3 matches to 2.

Northern Championships.—Gentlemen's open Singles: N. E. Brookes. Ladies': Mrs. Sterry beat Miss Sutton. All-England Mixed Doubles Championship: N. E. Brooks and Mrs. Hillyard. Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Sterry and Miss Garfit.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—Oxford won the Doubles 9 matches to 0, and the Singles 5 matches to 4.

London Championships.—Singles: A. F. Wilding beat M. J. G. Ritchie. Ladies: Miss Pinckney beat Mrs. Chambers. Doubles: N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding beat R. F. Doherty and W. Eaves. Mixed Doubles: N. E. Brookes and Mrs. Chambers beat R. F. Doherty and Miss Eastlake Smith.

Fitzwilliam Open Tournament.—Championship of Europe: J. C. Parke. Irish Championship: M. J. G. Ritchie. Ladies: Miss Garfit.

Surbiton Open Tournament.—Gentlemen's Singles: A. W. Gore beat M. J. G. Ritchie. Ladies': Mrs. Sterry beat Mrs. Chambers. Mixed Doubles: A. W. Gore and Miss Wilson. Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Chambers and Miss Wilson.

Chiswick Open Tournament.—Gentlemen's Singles: M. J. G. Ritchie. Ladies': Mrs. Chambers.

Beckenham Open Tournament (Kent Championships).—Singles: A. F. Wilding beat A. W. Gore. Ladies': Miss Sutton beat Mrs. Chambers. Doubles: A. W. Gore and H. Roper Barrett beat N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding. Mixed Doubles: N. E. Brookes and Miss Sutton.

East Croydon Open Tournament.—Singles: M. J. G. Ritchie beat A. W. Gore. Ladies': Miss C. M. Wilson beat Miss Eastlake Smith. Mixed Doubles: A. W. Gore and Miss C. M. Wilson.

Brighton Open Tournament.—Singles: G. W. Hillyard. Ladies': Mrs. Sterry.

Eastbourne Open Tournament (South of England Championships).—Singles: G. W. Hillyard. Ladies': Mrs. Chambers. Doubles: N. E. Brookes and G. W. Hillyard. Mixed Doubles: N. E. Brookes and Mrs. Hillyard. Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. Chambers and Miss Eastlake Smith.

Covered Court Championships of London.—Singles: M. Decugis beat M. J. G. Ritchie. Ladies': Miss Greene beat Miss Eastlake Smith. Doubles: R. F. Doherty and G. M. Simond beat N. E. Brookes and G. W. Hillyard.

Gipsy Open Tournament (North London Championships).—Singles: M. J. G. Ritchie. Ladies': Miss Morton.

Welsh Championships.—Singles: J. M. Boucher. Ladies': Miss Sutton. Mixed Doubles: C. Casdagli and Miss Sutton.

County Championship.—Yorkshire beat Warwickshire. Ladies: Durham beat Middlesex.

Racing Retrospect, 1907.

The season of 1907 ran its course without witnessing any of the drastic changes or innovations as to which rumour was so busy during the previous year. So far, neither the efforts of the Race-horse Owners' Association, nor other pressure from outside, have produced any important measure of reform. After much delay the Jockey Club was induced, in the early summer, to take into consideration one of the grievances most complained of—the question of "starting." Urged to give a trial to the system of a "walk-up" start instead of the "standing start" at present in operation, the majority of members were of opinion that the fault really rested with the jockeys, and declined to sanction any change. Disappointment at the failure of negotiations on this and other heads led to a proposal for dissolution of the "Association," but this was not carried, and their relations with the governing body of the Turf improved. The Club on their part showed more vigilance in dealing with jockeys guilty of disobedience to officials or employing unfair methods of riding, and also gave general satisfaction by removing the ban placed a few years ago upon a prominent supporter of the sport. At the Newmarket Autumn Meetings a project was mooted for the establishment of a new sporting club to accommodate those outside the Jockey Club circle, and arrangements were made to secure suitable premises. The most sensational incident which occurred during the year was when, at the Royal Ascot meeting in June, the chief trophy, the Gold Cup value £500, was stolen whilst on exhibition in the enclosure. No clue to the thieves was obtained, and it

therefore became necessary to remake the prize in duplicate.

The year's racing partook of quite an international character owing to the number of owners, foreign and colonial, who entered the lists. For the second year in succession the Lincolnshire Handicap fell to the Frenchmen by the aid of Ob, and they also carried off the Chester Cup with Querido; a colonial-bred horse, Dalkeith, took the Newbury Spring Cup, and at Ascot were also to be seen representatives from France, Hungary and Belgium. Last but not least, the great race for the Derby at Epsom fell, for the second time in its history, to an American owner, Mr. R. Croker. The horse (Orby) was practically English bred, and was trained in Ireland. In the other great "classics" and weight-for-age races fortune's favours were very evenly distributed: the **Doncaster St. Leger** to Colonel Baird with Woolwinder; the **Oaks** to Lord de Walden with Glass Doll; the **Two Thousand Guineas** to Captain Greer with Slieve Gallion; the **One Thousand Guineas** to Colonel Hall-Walker with Witch Elm; the **Princess of Wales Stakes** to Mr. S. Joel with Polymelus; the **Eclipse Stakes** to Mr. Purefoy with Lally; the **Jockey Club Stakes** to Mr. W. Bass with Sancy; the **Champion Stakes** at Newmarket to Major Loder with Galvani; and, by a happy appropriateness, the **Sandringham Stakes** at Sandown Park to H.M. the King with Slim Lad. In the great "Cup" Races Mr. Kirkwood had matters pretty much his own way with White Knight, who carried off the **Coronation Cup** at Epsom, the **Gold Cup** at Ascot, and the **Goodwood Cup**. In the **Doncaster Cup** he, however, succumbed to Mrs. Jackson's Velocity, who established a reputation as the best all round horse at present running.

Of the chief handicaps the **Lincolnshire** fell to the share of M. Ephrussi's Ob; the **Liverpool Spring Cup** and **Great Yorkshire Handicap** at Doncaster to Lord Derby's Bridge of Canny; the **City and Suburban** at Epsom, and **Chesterfield** at Goodwood to Mrs. Jackson's Velocity (who also crossed the Channel and captured the **Grand Prize** at Ostend); the **Chester Cup** to M. Caillault's Querido; the **Kempton Park Jubilee Handicap** to Colonel Hall-Walker's Polar Star; the **Manchester Cup** to Mr. Rothschild's Beppo; the **Royal Hunt Cup** and **Ascot Stakes** to Mr. Purefoy's Lally and Mr. Singer's Torpoint; the **Liverpool Summer Cup** to Mr. Reid Walker's Dinneford; the **Duke of York Stakes**, **Kempton**, to Mr. Spencer Gollan's Tirara; the **Great Ebor Handicap** at York to Mr. Bendon's Wuffy; the **Cessarewitch** and **Cambridgeshire** at Newmarket to Mr. Clarke's Demure and Mr. Homfray's Land League; and the **Grand National Steeplechase** at Liverpool to Mr. Howard's Eremon.

The leading races confined to two-year-olds were very keenly contested. The chief prize-winners were Prospector, Sir Archibald, White Eagle, Royal Realm, Lesbia, Vamose, Edenam, Spinning Solly, Ardentrive, Olympus, Bracelet, Cheshire Cat, Malwood, and Melpomene. As none of these stand out very distinctively from the rest, there seems good prospect that a keener competition for and greater interest in the "classics" of 1908 may arise than has been the case for several years past. The four first-mentioned, it may be stated, were all bred in Ireland.

No such huge winning total was reached by any individual owner as in some past years. The list was headed by Colonel Hall-Walker

with £17,190; Mr. J. B. Joel with £13,803; Mr. W. Bass with £13,470; the Earl of Derby with £13,209; Mr. Purefoy with £11,822; Col. E. W. Baird with £10,557; Mr. Sol Joel with £8,761; Capt. Greer with £8,567; Mr. R. Croker with £8,349; Sir Daniel Cooper with £8,066; and the Duke of Devonshire with £6,742. It is not often that the possessor of a "Blue Riband" winner stands so low down in the list; but Orby, his only winner, going amiss just after his Epsom victory, was unable to contest any other of the great events. The greatest actual number of races won by one owner was the Earl of Derby, who secured 34.

As regards the trainers, those of Newmarket did not fare quite so well as usual; for although H. Enoch had charge of the St. Leger winner Woolwinder, and White Knight and Polymelus were trained by H. W. Sadler and C. Peck at headquarters, they would have stood very low in the list but for the aid of those champions. Richard Marsh, however, sent out for H.M. the King several good winners in Simpatica, Pearl of the Loch, and Slim Lad; and the Hon. G. Lambton was much in evidence with the Earl of Derby's Bridge of Candy, Altitude, Cocksure, and Persinus. Mr. P. P. Gilpin, who for some few years past has been so formidable, was, through illness in the stable, almost without a winner until the year was well advanced. Later, matters greatly improved, and a fine sequence was run up by Sir Daniel Cooper's Lesbia and Major Loder's Galvani. Others at headquarters who did fairly well were R. Day with Melayr, All Black, Elixir, and Bolted; and R. Chaloner with Q'Appelle and Malwood. Of the provincial stables the most successful were those of W. T. Robinson, of Foxhill (Wilts), with Polar Star, Witch Elm, White Eagle, Royal Realm, and other notable winners; A. Taylor, of Manton (Wilts), with Sancy, Torpoint, Dinneford Eastern, and Comus; S. Darling, of Beckhampton (Wilts), with Slieve Gallion, Acclaim, Marcovil, and Fugleman; Sir C. Nugent, of Cranborne (Dorset), with Prospector, Fore-runner the Second, Tom Wedgwood, and Dibs; P. P. Peebles, of Lyddington (Wilts), with Velocity and Father Blind; J. Lewis, of Elston (Berks), with Lally, Bracelet, and Aubergine; and F. Pratt, of Letcombe Regis (Berks), with Beppo, Dean Swift, Mocassin, and Hexagon.

For the chief swift honours of 1907 there was a close struggle for supremacy between Gallinule, sire of Slieve Gallion and White Eagle, who headed the list with a total of £23,383 credited to his progeny, and St. Frusquin, sire of Lesbia and Frugality, who came next with £23,341. Following them were Desmond, sire of White Knight and Sir Archibald, with £19,738; Orme, sire of Orby, Vamose and Witch Elm, with £17,378; Amphion, sire of Lally and Acclaim, with £17,655; Martagon, sire of Woolwinder, with £14,587; Diamond Jubilee, sire of Sancy, with £13,647; Persimmon, sire of Pearl of the Loch, Mountain Apple and Royal Realm, with £12,301; and Marco, sire of Beppo, with £10,025.

Of the successful jockeys, W. Higgs, who rode in great form, once more headed the list with a total of 146 winning mounts. Next to him, as regards number, came D. Maher with 114, and W. Halsey with 103; followed by H. Randall, 71; Wm. Griggs, 68; G. McCall, 61; C. Trigg, 53; E. Wheatley, 44; O. Madden, 43; B. Lynham, 42; H. Jones, 41; B. Dillon, 39; Walter Griggs, 38; and W. A. Robertson, 36.

At the same time, the chief prestige rested with Halsey as the pilot of White Knight and Woolwinder in their notable successes, whilst the American, J. Reiff, steered Orby to victory at Epsom, and L. H. Hewitt, the Australian, was identified with Lally. One of the most successful of the light weights was F. Wootton, who rode Demure in the Cesarewitch, and is but thirteen years of age.

The great sales of blood stock at Newmarket and Doncaster showed some very high totals. The highest price obtained for a yearling was 4700 guineas for a Gallinule colt, although a number of others changed hands at prices ranging from 1000 to 3000 guineas. The price of Velocity was fixed at 25,000 guineas, although no sale was effected.

Racquets.

The following were the results of the principal matches:—

Oxford v. Cambridge.—In the Singles G. N. Foster (Oxford) beat W. G. Pound (Cambridge) 3 games to 0. In the Doubles Oxford, represented by G. N. Foster and C. V. L. Hooman, beat Cambridge, represented by W. G. Pound, and St. J. F. Wolton, 4 games to 1.

Public Schools Challenge Cup.—Wellington (H. Brougham and E. C. Harrison) beat Malvern (M. K. Foster and F. L. Mann) by 4 games to 1.

The Championships.—E. B. Noel beat B. S. Foster 3 games to 2 and won the Singles. In the Doubles W. L. and B. S. Foster beat H. Balfour-Bryant and P. Bramwell Davis by 4 games to 1.

Grand Military Championship.—The Doubles were won by the holders, the 2nd Batt. Highland Light Infantry (Lieut. H. Balfour-Bryant and Lieut. P. Bramwell Davis), who beat the challengers, the 1st Life Guards (Lieut. J. J. Astor and Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest). In the Singles Lieut. H. Balfour-Bryant (2nd H.L.I.) beat Capt. W. L. Foster (Royal Horse Artillery) by 3 games to 0.

Rowing.

The 64th Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race was won by Cambridge by 4½ lengths in 20 min. 26 sec. The following are the names and weights of the crews:—

Cambridge.—A. B. Close-Brooks, First Trinity (bow), 11 st.; J. H. F. Benham, Jesus, 12st. 5½ lb.; H. M. Goldsmith, Jesus, 12 st. 6 lb.; J. S. Burn, First Trinity, 12 st. 9½ lb.; H. G. Baynes, First Trinity, 14 st.; B. C. Johnstone, Third Trinity, 12 st. 9 lb.; E. W. Powell, Third Trinity, 11 st. 6 lb.; D. C. R. Stuart, Trinity Hall (stroke), 11 st. 1 lb.; R. Boyle, Trinity Hall (cox), 8 st. 10 lb.

Oxford.—W. T. Heard, Balliol (bow), 11 st.; H. C. Bucknall, Merton, 11 st. 8 lb.; G. E. Hope, Christ Church, 12 st. 13 lb.; R. M. Peat, Trinity, 11 st. 11 lb.; J. A. Gillan, Magdalen, 12 st. 7 lb.; A. G. Kirby, Magdalen, 13 st. 10 lb.; E. H. L. Southwell, Magdalen, 12 st. 1 lb.; A. C. Gladstone, Christ Church (stroke), 11 st.; A. W. Donkin, Magdalen (cox), 8 st. 5 lb.

Oxford have now won 34 and Cambridge 29 times. There was a dead heat in 1877.

The Oxford Torpids resulted thus—Balliol, Magdalen, University, Christ Church, New, Trinity.

The Cambridge Lent Races resulted—Jesus First Trinity, Caius, Trinity Hall, Emmanuel, Lady Margaret.

The Oxford Summer Eights resulted—Christ Church, Magdalen, New College, Trinity, University, St. John's.

The Cambridge University May Races resulted—Trinity Hall, First Trinity, Jesus, Lady Margaret, Third Trinity, Christ's.

The Coxswainless Fours at Oxford were won by Magdalen II., at Cambridge by Trinity Hall.

The O. U. B. C. Soulls were won by A. McCulloch, University.

The Colquhoun Soulls, Cambridge, were won by D. C. R. Stuart, Trinity Hall.

The World's Professional Sculling Championship was won by Towns, who defeated Durnan on the Nepean River.

Doggett's Coat and Badge was won by A. T. Cook, of Hammersmith, in 27 min. 56 sec.

The Wingfield Soulls were won by J. de G. Edge in 23 min. 51 sec.

Henley Royal Regatta.—The events resulted as follows:—

Grand Challenge Cup—Sport Nautique de Gand, Belgium.

Ladies' Plate—Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Thames Challenge Cup—Christ's College, Cambridge.

Stewards' Challenge Cup—Magdalen, Oxford.

Wyfold Challenge Cup—Magdalen, Oxford.

Visitors' Challenge Cup—Magdalen, Oxford.

Silver Goblets—Leander (B. C. Johnstone and R. V. Powell).

Diamond Soulls—Capt. W. H. Darell.

Skating.

The Figure Skating Championship of Europe at Berlin was won by U. Salchow.

The World's Figure Skating Championship at Vienna was won by U. Salchow.

The Littleport Challenge Cup—G. Strickson.

The European Amateur Speed Skating Championship—M. Oeholm.

The Figure Skating Club Competition—Mrs. Syers.

The Figure Skating Championship of Great Britain—K. Greig.

The chief toboggan events resulted as follows:—

Symonds Shield, Davos—J. L. Alleman.

Freeman Trophy, Davos—Miss Alleman.

Omniun Challenge Cup, Arosa—J. L. Alleman.

Grand Prix—C. Hassler.

Symonds Cup, Klosters—H. Freeman.

Ladies' Bowl—Miss G. Smailes.

Wills Cup, Davos—H. Gandy.

Ashbourne Cup, St. Moritz—E. Thoma.

Grand National, St. Moritz—J. A. Bott and E. Thoma.

Ladies' Grand National—Miss Wheble.

Swimming.

The Oxford and Cambridge contests resulted as follows:—

50 Yards—N. P. Howe Browne, Oxford.

100 Yards—T. Williams, Cambridge.

440 Yards—T. Williams, Cambridge.

Team Race—Oxford.

The Water Polo match was drawn, 2 goals all.

Long Distance Championship, from Kew to Putney, was won by P. Radmilovic, in 1 hour 9 min. 15½ sec.

Half-Mile Amateur Championship—H. Taylor (holder), 12 min. 16½ sec.

One Mile Amateur Championship—H. Taylor, 25 min. 4½ sec.

Quarter-Mile Amateur Salt Water Championship—H. Taylor, 4 min. 43 sec.
 500 Yards Amateur Championship—H. Taylor, 6 min. 22 sec.
 100 Yards Amateur Championship—C. M. Daniels (holder), 55½ sec. A record.
 150 Yards Championship of London—H. W. Faircloth, 1 min. 46½ sec.
 Southern Counties' Quarter-Mile Championship—H. W. Faircloth, 6 min. 12½ sec.
 15 Miles Race in Thames, Richmond to Blackfriars—J. A. Jarvis.

Tennis.

Amateur Championship, Queen's Club—J. Gould beat V. Pennell by 3 sets to 0, and qualified to meet E. H. Miles (holder) in the final round, and won by 3 sets to 2.
 M.C.C. Challenge Prizes.—V. Pennell won the gold medal, beating Major Cooper Key (holder of the silver medal) and E. H. Miles (holder of the gold medal).
 Oxford (H. A. Walker and R. Walker) beat Cambridge (W. G. Pound and A. de Rothschild) 3 sets to 0, and in the Singles R. Walker (Oxford) beat W. G. Pound (Cambridge) 3 sets to 0.
 The Championship.—P. Latham beat C. Fairs 7 sets to 3.
 In other matches, P. Latham, giving ½ 15 for a bisque, lost to C. Fairs 2 sets to 3; and, giving 15 and 1 bisque, lost to F. Covey 2 sets to 3. C. Fairs, conceding 15, beat E. H. Miles 3 sets to 0, and J. Gould 3 sets to 0. E. Johnson beat E. Lambert 3 sets to 0 and 3 sets to 1. R. Dickinson beat F. Andre 3 sets to 0 and 3 sets to 1.

Yachting.

The following were the results of the principal events in 1907:
 The Heligoland Cup, given by the German Emperor, was won by *Susanne*, *Cariad* finishing second.
 The Royal London Yacht Club matches, on Aug. 5th, the first day of the Cowes Week, resulted as follows: Handicap for schooners—*Susanne*. Match for 75-footers—*Brynchild*.
 At the R.Y.S. Regatta, on Aug. 6th, the King's Cup was won by the German Emperor's *Meteor*. The 15-mètre class match was won by *Britomart*.
 On Aug. 7th the German Emperor's Cup was won by Lord Dunraven's ketch *Cariad*. The

Summary of Matches sailed by the 15-Mètre (49·2 ft.) Class in 1907.

Yacht.	Owner.	Designer.	Year.	Starts.	First Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.
<i>Britomart</i>	Mr. W. P. Burton	Mylne	1905	45	20	14	34
<i>Ma'oon</i>	Mr. J. Talbot Clifton	Mylne	1907	38	14	8	22
<i>Shimna</i>	Mr. W. Yates	Fife	1907	4½	11	9	20
<i>Sonya</i>	Mrs. Turner Farley	Herrshoff	1905	20	3	12	15
<i>Maymon</i>	Mr. G. Terrell	Fife	1904	12	1	1	2
<i>Gauntlet</i>	Mr. J. R. Payne	Payne	1901	1	—	1	1

Stanford, Sir Charles Villiers, M.A., Mus.D., LL.D., D.C.L., was b. at Dublin 1852, and ed. privately and at Queens' College and Trinity College, Cambridge, and studied at Leipzig under Reniecke, and at Berlin under Kiel. He was organist of Trinity College, and conductor of Cambridge University Musical Society '72-93, conductor of the Bach Choir '85-1902, and of the Leeds Philharmonic Society; conducted the Leeds Festivals 1901, 1904 and 1907,

race for yachts not exceeding 50 tons T.M. was won by *Viera*. The 15-mètre class match was won by *Britomart*.
 On Aug. 8th the handicap for yachts exceeding 100 tons T.M. was won by *Cariad*, that for yachts not exceeding 100 tons T.M. was won by *L'Esperance*, and the 15-mètre class race by *Shimna*.
 The Royal Victoria Y. C. Regatta at Ryde.—On Aug. 13th the international class "A" match was won by *Susanne*, the 15-mètre class match by *Britomart*.

On Aug. 14th the 23-mètre class match was won by *Nyria*, the handicap for yachts not exceeding 100 tons T.M. by *Rosamond*.
 On August 15th the Ryde Town Cup was won by *Carina*, the 15-mètre class race by *Ma'oon*.
 On Aug. 16th the Commodore's Cup, sailed for by the 23-mètre class, was won by *White Heather*.

The season of 1907 was made memorable by the introduction of the new 23-mètre (75·4 ft.) and 15-mètre (49·2 ft.) classes under the international rule of yacht measurement, designed to produce increased scantling and a more comfortable type for cruising. Two new boats were built for the 23-mètre class—*Brynchild* designed by Nicholson for Sir James Pender, and *White Heather* designed by Fife for Mr. Myles B. Kennedy. *Nyria*, built in 1906, was also permitted to race in this class, and received a small time allowance. *White Heather* was far the most successful yacht in this class.

The following is the record of the season's racing in the 23-mètre class:—

Yacht.	Starts.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Total Flags.
<i>White Heather</i>	31	23	1	24
<i>Nyria</i>	27	7	4	11
<i>Brynchild</i>	16	1	5	6

For the 15-mètre class two yachts were built under the new rule, viz., *Shimna* designed by Fife for Mr. W. Yates, and *Ma'oon* designed by Mylne for Mr. J. Talbot Clifton. The old 52-footers, *Britomart*, *Sonya*, *Maymon*, and *Gauntlet* were permitted to compete in this class. *Britomart* and *Ma'oon* were the most successful yachts in this class.

and is Professor of Music at Cambridge University and of Composition and Orchestral Playing in the Royal College of Music. He was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Arts of Berlin in 1904, and of the Society for Musical Art in Amsterdam in 1906. Is a corresponding member of the Société des Compositeurs de Musique, Paris. His works have been produced at the Provincial Festivals, in London, and abroad. His operas are "The Veiled

Prophet," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Savonarola," "The Canterbury Pilgrims," and "Shamus O'Brien"; and among his other notable compositions are two oratorios, a Requiem, a Te Deum, a Stabat Mater (Leeds Festival, 1907), several cantatas (amongst them "The Revenge" and "Last Post"), "Songs of the Sea" (first heard at the Leeds Festival 1904), three Dante Rhapsodies for the Pianoforte, symphonies, chamber music, and songs. He has produced his operas at Hanover, Hamburg, and Leipzig. Address: 50, Holland Street, Kensington, W.

State Children's Association (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). Object, to obtain individual treatment for children under the guardianship of the State and the dissolution of large aggregated schools, so that the children may be brought up, where possible, in families; and to obtain for the State further powers of control over neglected children. **Chairman**, the Right Hon. Lord Burghclere; **Hon Treasurer**, Francis Buxton; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. S. A. Barnett; **General Secretary**, F. P. Philip; **Office**, 58, Old Broad Street, E.C.

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STOCK EXCHANGE, LONDON.

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £240,000 in 20,000 shares of £12 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three years have been at the rate of £9 per share. There is also an issue of 4-per-cent. debentures amounting to £450,000.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23rd, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members (except those admitted before '99) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable in April. At the present time the number of members is about 5376, and of clerks 2178, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Trustees and Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought

must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds. There is no fixed official scale of brokerage, but custom has created one—viz., $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on home or foreign Government stocks, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Indian, Colonial, and American dollar stocks, and in the case of English railway registered stock $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the proceeds: on shares not exceeding £2 10s., 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s.; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; and exceeding £25, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the money.

Secretary of Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite; Office, New Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Consult "The Stock Exchange," by G. D. Ingall and G. Withers (Arnold, 5s. net).

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS, 1907.

At the opening of the year the stock markets, which had been much depressed during the latter part of 1906, put on an appearance of cheerfulness, but this could not be maintained with a Bank rate at 6 per cent. and the New York market in a very doubtful condition; and as soon as the usual reinvestment of dividends came to an end prices gave way all round. It will be seen from a reference to the tables that the best prices were quoted in the first month of the year, and although there were occasional rallies the later months saw the lowest records for many years, the shrinkage being general and almost continuous. Yet there were no serious political troubles, and trade not only here, but on the Continent, and in America, was very good indeed, yet there was a want of confidence everywhere, and probably at no previous time was business in the Stock Exchange so utterly dull and depressed. Money was at no time really cheap, although in April there were hopes that things would improve, but the year began with a 6 per cent. and ended with a 7 per cent. Bank rate.

America was mainly responsible for this state of things, crisis following crisis in Wall Street, until in October there came a general collapse. Many banks and financial institutions closed their doors, the ordinary financial arrangements were suspended, and it was only by the supreme efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. J. P. Morgan that the situation was relieved. The record of the year is one long list of troubles, not in themselves serious, but there were no real rallies; in February there arose a certain amount of friction between the United States and Japan over the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools in San Francisco, and in Europe the outbreak of fighting in Morocco gave cause for some anxiety, but it was money that caused trouble from the beginning of the year to the end. Yet with all this trade was very good. It is not easy to say at what date the markets were most depressed, because they were depressed so often. In March things looked very bad indeed, and Consols dropped to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, but they looked much worse at the end of May, and again in August, when they went to below 81, the immediate cause being the withdrawal of gold for Egypt, a crisis having developed in Alexandria. The worst was

reached at the end of October and the beginning of November, when there came the great crash in American securities, and when the dispute between the railway-men and their directors came to a head. After this things settled down a little, and prices recovered somewhat.

At the beginning of the year the Bank rate stood at 6 per cent., having been advanced to that figure on October 19th previously; on Jan. 17th it was reduced to 5 per cent., and on April 11th to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., followed by a further reduction to 4 per cent. a fortnight later. On Aug. 15th, however, it was again advanced to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on Oct. 31st to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a further rise to 6 per cent. being made on the Monday following, and to 7 per cent. three days later, these last movements being made to check the withdrawal of gold for the United States. On Jan. 2nd, with the Bank rate at 6 per cent., the amount of coin and bullion in the Bank of England stood at £30,282,846, and the reserve at £19,688,586, the ratio of reserve to liabilities being 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., these low figures steadily improving until Sept. 18th, when the highest record was reached, with the Bank rate at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the gold bullion then standing at £39,134,579, and the reserve at £28,756,609, and the ratio 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but by the beginning of November these figures had dropped to £28,725,225 and £17,694,795 respectively, the ratio then being 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The price of silver was 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. at the beginning of January, but by the end of November it had dropped to 27d. The Continental markets were very much disturbed at the beginning of November, and directly after the Bank of England had raised its rate to 7 per cent. the Bank of France raised its minimum to 4 per cent. and the Bank of Berlin to 7 per cent.

The feature in Consols was the very low price touched, and the depressed state of the market throughout the year, and this in spite of large purchases on behalf of the Sinking Fund. In March the price fell to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$, in August to 82, and then to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$. After this there was some rally, but the quotation could not be got above 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, and when the Bank rate was raised to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. it went back again to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$, after which, however, there was some little recovery. Other Government Stocks also gave way, but not to the same extent, with the exception of the India sterling loans, the three dropping from 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$. Colonial issues were equally depressed, and for no special reason, the depreciation amounting to about 5 points all round, although Canadians were rather in favour. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed at the determination of the Government to guarantee a £5,000,000 loan for the Transvaal Colony Government, but the issue was not made during the year. Corporation loans were depressed with the rest—in fact, the year 1907 was remarkable for the depreciation in all kinds of first-class investment stocks, including railway debentures and preferences.

During the greater part of the year the Foreign market was comparatively steady for the better-class stocks, and at one time Argentines and Brazilians were in request. Russians, however, were at one time sold on the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the country, but the market was never really bad, the 5 per cents. reaching 80 in February and falling to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ in August, while Spanish were dull throughout, and Turkish Unified relapsed to

about 91, but for no special reason beyond the disturbance in the money market, the lowest prices being reached in the beginning of November. Japanese stocks were inclined to be lower, one reason for this being the friction between that country and the United States, first over the school trouble in San Francisco, and again over the determination of the President to send an American fleet into the Pacific; but in March the market went a little better on the issue of the Conversion loan for £23,000,000,

one-half of which was placed here. Peruvians fluctuated a good deal, but finally fell severely, the ordinary stock, which began the year at 16, falling to 6½, and the preference dropping from 46 to 31, the low-priced Central American stocks also falling heavily. The announcement in September of the conclusion of an agreement between this country and Russia steadied the market a little, but did not appreciably affect prices, neither did the conclusion of a similar agreement between Russia and Japan.

Government and Colonial Stocks.

Stock.	Price on Jan. 1st, 1907.	Price on Nov. 30th, 1907.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Consols 2½ %	86½	82½	87½ in Jan.	80½ in Aug.
National War Loan 2½ %	97½	98	98½ " "	96½ " "
India 3 %	92½	85½	93 " "	84½ " "
India Rupee Paper	63½	63	65 " "	62½ " Nov.
Bank of England Stock	286	263	288 " "	255 " Aug.
Bank of Ireland Stock	320	303	320 " "	300 " "
Canada 3 %	98½	95	99½ " "	95 " Nov.
Cape of Good Hope 3 %	84	80	85 " "	80 " "
New South Wales 3½ %	102	97½	102 " "	97 " Oct.
New Zealand 3 %	89	84	89½ " "	84 " Nov.
Queensland 3 %	86½	84	87 " "	84 " "

Foreign Loans.

Stock.	Price Jan. 1st, 1907.	Price Nov. 30th, 1907.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.
Argentine 5 % 1886	101	101	103½ in June	99½ in March
Brazilian Funding 5 %	102½	101	106 " "	100 " Nov.
Chinese 5 % 1896	102½	100	104½ " Feb.	99½ " "
" Silver 7 %	105½	97½	107 " Jan.	96 " "
Egyptian Unified 4 %	102½	99	103 " Feb.	98 " "
French 3 %	94	94	95 " Jan.	93 " Jan.
German 3 %	86	81½	86 " "	80 " Nov.
Greek 1884	51	46½	52 " "	46 " "
Hungarian 1881 4 %	95½	91½	96 " "	90 " "
Italian 5 % Rentes	100½	102	103 " June	100 " Jan.
Japanese 4 %	87½	83	89 " Jan.	80 " Aug.
Mexican 1899 5 %	101½	99	104 " "	98 " Nov.
Portuguese 3 %	70	60½	70 " "	59 " "
Russian 1889 4 %	78½	76½	80 " Feb.	70½ " Aug.
Spanish 4 %	93½	91½	96½ " "	90 " "
Turkish Unified 4 %	93½	91½	96½ " "	90½ " Nov.

Holders of Home railway stocks had a very trying time. The agitation in favour of "recognition" of the men's union went on until the beginning of November, when, through the intervention of the President of the Board of Trade, an agreement was arrived at which provided for the creation of Conciliation Boards having power to deal with all matters in dispute. Meanwhile the prices of railway stocks steadily fell, with only partial recoveries, until North-Western stock had dropped 25 points from the January figures, Great Western 18, North-Eastern 15, and other stocks in proportion. Some of the roads were affected by special causes, as the Great Eastern and the Brighton, where the traffics showed decreases owing to severe competition, and the Directors were compelled to pay smaller dividends, the first-named falling from 84 to 62 and deferred

stock of the other from 122 to 74, having at one time been as low as 6½, while South-Eastern deferred dropped from 48½ to 28. Central London was a very bad market throughout, the dividend for the first half of the year being at the rate of 3 per cent. instead of the usual 4 per cent., and even then money had to be taken from the reserve; nor were matters improved by an alteration in the fares. The Metropolitan and the District also fell heavily, the first-named from 60 to 30 and the second from 10 to 8, nor was there any appreciable recovery from these figures. The settlement of the dispute with the men at the end of October was at once followed by a smart recovery in prices, which would have been greater but for the fact of the Bank rate standing at 7 per cent. : as it was, however, prices at once advanced from 5 to 10 points in the heavy line.

Home Railways.

Company.	Price Jan. 1st, 1907.	Price Nov. 30th, 1907.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half 1906.	1st half 1907.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
London and North-Western	154	143	155 in Jan.	130 in Oct.	7½	5½
Great Western . . .	134	120	134½ " "	114 " "	7	3½
Midland Deferred . . .	68	62	68 " "	54 " "	3½	2½
North-Eastern . . .	144	136½	146 " "	130 " "	7	5½
Great Eastern . . .	83½	73	84 " "	62 " "	5	1½
Great Northern Deferred	46	39	47 " "	32 " "	1¼ for yr.	—
London and South-Western						
Deferred . . .	54½	44	55½ " "	39 " Sept.	1¼ for yr.	—
Great Central Deferred	16½	13	16½ " "	10½ " Oct.	—	—
South-Eastern Deferred	48½	32	50 " "	27½ " Sept.	—	—
Chatham Ordinary . . .	15	12	16½ " "	10 " "	—	—
London and Brighton De-						
ferred . . .	122	77	123 " "	66½ " "	5 for yr.	—
Metropolitan . . .	60	35	60 " "	32 " Oct.	½	½
" District . . .	19	8	19½ " "	8 " Nov.	—	—
Central London . . .	83	60	82½ " "	54½ " Oct.	4	3
North British Ordinary	40	32	40 " "	27½ " "	½	1
Caledonian Deferred . .	30	25½	30½ " "	22½ " "	½	½

Colonial and Foreign Railways.

Company.	Price Jan. 1, 1907.	Price Nov. 30, 1907.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.	
					2nd half 1906.	1st half 1907.
Canadian Pacific	201	145	202½ in Jan.	143 in Nov.	\$3½	\$3½
Grand Trunk, Ordinary . .	28½	17½	33½ " Feb.	16½ " "	—	—
" " 2nd Preference	110	103½	113½ " "	101 " "	5%	5%
" " 3rd . . .	68	59	75½ " "	57 " "	£3 for yr.	—
Mexican (Vera Cruz) Ord. .	49	37	64½ " "	34½ " "	—	—
" " 1st Prf. . .	141	129	148½ " "	129 " "	8%	8%
Buenos Ayres and Pacific .	123	108	126 " Jan.	106 " "	8%	6%
" " Rosario	112	99	114 " "	92 " "	7%	5%
Nitrate, £10 Shares . .	15½	8½	16½ " Feb.	8½ " "	7s.	9s.

American Railways.

Company.	Price Jan. 1, 1907.	Price Nov. 30, 1907.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends.
Atchison . . .	108	72	111 in Jan.	69½ in Nov.	\$2 in May, \$3 in Nov.
Baltimore and Ohio . . .	124	80	125½ " "	77 " "	\$3 in Feb., \$3 in Aug.
Chesapeake and Ohio . . .	58	26	58 " "	24 " "	—
Chicago and Milwaukee .	155	100	162 " "	97½ " "	\$3½ in Mar., \$3½ in Aug.
Denver Ordinary . . .	43	18	44 " "	15½ " "	—
Erie . . .	45	13½	45 " "	12½ " "	—
Illinois . . .	173	122	175 " "	121 " "	\$3½ in Jan., \$3½ in July.
Louisville . . .	148	91	149 " "	89 " "	\$3 in Jan., \$3 in July.
New York Central . . .	135	97	138 " "	96 " "	\$1½ quarterly, April, July, and Oct.
Ontario . . .	49	29½	49 " "	28½ " "	\$2 in July.
Norfolk and Western . . .	94	63	95 " "	62½ " "	\$2½ in Dec., 2 in May.
Southern Pacific . . .	95	70	99 " "	66 " "	\$2½, 1½, 1½.
" Common . . .	34	11	34½ " "	10 " "	\$5 in May, 2½ in Sept.
Union . . .	186½	116	188 " "	108 " "	—
U. S. Steel, Common . .	50	24	51½ " "	22½ " Oct.	\$½ quarterly.
" Preferred . . .	108	84	110½ " "	81 " "	\$1½ quarterly, Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

The troubles in the American market were more marked, and even more serious than usual, crisis following crisis in quick succession. At the very beginning of the year the market was upset by the action of the Interstate Commission, which was appointed more especially to inquire into the conditions existing in what are called the Harriman group of roads; and by the end of January prices had slumped heavily, the position not being improved by the announcement that many of the roads were in urgent need of fresh capital. Towards the end of February the market improved on the passing of the Aldrich Bill, the object of which was to relieve the money market by permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to place money collected for customs duties and taxes with the New York banks month by month; but the improvement was very short-lived, prices again giving way on further disclosures made before the Interstate Commission, Unions falling to 128 before the middle of March, having been 186 in January, while Illinois fell to 150, Erie and Erie preferences suffering considerably. After this things were quiet for a time; but in May another bear raid was started, the excuse being unfavourable crop reports, and in June prices gave way on the issue of the report of the Interstate Commission. In July there was some improvement, and Southern Pacific had a sharp rise on a report that the dividend was to be at the rate of 6 per cent.; but on Aug. 7th there was another panic, the ostensible cause then being the decision of the courts condemning the Standard Oil Co. to pay a fine of \$29,000,000 for breaches of the law in respect of railway rebates; and to add to the trouble the telegraphists struck work. By the end of the month the Secretary of the Treasury had come to the rescue, and matters steadied a little. By the middle of September everything was upset again, the position of the copper market then being regarded as serious, the Calumet and Hecla dividend was reduced, and on Oct. 16th the failure of Messrs. Heinze & Co., the great copper brokers, was announced. In the meantime the fall in prices continued, the trouble being accentuated by large sales from Amsterdam, while there was a large bull position open in American stocks; and so things went from bad to worse, the great Knickerbocker Trust of New York and many smaller trusts and several banks having to close their doors, while in other cases the withdrawal of deposits was suspended for 30 days. Matters then improved slightly, and prices recovered a little, but the market remained unsettled and nervous, until on Nov. 16th stocks were practically unsaleable. On Sunday, Nov. 17th, the Government, in order to afford some relief, decided to issue \$50,000,000 2 per cent. Panama bonds, and 100,000,000 3 per cent. Government Bills, and this for a moment brought about a recovery in prices, but on the 22nd there was another collapse and lower prices than ever were reached; after this, however, there was some little recovery, the monetary position being relieved by the arrival of gold from Europe.

Canadian railways followed pretty closely the movements of the New York market. They were dull and uneasy at the opening of the year, improved and fluctuated later on, and gave way heavily later in the year, and this in spite of excellent and increasing traffics. Canadian Pacifics paid the usual dividend of

7 per cent., and Grand Trunk thirds received 3 per cent. as the result of the working for the year 1906, and at the October meeting hopes were expressed that the full dividend of 4 per cent. would be paid for the current year; but in addition to the troubles in New York it appeared that the crops in the north-west of Canada would not be so good as in the previous year, and as a consequence Canpacs fell to 143, having been 202 in January, and as high as 181 in July; while Trunk ordinary dropped from 33 to 17, and the third preference stock from 68 to 60, after being 75 in April. Mexican railway stocks had equally serious vicissitudes, rising from 48 in January to 64 in March, falling to 49 at the end of April, and after various ups and downs to 35 in October, the second preference rising to 100 and falling back to 81, although the dividend declared for the first half of 1907 was at the rate of 5½ per cent. Argentine railway stocks were inclined to droop during the greater part of the year, and although there was a little recovery, closed dull, and this in spite of good traffics and a maintenance of the previous year's dividends; while Nitrate rails began at 16 and gradually fell away to 8½, the traffics not being sustained.

Dullness was the chief characteristic of all gold mine shares, especially South Africans, although the output month by month showed a steady increase. The market was disturbed by the uncertainty as to what course the Government would take in regard to the expatriation of the Chinese; but the final decision that they were to be sent away hardly affected prices, and, indeed, as the Chinese were sent away their places were at once filled by natives. Prices shrank almost week by week, with very little recovery, although there was a slight improvement in November, which might have been more marked had the money market not been so disturbed. Chartered shares began the year at 1½, but dropped bit by bit until in October they were quoted at ¾, Rhodesian Explorations also falling from 2½ to ¾, all other Rhodesians also falling heavily. West Australians were little better, but they were never quite so dull; still Kalguri dropped from 12 to 8½, Golden Horse-shoe from 8½ to 5½, and Associated from 1½ to ¾. It was the same with West Africans, where at no time was there any activity; and Indian mines dropped with the rest. In January Siberian shares began to give way, and continued weak for the rest of the year; while the Deep leads of Victoria completely collapsed, no payable ore being found in the workings, and several of the group had to seek reconstruction. Copper shares had a very active time, and rose considerably for the first six months, but when the price of the metal began to fall these shares went back, and Rio Tintos, which at one time rose to 108, fell back to 64, in spite of a dividend of 60s. in May and of 47s. 6d. in November; and Anaconda, which had reached 15½, fell to 5½, and Bostons from 6½ to 2, the price of the metal fluctuating between £110 and £58 per ton. A feature of the year was the boom in Canadian silver shares, some extraordinarily rich deposits being discovered in the Cobalt district of Ontario; and this brought out a number of wild-cat schemes which injured the credit of all—in fact, the whole thing was overdone.

In the first half of the year Iron and Steel shares were good, and in many cases better dividends were paid; but later on, as trade

Mines.

Company.	Price Jan. 1, 1907.	Price Nov. 30, 1907.	Highest price during the year.	Lowest price during the year.	Dividends paid during the year.
Rand Mines, 5s.	7	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ in Jan.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ in Nov.	3s. in Feb., 3s. in Aug.
Consolidated Goldfields	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{5}{8}$ " "	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Oct.	—
East Rand Mining Estates	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " "	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Nov.	—
Crown Reef	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 " "	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	22s. in May, 20s. in Nov.
" Deep	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 " "	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	8s. in Feb., 10s. in Aug.
Rhodesian.					
Chartered	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " "	15s. " Oct.	—
Rhodesia Exploring	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " "	12s. 6d. " Nov.	—
Westralian.					
Associated	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " April	8 " "	2s. in Aug., 1s. in Nov.
Golden Horse-shoe, £5 Shares	6	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Mar.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	6s. in April, 5s. in Aug.
Ivanhoe, £5 Shares	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ " April	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	9s. in April, 5s. in July, 5s. in Oct.
Kalgurli	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Jan.	7 $\frac{1}{8}$ " Oct.	12s. 6d. in Jan., 7s. 6d. in April, 7s. 6d. in July, 7s. 6d. in Oct.
West African.					
Gold Coast Amalgamated.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " "	3 " Nov.	—
Wassau	3	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " May	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " "	—
Miscellaneous.					
De Beers Deferred, £2 10s. Shares	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 " Feb.	16 $\frac{5}{8}$ " "	17s. 6d. in March, 17s. 6d. in Sept.
Rio Tinto	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	64	104 " "	63 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Oct.	60s. in May, 47s. 6d. in [Nov.]
Champion Reef, 2s. 6d. Shares	13s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	14s. " Jan.	6s. 3d. " "	9d. in Jan., 4d. in May, 4d. in Sept.
Waihi	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " May	8 $\frac{1}{8}$ " "	6s. in June, 3s. 6d. in Sept.
Le Roi, No. 2	2 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ " Jan.	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Sept.	1s. in Feb., 2s. in Aug.
El Oro	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " "	1 $\frac{1}{8}$ " Nov.	1s. 6d. in Jan., 1s. 6d. in July.
Esperanza	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 " "	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Oct.	10s. 6d. in Jan., 5s. 6d. in April, 5s. 6d. in July, 5s. 6d. in Oct.

began to slacken, prices gave way, and by the end of the year all the previous advance had been lost; and it was the same with Textile shares. Motor and Cycle shares began the year well, and for the first six months there was a good demand, but after that prices went down all round. London General Omnibus stock was depressed from the very beginning, traffics falling off owing to the severe competition of the new motor-buses and the Tube railways; nor did their own introduction of motors prove to be a financial success, the result being that this company reduced its dividend—while the London Road-car paid nothing—the price of the first named falling from 84 to 44 and of the second from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. British Electric Traction shares fell from 90s. to 50s., and several of the new motor-bus companies collapsed. Telegraph shares, after being steady and good, relapsed on the fear that the Marconi system would oust the cable companies, and on the installation of a station and the passing of messages between Ireland and Nova Scotia, Anglo-Americans fell heavily, the deferred stock falling from 28 to 13, other stocks and shares also depreciating; nor was there much recovery, although the Marconi system did not succeed to such an extent as to interfere with the business of the cables. Hudson's Bays had an exciting time, and after being at over 118 began to fall away until they

reached 70 $\frac{1}{2}$, the chief reason for this being the falling off in the land sales, although the depression in other Canadian securities was not without effect. Other land shares were strong in the first part of the year but afterwards gave way. Brewery shares were depressed throughout, on the fear of further legislation. An active market developed in Rubber shares, the existing companies reaching high prices, while many new ones were introduced to the public and met with ready support. Tea shares were strong on the rise in the price of their produce, but the best prices did not hold in consequence of the year's crops being small.

There were not so many new issues as usual, and on the whole they were not very well received, in some cases the underwriters being saddled with the bulk of the issue. The Colonial issues included one of £994,350 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by the Cape Government at 95, £1,000,000 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 97 by Western Australia, £5,000,000 4 per cent. at 99 by the Straits Settlements, and £725,000 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 95 by Natal; while the London County Council issued £2,500,000 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 97, and Middlesex County £750,000 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 97. Amongst foreign loans the Siamese Government offered £3,000,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at 98, the Argentine Government an internal 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gold loan for £2,580,000 at 97 $\frac{1}{2}$, part of £7,000,000 created,

and the State of Para £650,000 5 per cent. at 87, while the Chinese Government made an issue of £650,000 Railway loan in January and a further £1,500,000 in April, both at par, and a loan for £4,000,000 5 per cent. at 97 was issued on behalf of the Manchurian Railway. In March the Japanese Government issued £11,500,000 5 per cent. Conversion loan (part of £23,000,000 created), and a Brazilian loan for £3,000,000 was offered in April. No issues were made by the English railway companies, but the **East India Railway** offered £2,000,000 3½ per cent. debentures at 97, while the Buenos Ayres Pacific Railway issued £1,760,000 £10 ordinary shares in February, £1,000,000 £10 preference shares in March, and in June £1,000,000 4½ per cent. debentures at 96, and in October a further £1,000,000 at 97½, the Argentine Great Western £6,000,000 5 per cent. bonds at 102 in February, and the Buenos Ayres Central £600,000 4½ per cent. bonds at 87 in July. In February the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway offered £1,000,000 4 per cent. bonds at par, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway, which was subscribed to the extent of 70 per cent. only; and in April the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway offered £793,569 3½ per cent. debentures at 9½. Several **Rubber producing companies** were issued, but in all cases the amounts were very small, and amongst the general industrial issues the only one of interest was that of the Coalite Co., which, out of a capital of £2,000,000, offered £1,500,000 ordinary shares.

Stolypin, Peter Arkazhevich, Russian Prime Minister. B. 1863, the son of a popular general, he had a brilliant career at the University of St. Petersburg, and, after graduating in '84, obtained an appointment at the Ministry of the Interior. After two years he was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, where he remained another two years, then retiring for a time into private life, and devoting himself to the management of his estate in Kovno Government. He served as Marshal of the District Nobility, President of the Arbitration Board and Justice of the Peace, and in '99 became Marshal of the Provincial Nobility. He was appointed Vice-Governor of Grodno in 1902, Governor of Saratoff in 1903, and from Saratoff he was called to St. Petersburg to take up the portfolio of the Interior. He was one of the few Ministers to whom the Duma was ready to listen. When M. Goremykin resigned in 1906, M. Stolypin succeeded him as Premier, and was thanked by the Czar for his services and appointed a member of the Council of the Empire Jan. 13th, 1907. His integrity and equity are recognised on all hands.

Strauss, Richard, musical composer, was b. June 11th, 1864, at Munich, where his early studies began, his father being first horn player in the orchestra of the Court Opera-house. Appointed conductor at Meiningen in '85, from '89 to '94 he was Hofkapellmeister (with Eduard Lassen) at Weimar, and later conductor at the Munich Opera-house. He has written many charming songs, but his distinctiveness as a modern composer is chiefly due to extraordinarily elaborate instrumental works. A Richard Strauss festival was held at St. James's Hall in June 1903, when "Ein Heldenleben," "Also sprach Zarathustra," and other symphonic poems from his pen were performed. His opera "Salome," based on Oscar Wilde's work, has provoked much discussion.

Sudermann, Herman, German dramatist and novelist, was b. at Mazisken, in East Prussia, Sept. 30th, 1857; studied in the universities of Königsberg and Berlin, and became a teacher and journalist. Success and fame came to him in '88 with his drama "Ehre" (Honour). He then published a series of tales, of which "Frau Sorge," "Der Katzensteg," and "Es war" are the most impressive. The drama "Sodom's Ende," was produced in '90, and was followed by "Die Heimat," which, translated as "Magda," has been represented by Duse, Sarah Bernhardt, and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. His later works include "Das Glück im Winkel," "Reiherfedern," "Morituri," "Johannes," and "Das Johannisfeuer." An English version of his "Sodom's Ende" was produced in London in May 1902, and his comedy "Der Sturmeselle Sokrates" was presented at the Royalty on Oct. 31st, 1903. In Oct. 1906 "Das Blumberboot" was produced in Berlin, and "Rosen" at Vienna in Oct. 1907.

Sugar. The total production of cane and beet sugar is given as follows by the U.S. Bureau of Statistics at Washington:—

	Cane Sugar.	Beet Sugar.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1901-2	6,087,218	6,913,604	13,000,822
1902-3	6,055,725	5,763,416	11,819,141
1903-4	6,086,149	6,096,178	12,182,327
1904-5	6,754,328	4,926,456	11,680,784
1905-6	6,692,133	7,265,136	13,957,269

The great cane-sugar-producing countries are British India, Cuba, and Java. The chief beet-sugar-producing countries are Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and Russia.

Sunday League, National, established 1855. Aims at promoting intellectual and elevating recreation on Sunday. The founder of the League was Mr. R. M. Morrell. **President**, Alderman Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; **Sec.**, Henry Hills. **Offices**, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.

Sunday Society. Established to maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. **Hon. Sec.**, Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

Surveyors' Institution, The, incorporated by royal charter to secure the advancement and facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge which constitutes the profession of a surveyor. The Institution has nearly 4000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. The annual subscriptions are: Students, £1 1s.; associates and professional associates, £2 2s.; and fellows, £3 3s. An entrance fee of £3 3s. is paid by both classes of associates, and one of £5 5s. by fellows. **President**, Mr. Thomas Taylor Wainwright; **Secretary**, Mr. Alexander Goddard. **Offices**, 12, Great George Street, Westminster.

SWEDEN.

Ruler.

Oscar II., King of Sweden (and until 1905 of Norway also), was b. Jan. 21st, 1829. He is a grandson of Napoleon I.'s famous general, Marshal Bernadotte, who became King of Sweden in '18. King Oscar II. as-

cended the throne in '72, in succession to his brother Charles XV. He is an excellent scholar and writer, and has translated Goethe's "Faust" into Swedish. Issued in '88 a volume of minor poems under his *nom de plume* of "Oscar Frederik." He married, in '57, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, b. July 9th, '36, by whom he has issue four sons. The King and Queen's golden wedding was celebrated June 6th, 1907. He was appointed an Hon. Admiral of the British Fleet in June 1905. The Crown Prince is Prince Gustavus, K.G., b. June 16th, '58, and married in '81 to Princess Victoria of Baden. His eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., married in June 1905, H.R.H. Princess Margaret of Connaught, and a son was born to them April 22nd, 1906. The Civil List is £78,250.

Government, Army, and Navy.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for nine years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected directly for three years. See History below. Members of the Second Chamber are paid £66 per session.

The Swedish army underwent a reorganisation in 1901, which is progressive and is intended to have its full effect in 1914. General personal service has been adopted, with short periods with the colours: one year for service in the cavalry and artillery, and eight months for the infantry. The army will be substantially increased in strength. The 24 existing infantry regiments are to have a third battalion each, and 3 fortress regiments of similar strength are to be raised. Some of the new formations have already been brought into existence. On a peace footing there are about 28,000, of whom 22,000 are actually serving, exclusive of those who join for short repeating exercises, bringing up the total strength to about 64,000. The artillery are to receive Krupp quick-firing guns. There are 4 corps of engineers. Steps are also to be taken to increase the body of reserve officers. One great object in the recent changes is to give a more homogeneous character to the forces. The plans for mobilisation of the reserves have been improved, and a Landsturm is being organised. Including the latter, the approximate war strength is about 424,000. According to the new scheme, counting all available classes, this figure will increase to 600,000.

Minister of Marine, Wilhelm Dyrssen.

Chief Constructor, H. Lilliehöök.

The Navy in 1907 numbered about 7500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon. The officers are divided as follows: 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 6 commodores, 24 captains, 64 commanders, 55 lieutenants, 30 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st was:—

	Built.	Building.
Coast-defence vessels . . .	12	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	1	1
Torpedo vessels . . .	5	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . .	3	2
Torpedo boats . . .	18	6
Submarines . . .	2	—

The coast-defence vessel *Oskar II.* was completed early in 1907. Two destroyers and six torpedo boats are projected.

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows:—*Karlskrona*: three dry docks, take any Swedish ship; three smaller. *Stockholm*: one dock takes cruisers.

The special committee appointed by the Government to consider proposals for the reconstruction and expansion of the national defences met at Stockholm, on Oct. 15th, to consider the projects elaborated by the General Staffs of the Army and Navy. It was reported that these proposals comprise additions to the Navy of 2 7500-ton battleships, 2 armoured coast-defence ships, 2 armoured cruisers, 8 destroyers, 12 first-class torpedo boats, and 8 submarines. For the purpose of carrying out these reforms the Naval Budget is to be increased during the years 1908-14 by 2,500,000 kroner (£138,888), with an addition to the extraordinary estimates of between 50,000,000 and 60,000,000 kroner (£2,777,777 to £3,333,333) for shipbuilding.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gefle, have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The principal papers are the *Svenska Dagblad*, *Stockholms Dagblad*, *Aftonblad*, and *Dagens Nyheter*. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There were at the end of 1905, 4199 kilometres of State railways, and 5382 of standard gauge and 2760 of narrow gauge belonging to private companies.

Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1906, 5,337,055. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 332,738. Revenue, 1904, £10,407,092; expenditure, £10,456,104; estimated revenue and expenditure, 1907, £10,754,611; debt, 1905, £21,212,440. Imports, 1903, £29,716,000; 1904, £32,136,000; exports, 1903, £24,523,000; 1904, £23,040,000.

Ministry: Premier, M. Lindman.—Foreign Affairs, M. E. B. de Trolle.—War, Colonel L. H. Tingsten.—Justice, M. Albert Peterson.—Marine, Admiral Dyrssen.—Interior, M. Juhlin.—Finance, M. Swartz.—Public Worship, M. Hammarskjöld.—Agriculture, M. Alfred Petersson.—Without portfolio, M. Roos and M. Hedersteerna.

Minister in London, Count H. Wrangel, 73, Portland Place, W. Consul-General, D. Danielson, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

British Minister at Stockholm, Sir Rennell

Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. *Secretary of Legation*, H. G. Dering, Esq.

British Consuls, H. M. Villiers (Stockholm); J. Duff (Gottenburg).

History, 1907.

The Government introduced a Bill providing for universal suffrage and the proportional electoral system in elections to the Second Chamber, and for the election of the First Chamber by the Landstings or provincial assemblies, for a period of 6, not 9 years, the latter elections also to be on the proportional system (Feb. 2nd). A strong feeling was evinced, however, in favour of universal suffrage, with single-member constituencies and majority elections, and a number of amendments to this effect were referred with the Government's Bill to a select Committee chosen conjointly by both Houses (March 12th). The Committee decided (May 1st) to recommend the adoption of the Government Bill by 14 votes to 9, but suggested various modifications, one providing that women entitled to exercise the communal franchise should be eligible for all communal offices except membership of the Provincial Council. The Upper House adopted the Bill, with an amendment providing remuneration for its members, by 93 votes to 52; and the Second Chamber, in also adopting the Bill, went even further by reducing the property qualification for members of the Upper House. These two amendments were then referred to a mixed Committee, which decided that the qualification should be 50,000 kr. (£2750) of fixed property or £165 annual income. This was agreed to by both Chambers (14th).

Swinburne, Algernon Charles, son of Admiral Swinburne, was b. in London 1837. Ed. at Balliol College, Oxford ('57). Visited Florence, and passed some time there. His first productions were two plays, "Queen Mother" and "Rosamond" ('61). These were followed by two tragedies, "Atalanta in Calydon" and "Chastelard," and "Poems and Ballads," which met with severe criticism. His later works are "A Song of Italy," "William Blake, a critical essay"; "Songs before Sunrise" ('71), in which he glorifies Pantheism and Republicanism; "Studies in Song" ('81); "A Century of Rondsels" ('83); "Life of Victor Hugo" ('86); a poem on "The Armada" ('88); "A Study of Ben Jonson" ('90); "Astrophel, and other Poems," "Studies in Prose and Poetry" ('94), "The Tale of Balen" ('96), "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards" ('99), "A Channel Passage, and other Poems" (1904) and "Love's Cross-Currents" (1905).

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a State Council of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a National Council of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to

a Federal Council of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the Referendum and of the Initiative are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The Federal Government can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The neutrality of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe.

The Swiss militia system was a good deal discussed in 1907, owing to the fact that an influential committee organised by the National Service League visited Switzerland in September 1907, under the auspices of the Federal Government, to investigate the system, and that the British Territorial Army is to be based generally upon the Swiss model, but without compulsion. The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the *Auszug* or *Élite*, twelve in the *Landwehr*, and six in the *Landsturm*. But preliminary to all this is gymnastic and other training in schools, and subsequently in cadet corps, especially designed to prepare youths for military service, and fit them to take rapid advantage of the training. During the thirteen years in the *Auszug* (ten for the cavalry) the aggregate service is 141 days in the Infantry, 146 in the Engineers, 160 in the Cavalry, and 163 in the Artillery. The recruit course in the first year was 47 days in the Infantry, 82 in the Cavalry, and 57 in the Artillery and Engineers, but in view of the higher training now required, a new law (submitted to the referendum on Nov. 3rd, 1907) increases the periods to 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days every year instead of every second year, while the service in the *Landsturm* would be reduced.

The total military strength consists of:—*Auszug* (20 to 32 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 48 field batteries of 6 guns, 2 mountain batteries, 10 position batteries, and 12 companies of Light Horse. *Landwehr* (32 to 44 years of age): 96 battalions of Infantry, 8 battalions of Rifles, 24 squadrons of Dragoons, 8 field batteries, and 15 position batteries. An aggregate total, in round numbers, of 200,000 men, of whom 130,000 are in the *Auszug*, formed into 4 army corps. In addition, the *Landsturm* can furnish fully 300,000, giving an armed strength of 500,000, maintained at a cost of about £1,000,000 a year for a total population of 3,500,000.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the six universities. The

chief occupation is agriculture, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are about 2936 miles of railway open, most of which has been nationalised. Great Britain enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment for her commerce.

As to Simplon Tunnel and other similar works see **ENGINEERING**.

Area, 15,976 sq. m.; **pop.** (1905) 3,463,609. There are 18 German-, 5 French-, 1 Roumansch-, and 1 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 176,000), Basle (127,000), Geneva (115,000), and Berne (72,000). **Federal revenue**, 1906, £5,335,800; **expenditure**, 1906, £5,142,300. **Federal debt**, 1906, £4,031,038. The

aggregate cantonal debts amounted, in 1900, to £15,050,288. **Imports**, 1901, £42,000,000; 1903, £47,846,500; 1906, £58,762,400; **exports**, 1901, £33,463,000; 1903, £35,541,000; 1906, £42,994,700.

President, 1907, Col. Eduard Müller. **Vice-President**, Ernst Brenner.

Minister to Great Britain, Mons. Gaston Carlin, 38, Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.

British Minister at Berne, Sir George Bonham, Bart.—**Secretary**, Mr. H. B. Brooke.

Consuls: Consul-General at Zurich, Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G.; **Vice-Consul**, J. C. Milligan; **at Berne**, G. de Muralt; **at Geneva**, Sir George Philippo, K.C.; **at Lausanne**, Alfred Galland; **at Lucerne**, Dr. Louis Falck; **at St Moritz**, Dr. F. Holland; **at Davos**, Dr. W. R. Huggard; **at Tessin**, R. H. Hamilton.

T

Taft, William Howard, United States Secretary for War, appointed 1903, was b. at Cincinnati, Sept. 15th, 1857. Graduated at Yale University '78, and admitted to Ohio Bar '80. In '82 he obtained the post of Collector of Internal Revenue, which he resigned a year later to take up general law practice, acting as assistant county solicitor for co. Hamilton '85-7. In '87 he was made a judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, in '90 Solicitor-General of the United States, and in '92 U.S. Circuit Judge. He came into political prominence as President of the Philippine Commission (1900-4), and as Civil Governor of the islands (1901-4). He left the latter post to become Secretary for War in succession to Mr. Elihu Root in 1904. In 1905, as Special Commissioner, he visited the Philippines, extending the cruise to Japan and China. He was sent to Cuba, and established a provisional Government there when the United States had to intervene owing to the rebellion against the Cuban Government in Sept. 1906. He visited Japan in 1907, and opened the first Assembly of the Philippines at Manila. He is regarded as the most likely successor of Mr. Roosevelt in the Presidency. Address: War Department, Washington; and Cincinnati.

Tang Shao-yi, Chinese statesman, was b. at Canton in 1862 and ed. at Columbia College, U.S.A. He advanced in his official career under the protection of Yuan Shih-kai, and at the time of the Boxer rising was managing director of the Northern Railway. Subsequently he became Customs Taotai at Tien-tsin, Director-General of Railways, Vice-President of the Wai-wu-pu and High Commissioner of Customs. He represented China in the Tibetan negotiations. In 1907 he shared in the discredit which the reactionary movement for a time cast upon Yuan Shih-kai, and was impeached "for self-sufficiency and the employment of unsuitable persons," but in April he was appointed the first Governor of Mukden province.

TELEPHONES.

The National Telephone Company, which is an amalgamation of various companies that were formed in the past to develop the telephone industry of the country, is now, under licence

from the Postmaster-General, conducting the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas, but the **trunk lines** (consisting of 533 trunk wire centres, 2043 trunk circuits, and about 141,800 miles of wire) connecting the various areas together are, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and are the property of the Postmaster-General. The capital expenditure on the trunk wire system up to March 31st, 1907, was £3,376,252. Including the expenditure on London and on Provincial Exchanges the total capital expenditure to March 31st, 1907, was £7,255,000 out of a total authorised of £7,300,000; and an Act was passed in 1907 authorising the expenditure of a further sum of £6,000,000, which it was estimated would suffice for the development of the system until 1911.

The number of **trunk-line conversations** during the year ended March 31st, 1907, was 19,803,300 (17,974,000 in previous year). The revenue from this service was £480,658 (£449,004 in previous year).

The National Telephone Company in 1907 was working 1343 exchanges, and sending annually over its wires 1,200,000,000 messages. The Company had 428,703 stations, and a gross revenue of about £2,500,000. Under its licence the Company has to pay the Government 10 per cent. of its gross receipts from telephone exchange business. This general licence expires on Dec. 31st, 1911, and the Postmaster-General on Feb. 2nd, 1905, made an Agreement with the Company for the purchase of their system on the expiration of their licence. Under the Agreement the Postmaster-General will purchase, on Dec. 31st, 1911, the plant of the Company, and will take over the business carried on by them up to that date. Provisions are inserted for the purpose of excluding from the purchase plant which is inefficient or unsuitable. The price, which is to be determined by arbitration in case of disagreement, is to be based on what are known as "tramway terms." No payment is to be made in respect of goodwill or profits, except in the case of the Company's private wire business, which can be transacted without a licence (the value of which is to be taken to be three years' purchase of the net profits), and in the case of the four local areas

where the licence has been extended beyond 1911 under the Telegraph Act, 1890, as a consequence of municipal competition. During the continuance of their licence the Company are to allow intercommunication without additional charge between their system and that of the Postmaster-General. They are precluded from showing favour or preference as between subscribers, and the rates to be charged by them are confined within certain limits. Conditions were also inserted to ensure the proper maintenance and development of the telephone system until 1911. The servants and officers of the Company (excepting the general manager and officers receiving £700 per annum or upwards) who have been not less than two years continuously in the service of the Company on Dec. 31st, 1911, will be taken into the service of the Post Office.

The municipalities working telephones, and the number of telephones connected with their exchanges, on March 31st, 1907, were the corporations of **Portsmouth** (2553), **Hull** (2128), and **Swansea** (1432), besides **Guernsey**. The sale of the Swansea system to the National Telephone Company was, however, approved by the Postmaster-General in 1907. Licences have been granted to a number of other towns throughout the kingdom.

The number of subscribers to Post Office Provincial Telephone Exchanges on March 31st, 1907, was 10,010, and the number of telephones rented was 12,006 (10,380 in previous year). The capital expenditure on provincial exchanges up to 1907 was £846,748. These figures exclude the telephone undertakings of **Glasgow** and **Brighton**, which were purchased by the Post Office in Sept. and Oct. 1906, and consisted of **Glasgow** 12,964, and **Brighton** 1884 telephones.

The number of telephones connected with the Post Office London Telephone system on March 31st, 1907, was 41,236 (32,879 in previous year). Besides the Central Exchange a City Exchange has had to be provided. There are 425 Post Office call offices open in the London area. The capital expenditure on London exchanges up to 1907 was £2,614,695. An agreement between the Post Office and the National Telephone Company as to London provides for intercommunication between subscribers on the two systems, so that the competition is one of efficiency, and not of rates.

The royalties paid to the Post Office during the year ended March 31st, 1907, were: National Telephone Company, £240,331; other licensees, £3101.

The financial results of the working of the whole Telephone system of the Post Office in 1906-7 showed a balance of £451,787 after paying working expenses, while the estimated amount required for depreciation of plant and interest at 3 per cent. on the capital expenditure of £7,255,000 was £432,726.

There are International Telephone Lines connecting England and Belgium and England and France.

Experiments in wireless telephony took place in Berlin in Dec. 1906, and it was reported that they had been successful over a distance of 25 miles. In 1907 many other workers experimented successfully, and the Poulsen system in Germany was found to be effective over a distance of 50 miles. In November it was announced that the United States Government had placed an order for 28 sets of wireless telephone apparatus.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent, and the following analysis may enable the reader to form a clear conception of their distinctive characteristics.

I. In the first section may be included all societies which exist chiefly to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

Of these societies some are national, such as the **British Temperance League** (Sec., Charles Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield); the **National Temperance League** (Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.); the **National United Temperance Council** (Sec., Mr. C. Pinhorn, 28, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.); the **Scottish Temperance League** (Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow); the **Irish Temperance League** (Sec., W. Wilkinson, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast).

Some are denominational, such as the Baptist, Congregational, Wesleyan and other Methodist bodies, the Society of Friends, Unitarian, etc.

Some are specially devoted to work among women, such as the **British Women's Temperance Association**, **National** (Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.), the **Women's Total Abstinence Union** (Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.), and the **World's Women's Christian Temperance Union**, founded by the late Miss Frances Willard (President, Lady Henry Somerset; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.).

Some particularly operate among distinct classes, such as lawyers, commercial travellers, caterers, railway servants, post-office officials, etc. Prominent among these is the **British Medical Temperance Association** (Hon. Sec., Dr. Ridge, Carlton House, Enfield, Middlesex).

Some are connected with the temperance teaching and training of the young, such as the **United Kingdom Band of Hope Union** (Sec., C. Wakely, 59 and 60, Old Bailey, E.C.), with its unions and branches; **The Young Abstinents' Union** (Sec., Miss Margaret T. Simmonds, 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.), and other juvenile societies. All these are believed to number between two and three million members.

In this section also must be included district unions, such as the **North of England**, the **Midland**, and the **Western Temperance Leagues**, and the thousands of local and congregational societies spread over the United Kingdom.

II. The second section may be assigned to the **International Order of Good Templars** (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins), whose Grand Lodges for England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland constitute, with their subordinate Lodges, a great temperance confederacy of adults and juveniles. **Permanent Offices**, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

III. The third section may be allocated to the **Church of England Temperance Society** (4,

The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.) formed in 1862, and re-formed on the dual basis in 1873. One of its sections is confined to total abstinents only, and this includes the juvenile department. The other section includes non-abstinents who co-operate with the abstainers in methods and measures for discouraging intemperance. A Women's Union is attached to the Society, which has diocesan branches existing throughout the kingdom.

IV. Section 4 consists of organisations chiefly aiming to procure legislation for the promotion of sobriety.

The United Kingdom Alliance, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. The Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association, the Irish Temperance League, and the Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance are in sympathy with its object. Official organ, *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, weekly (Thursdays), 1d. Sec., W. Williams, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.

The National Temperance Federation is composed of representatives of thirty national, provincial, and religious denominational temperance organisations. Its main aim is to secure a popular option against the grant of liquor licences, but it is averse to proposals for what is termed the disinterested management of the liquor traffic. Hon. Sec., J. Malins, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

The Temperance Legislation League was formed in Nov. 1905 to advocate a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by means of legislation and the effective administration of the licensing laws. The policy is practically that of Lord Peel's Report, revised in face of the 1904 Act. It includes a Time Limit to the operation of the Compensation clauses of the 1904 Act, with a provision that thereafter all licences shall be regarded as new licences, and be granted only on payment of the full monopoly value; the increase of the Compensation Levies, which should be made national and compulsory; the grant to the local licensing authorities of power to impose reasonable conditions on the renewal of a

licence, and to promote sobriety in such ways as local conditions and public opinion may permit—e.g. by shorter hours, Sunday closing, the permission of disinterested management (but not municipal management); the bringing of Clubs under more definite control; and the provision by local authorities of counter attractions to the public house. President, Viscount Peel; Chairman of Committee, Sir T. P. Whitaker, M.P.; Sec., A. F. Harvey. Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

V. The fifth section is occupied by the Royal Army Temperance Association (Sec., Clare White, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), and the Royal Naval Temperance Society (Miss Weston, Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth). Both are under official patronage.

VI. Section 6 comprises (1) Friendly Orders, such as the Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, and Sons of the Phoenix; (2) The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, and other insurance societies putting total abstinents into a distinct section.

VII. The seventh section is devoted to the London Temperance Hospital (Hampstead Road N.W.). For treatment of patients without ordinary use of alcohol. In 1906 there were 1266 in-patients and 25,216 out-patients treated. Medical out-patients, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. Surgical and eye out-patients, Monday and Thursday. Sec., A. W. Bodger.

Tetrazzini, Luisa; born in Florence, where she studied singing under several masters, her last being Ceccherini. Made her *début* at the Teatro Verdi, in Florence, in 1896, as Inez in "L'Africaine," and achieved immense success. She was then engaged for a tour in Brazil and Argentina, and remained in South America for four years, during which period she appeared in twenty operas, specially distinguishing herself as Elvira in "Puritani," the Queen in "Les Huguenots," Dinorah, Lucia, Gilda, and Violetta. A tour in Europe followed, when she visited Lisbon, Madrid, Berlin, Prague, Tiflis, Warsaw, and St. Petersburg. She sang at Covent Garden, Nov. 2nd, 1907, as Violetta in "Traviata," and immediately won the title of "the new Patti." Subsequently she appeared as Lucia, when her singing of the "mad scene" music was remarkably brilliant.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD.

I. COTTON. II. WOOL. III. JUTE. IV. LINEN.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, for the purpose of affording some indication as to their broad trend. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

1. The sources of supply of raw material.
2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures, as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most

important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

I. THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

In 1904 extraordinary difficulties attended the cotton industry, owing to the scarcity of supplies, and this caused the whole subject of cotton production to attract widespread attention. In 1905 there was also actual and prospective scarcity.

The facts of the position may be briefly stated. Hitherto the cotton manufacturing industry has relied mainly upon the United States for its supplies. Out of an annual crop now amounting to about 16,500,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about 11,000,000 bales. India is responsible for a further 3,000,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high

quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,250,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

With the development of cotton manufacturing in the United States, and on the Continent, the proportion of the American cotton crop available for the United Kingdom diminishes, though the real requirements of its manufacturers increase. This is shown by the following table, which sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 21 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

Production and Consumption of Cotton.

	1884-5.	1890-1.	1897-8.	1906-7.
	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)	(1000 Bales)
Production—				
United States .	5,136	8,137	10,890	13,346
Other countries	2,101	3,039	3,316	5,232
Total . .	7,237	11,176	14,206	18,588
Consumption—				
Great Britain .	2,746	3,384	3,432	3,900
Continent . .	2,604	3,631	4,628	5,460
United States .	1,527	2,367	2,962	4,950
Other countries	567	1,129	1,866	2,696
Total . .	7,444	10,511	12,888	17,006

It will thus be seen that while consumption in this country has steadily increased, in other parts of the world it has grown much more rapidly, and that production is on the whole hardly keeping pace with the demand, though at the present moment, owing to the American crop being larger than usual, immediate requirements are adequately provided for. In future, apart from the development of new sources of supply, absolute scarcity seems certain, owing to the very large reliance at present placed on supplies from the United States. Indeed, some scarcity seems probable next year, as the current cotton crop is likely to fall considerably below the consumptive demand.

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

American Cotton Crop.

	1000 Bales.		1000 Bales.
'82-3 . . .	6,992	1901-2 . . .	10,701
'92-3 . . .	6,717	1902-3 . . .	10,758
'95-6 . . .	7,162	1903-4 . . .	10,124
'98-9 . . .	11,235	1904-5 . . .	13,420
'99-1900 . .	9,440	1905-6 . . .	11,048
1900-1 . . .	10,425	1906-7 . . .	13,346

American home requirements have very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

American Cotton taken for Consumption.

Year ended Aug. 31st.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
'90 . . .	1,799,258	546,894	2,346,152
'92 . . .	2,190,766	686,080	2,876,846
'94 . . .	1,601,173	718,515	2,319,688
'96 . . .	1,660,271	904,701	2,504,972
'98 . . .	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900 . . .	2,068,300	1,597,112	3,665,412
1902 . . .	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904 . . .	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1905 . . .	2,346,652	2,203,406	4,550,058
1906 . . .	2,453,948	2,398,404	4,852,352
1907 . . .	2,708,662	2,487,088	5,195,750

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New York Chronicle*, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 33 years.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
'70	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	7	—	57 $\frac{3}{4}$
'80	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	78
'90	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	14	4	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
1900	46	32	19	7	104
1903	47	34	22	9	112
1904	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	8	113
1905	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	24	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
1906	50	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	119
1907	52	36	26	9	123

It is evident from these figures that while the production in the United Kingdom is increasing, and is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers consequently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while on a broad average production is increasing very slowly. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that

of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful, in spite of the increased yield in 1906-7. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

British Cotton-Growing Association.

The question of seeking supplies in other directions has therefore become very urgent. This task has been seriously taken up by the **British Cotton-Growing Association**, a body formed by the Lancashire producers. The following is a brief summary of the results of the investigations which have hitherto been made.

India.—As already stated, India is a large cotton producer, but the quality has suffered a good deal from the methods of picking, while at the same time the standard of quality in manufactured articles has been steadily growing higher. At the present time, therefore, but little of the long-staple varieties suitable for the requirements of the British manufacturers are produced. Attempts to introduce American seed into India have been made, but **American varieties do not thrive in India.** Attention has therefore been directed to improving the indigenous growths rather than acclimatising exotic varieties, but it seems doubtful whether India will ever be able to produce sufficient long-stapled cotton to be of real value to European and American manufacturers.

Egypt.—In Lord Cromer's annual report on Egypt and the Soudan for 1906 special attention is directed to the question of cotton growth. The area under cultivation in that year was 1,506,290 acres, and produced a crop of 6,750,000 kantars. On the assumption that the whole of the basin lands in the northern half of Upper Egypt are brought under perennial irrigation, and that the uncultivated portions in both Upper and Lower Egypt will ultimately be reclaimed, Lord Cromer estimates that the crop may eventually reach 10,000,000 kantars, or not quite double the present proportions. This will not take place, however, until ten or fifteen years have elapsed. In the Soudan production is small, and the immediate outlook not very satisfactory.

British Central Africa.—Investigations show that cotton growing in British Central Africa offers very promising prospects. The Protectorate contains an area of 20,000,000 acres suitable for cotton growing, and cotton has indeed been grown in a small way for centuries. Thousands of acres are being planted, and it is anticipated that good supplies will be available within a few years. Small colonies of natives from India are settling in the district, and are found to furnish very satisfactory labour.

West Africa.—All the British colonies and protectorates in West Africa are capable of producing good cotton crops, but the possibilities in this connection are dependent upon improved transport facilities, which at present do not exist. In **Gambia** cotton has been grown for ages, and the same may be said of **Sierra Leone**. The **Gold Coast** offers less favourable prospects, and both in **Southern and Northern Nigeria** there are undoubted possibilities. In the former experimental plots have already been planted, and there are good transport facilities owing to the rivers. In the latter there is an immense area capable of cotton cultivation, and some of it has already been under the plant for centuries. Here again, however, transport facilities are urgently needed; but it is said that if these existed in adequate amount, **Northern Nigeria** alone would be capable of producing all the cotton **Lancashire** wants.

Rhodesia.—The cotton plant grows wild over nearly the whole of Rhodesia, and the results of experiments and investigations there have been so far encouraging as to lead to the sending out of an American expert to conduct experiments on a very large scale. This expert has already reported that he is very hopeful as to the general prospects, and the **British South Africa Company** is doing all it can to encourage the establishment of the industry. The chief difficulty here is the distance of the fields from the world's markets.

West Indies.—Here the cotton industry has been re-established on an extended scale; and Sir Daniel Morris, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture, forwarded to the Colonial Office in August 1907 an interesting report on its progress. Exports of cotton lint and seed have risen from £9,676 in 1902 to £167,664 in the first six months of 1907. Attention has been practically confined to the cultivation of **Sea Island** cotton, and the general prospects are described by Sir Daniel Morris as "of a distinctly promising character."

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking **cotton yarn** first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 12 years.

Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
1895 . .	9,291	835	103
1896 . .	10,045	810	133
1897 . .	9,930	1,050	108
1898 . .	8,923	985	113
1899 . .	8,059	1,145	252
1900 . .	7,741	1,455	217
1901 . .	7,977	1,425	158
1902 . .	7,404	1,585	127
1903 . .	7,407	1,625	132
1904 . .	8,955	1,492	262
1905 . .	10,318	1,703	350
1906 . .	11,836	2,130*	361

* Ten months only.

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
1895	54,455	9,195	2,758	4,731
1896	59,310	8,315	3,357	5,258
1897	54,044	8,860	4,208	4,773
1898	55,977	9,050	3,405	5,150
1899	59,489	10,305	5,113	6,070
1900	62,000	12,235	4,801	6,077
1901	65,708	10,090	4,054	7,054
1902	65,054	12,060	4,702	7,042
1903	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904	64,078	12,974	5,495	7,829
1905	70,821	13,208	7,260	8,400
1906	75,394	11,981*	8,636	8,710

* Ten months only.

British trade has been steadily growing in volume, and the increase has been much larger than in that of all the other three countries put together. The table affords an incidental illustration of the fallacy of percentage increases. The United States, for instance, starting from a very low level, shows an increase of about 200 per cent., while the United Kingdom has only an increase of about 20 per cent. In point of fact, however, British trade has increased £12,000,000, and that of the United States only £3,000,000.

II. THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

While cotton is only grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart

from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. Some idea of the relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be gained from the following table.

Imports into Europe of Extra-European Wool.

	Australasian.	Capé.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales	1000 Bales
1894	1862	249	422	497	3030
1895	2025	263	476	534	3298
1896	1790	299	517	505	3111
1897	1826	249	498	542	3115
1898	1679	287	543	494	3003
1899	1662	266	537	491	2956
1900	1437	131	396	455	2419
1901	1719	214	533	395	2861
1902	1654	245	468	427	2794
1903	1442	229	538	480	2689
1904	1423	206	443	518	2590
1905	1693	219	448	520	2880
1906	1741	229	442	635	3047

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent on the domestic supply.

The above table shows the immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Already there is every prospect that the supplies yielded by Australia will continue to show a decided increase. In the absence of any further drought, a much nearer adjustment between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbability of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence show on the whole an increasing tendency.

Importation of Colonial Wool.

The effect on prices of the shortage in Australasian wool is shown in the following table, which sets out the importation of Colonial wool into Europe and America over a period of more than forty years, with the approximate average value per bale.

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
'60	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
'70	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
'80	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
'85	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
'90	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
'95	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
'98	1,703,000	279,000	1,982,000	12 5 0	24,280,000
'99	1,641,000	267,000	1,908,000	14 10 0	27,666,000
1900	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1901	1,745,000	217,000	1,962,000	10 10 0	20,601,000
1902	1,699,000	234,000	1,933,000	11 15 0	22,713,000
1903	1,451,000	234,000	1,685,000	13 10 0	22,747,000
1904	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000
1906	1,833,000	238,000	2,071,000	17 0 0	35,207,000

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached their maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904, since when there has again been an upward movement. Prices have also risen, and are likely to continue to be firm for some time to come. Increase in consumption is taking place yearly, and will probably for some time proceed at least as fast a pace as increase in the supplies. In all industries connected with wool, higher prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity, the following table is of interest :

Average.	Domestic Clip (Estimated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'p'n.
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
'61-70 .	150	220	87	283
'71-80 .	156	381	186	351
'81-90 .	134	578	322	390
'91-95 .	146	744	399	491
'96-1900	139	701	318	522
1899 . .	140	698	315	523
1900 . .	141	581	220	502
1901 . .	138	716	313	541
1902 . .	136	678	320	494
1903 . .	133	639	321	451
1904 . .	132	598	293	437
1905 . .	131	651	314	468
1906 . .	130	683	298	515

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption was very much lower in 1902, 1903 and 1904 than in the previous years, but that decided improvement took place in 1905 and 1906. It is not probable that so far any actual decrease in manufactures has occurred, the shortage having been made up by a considerable reduction in visible and invisible stocks; it now seems likely that the period of dearth is over, as supplies from Australia are steadily increasing.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.
'95	5,372	2,340	1,244
'96	5,655	2,245	1,184
'97	4,840	2,230	967
'98	4,674	2,245	1,179
'99	4,876	2,865	1,483
1900	4,492	2,840	1,383
1901	3,488	2,815	969
1902	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903	4,198	2,956	1,410
1904	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905	4,244	3,176	1,490
1906	5,340	2,463*	1,696

* Ten months only.

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and it is not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom will lose the leading place.

This can certainly not be regarded as satisfactory. The explanation is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as before, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1000.	£1000.	£1000.	£1000
'95 .	19,738	11,105	12,932	134
'96 .	18,269	10,780	11,766	183
'97 .	15,976	10,480	10,620	189
'98 .	13,700	10,055	8,914	218
'99 .	14,789	10,860	10,556	209
1900 .	15,682	11,790	9,089	260
1901 .	14,237	10,630	8,544	309
1902 .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 .	17,993	12,323	8,412	398
1905 .	19,597	14,076	7,736	419
1906 .	20,585	11,876*	8,325	424

* Ten months only.

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery hamper the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions. It will be noticed that British export figures were largest in '95 and '96, and the subsequent diminution is largely due to the adoption of the Dingley Tariff in the United States in '97, which imposes such heavy duties on woollen and worsted goods as largely to destroy a profitable export trade which British exporters had previously carried on there. This loss has, however, been now practically made up.

III. THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. The acreage under jute in British India in 1906-7 was stated as 3,523,000 acres, as compared with 3,167,650 acres in 1905-6. Nearly the whole jute area lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1906-7 was 1,586,650 tons, which compares with an average for the preceding quinquennium of 1,311,830 tons. The consumption by the Indian mills for 1906-7 is estimated at nearly half the total output. In the same year the Indian spindles used for jute were 491,496 in number, as compared with 331,382 five years previously, while during the same period the number of looms increased from 16,119 to 24,088. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. In 1906-7 the Indian exports of raw jute were the largest on record, though their total value was smaller than in 1905-6. The following are particulars of the exports during the past seven years:—

Exports of Raw Jute from India.

Year ending July 31st.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per cwt.
	Cwts.	£	s. d.
1901	12,414,000	7,245,000	11 8
1902	14,755,000	7,865,000	10 8
1903	13,036,000	7,418,000	11 4
1904	13,721,000	7,812,000	11 4
1905	12,875,000	7,978,000	12 0
1906	14,581,000	11,417,000	15 9
1907* . . .	16,000,000	11,200,000	14 1

* Approximate figures.

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.
1895 . .	2,624	299
1896 . .	2,648	270
1897 . .	2,628	224
1898 . .	2,265	305
1899 . .	2,362	366
1900 . .	2,361	427
1901 . .	2,658	434
1902 . .	2,438	442
1903 . .	2,579	460
1904 . .	2,531	549
1905 . .	2,680	562
1906 . .	3,450	580

IV. THE LINEN INDUSTRY.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly im-

portant, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1000.	£1000.
1895 . . .	5,351	805
1896 . . .	5,031	558
1897 . . .	4,771	482
1898 . . .	4,393	512
1899 . . .	5,073	962
1900 . . .	5,225	1,266
1901 . . .	5,020	1,096
1902 . . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . . .	5,540	1,203
1904 . . .	5,732	1,681
1905 . . .	6,340	1,734
1906 . . .	7,001	1,813

Thames Conservancy. The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers enlarged by various Acts from time to time. Their general jurisdiction extends over the entire waterway and foreshores of the river, and their powers are:—(1) The maintenance and improvement of the navigation; (2) the administration and control of the Harbour and the provision of moorings for vessels frequenting it; (3) the control of the explosives, petroleum, and carbide of calcium traffic, and of the fisheries of the river; (4) the prevention of pollution over practically the entire watershed of the river; (5) the preservation of the non-tidal part of the river as a place of recreation, and the control of the pleasure navigation. The County Councils of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Oxfordshire, Berks, Bucks, and Herts each appoint one Conservator; the Gloucestershire and Wilts County Councils jointly appoint one; the County Boroughs of Oxford, Reading and West Ham each appoint one, and the Metropolitan Water Board one, the Admiralty two, the Board of Trade two, Trinity House two, shipowners three, owners of sailing barges, lighters and steam tugs two, dock-owners one, wharfingers one, Corporation of London six, and London County Council six. Secretary of the Conservancy, Mr. R. Philipson; Offices, Victoria Embankment, near Blackfriars Bridge, E.C.

Theotokis, George, Greek Premier for the fourth time. He entered politics at an early age as Deputy for Corfu, and was soon singled out by M. Tricoupi, who, in '86, intrusted him with the Portfolio of Marine. Three years later he was Minister of Public Education and Public Worship, and then Minister of the Interior—a post which he again occupied in '97 in the administration formed by M. Ralli, now his political opponent. In '89 King George called him in to form a Ministry, and he was again Prime Minister in June 1903, and Dec. 1903 and 1905. At the general elections in March 1906 the Theotokists secured a great majority.

Thomas, Sir Charles Inigo, K.C.B., Secretary of the Admiralty, entered the service in 1865, and served as private secretary to Lord Hood of Avalon and Sir Edmund Commerell. He was at the head of the secret and political branch at Whitehall for many years, and in recognition of his services, specially in connection with the blockade and occupation of Crete, he received the C.B. in 1900. He succeeded Sir Evan MacGregor as secretary in April 1907.

Tittoni, Signor, Italian statesman, is the son of an Italian exile who fled from the Papal States in 1859 to England, and remained there till the Italian troops entered Rome. Signor Tittoni had never held Ministerial office till 1903, when he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, but had filled the office of President of the Provincial Council of Rome with credit, and took office with a good reputation. He is a member of the Right. He came to England with the King of Italy in Nov. 1903, and was appointed an Hon. G.C.V.O. He resigned with Signor Fortis in Dec. 1905, but resumed office with Signor Giolitti in May 1906.

Tobacco. Figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, U.S.A., show that the World's Tobacco Crop has been as follows in the years named:—

1900 . . .	2,201,193,000 lb.
1901 . . .	2,270,213,000 „
1902 . . .	2,375,772,000 „
1903 . . .	2,402,247,000 „
1904 . . .	2,134,227,000 „
1905 . . .	2,175,193,000 „

Of the total quantity, the United States produces, as a rule, about two-fifths, from 820,000,000 to 830,000,000 lb., but in 1904 the United States crop sank to 665,461,000 lb., and in 1905 to 639,033,719 lb. British India is the next largest producer, with an average of 450,000,000 lb. In Europe 630,133,000 lb. were grown in 1905, of which Russia produced 200,000,000, Austria-Hungary 136,400,000, Germany 70,000,000 and Turkey 100,000,000. Other totals are:—

Japan . . .	106,661,000 lb.
Dutch East Indies . . .	95,300,000 „
Brazil . . .	45,000,000 „
Cuba . . .	48,783,000 „
Philippine Islands . . .	38,200,000 „
Mexico . . .	23,000,000 „

Togo, Admiral Count Heihachiro, the Nelson of Japan. His signal at Tsushima, when he annihilated the Russian Baltic Fleet, read: "The destiny of our country depends upon this battle. You are all expected to do your utmost." Third son of Togo Kichizaemon, a samurai of the Satsuma clan, he was b. at Kogoshima, Oct. 14th, 1857. He was sent to England for training on H.M.S. *Worcester* (1873-74). After his return to his country he became one of the group of hard-working young officers who successfully achieved the task of creating a new navy. First came into prominence as commander of the *Naniwa*, which sank the transport *Kowshing* and forced on the war with China. He was then a Rear-Admiral and third in command of the fleet. After the war he became Commander-in-Chief at Maizuru, and was promoted Vice-Admiral. At the close of Jan. 1904 he was selected to command the entire Japanese fleet in the inevitable hostilities against Russia. How he succeeded is a matter

of history. In 1906 he received the Order of Merit, and in 1907 the first class of the Order of the Golden Kite.

Tolstoi, Count Lyof Nikolaivitch, was b. Aug. 28th, 1828, at Yasnaya Poliana, in the government of Toula, where he still lives. Entered the army when 23, served in the Caucasus and at Sebastopol. First made literary reputation by his vivid sketches from Sebastopol. Leaving the army soon after the close of the Crimean war, he devoted himself to literature. His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in '12, is regarded by Russians as his masterpiece; but his "Anna Karenina," which appeared in '76, is better appreciated abroad. "The Cossacks" is another admirable work. Translations of his "Kreutzer Sonata" appeared in '90. He has written much on education, and published many short tales and reminiscences of childhood and youth. Latterly he has devoted himself to religious teaching. He makes "Resist not evil" the keystone of the Christian faith, and insists that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount is the only rule of the Christian life. His religious views are set forth in "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion." In October '92 he deposited his Memoirs and Diaries with the Curator of the Rumyanzoff Museum on the condition that they should not be published till ten years after his death. In November he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children. He married in '61, and has nine children living. During '93 he wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question; and in '95 "The Four Gospels Harmonised and Translated" by himself. He was excommunicated by the Holy Synod in 1901.

TRADE, BOARD OF.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I., and held meetings from time to time from 1625 to 1640. During the Commonwealth the Council of State, which was constituted in 1649-50, passed a resolution directing "the whole Council or any five of them to be a Committee for Trade and Plantations." In 1660 Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. The work of the Department—which has enormously increased since 1786, by the growth of joint stock companies, the establishment and development of railways, the increase in shipping, and other industrial developments, which have imposed new administrative duties upon it—is divided amongst several departments, viz.: Bankruptcy Department (Inspector-General, William Evans), constituted in '83 by the Bank-

ruptcy Act '83. See separate article, BANKRUPTCY.—Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Department (Comptroller-General, A. Wilson Fox, C.B.), which prepares the statistical abstracts, supervises the trade accounts, publishes the *Board of Trade Journal*, the *Labour Gazette*, etc. The Commercial Intelligence Branch of this Department, which is located at No. 73, Basinghall Street, E.C., was established in '99, and provides accurate information on tariff and trade matters. The Imperial Institute (*q.v.*) is now a branch of this department.—Companies Department (Comptroller, G. S. Barnes, 8, Delahay Street, S.W.). The Joint Stock Companies' Registry Office (Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, H. F. Bartlett, I.S.O.), is under this Department.—Railway Department (Assistant-Secretary, G. R. Askwith). Under this Department is the Standards Department, 7, Old Palace Yard.—Chief of London Traffic, Col. Sir Herbert Jekyll, K.C.M.G.—Marine Department (Assistant-Secretary, Sir Walter J. Howell, K.C.B.), which administers the Merchant Shipping Acts and deals generally with all questions affecting the Mercantile Marine. A Sub-Department is the General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.).—Harbour Department (Assistant-Secretary, Hon. T. H. W. Pelham, C.B.), which shares with the Finance and General Department the control of the lighthouse funds of the Trinity House, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and manages all Colonial lighthouses in the hands of the home Government.—Finance and General Department (Assistant-Secretary, Sir T. W. P. Blomefield, Bart., C.B.). Under this department are the Patent Office (Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B.).

President, Right Hon. David Lloyd-George, M.P.; Parliamentary Sec., Mr. H. E. Kearley, M.P.; Permanent Sec., Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, C.B.

An Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence was appointed for three years in September 1905 to advise the Board on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch, and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other Commercial questions as the Board may refer to them. Sec., Mr. U. F. Wintour.

TRADE MARKS.

The law recognises two kinds of Trade Marks: (1) those which are unregistered, and depend upon the old Common Law protection; and (2) those which are registered, and thereby obtain statutory protection.

The general principle of the Common Law is that anyone who has been in the habit of using some special mark to distinguish his particular goods is protected—quite apart from any formal registration—from all deceptive imitations of such mark. Consequently the owner of an unregistered trade mark can successfully use any person utilising his trade mark, or some close imitation of it, so as to "pass off" his goods to the public as if they were the goods of the original owner of the trade mark. But he still labours under the disadvantage that he has formally to prove his right to the trade mark acquired by continued use, instead of having the more definite right acquired by registration; and, in addition to this, he must

prove that the imitations are intended or likely to mislead, as a mere infringement of an unregistered trade mark (not in use before 1875) is not sufficient cause for legal proceedings. A trade name cannot in itself be monopolised in the same way as a trade mark. But here, too, the law will restrain the use of a similar trade name—even in the case of a person trading under his own name—if there is a deliberate intention to deceive, “to palm off his own commodity as the production of another.” In other words, the owner of an unregistered trade mark may be said to have only a limited protection. He has no remedy for infringement, but he can stop imitations which tend to deceive the public.

The law as to registration is contained in the Trade Marks Act, 1905, which consolidates and amends previous Acts on the subject. It provides that a Register of Trade Marks shall be kept at the Patent Office; recognises and regulates the Sheffield Registry for special marks on metal goods, and the Manchester Registry for special marks on cotton goods; provides that “a trade mark must be registered in respect of particular goods or classes of goods”; and provides that “a registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars: (1) The name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) shall not, except by order of the Board of Trade or the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.” Any distinctive mark used as a trade mark both before and since August 13th, 1875, is registrable. The proprietor of a trade mark wishing to register it must apply to the Registrar, who may refuse such application absolutely, or may accept it absolutely or subject to conditions. From him there is an appeal to the Board of Trade. An accepted application is advertised by the Registrar, and any person may give notice of opposition. In case of honest concurrent user, or other special circumstances, the Court may permit the registration of the same or nearly identical trade marks for the same description of goods by more than one proprietor. Registration is for a period of 14 years, but may be renewed from time to time in accordance with the Act; and, apart from fraud, registration is conclusive evidence of title after 7 years.

Rules under the Act have been issued by the Board of Trade which deal with the procedure and the fees payable. Among them are those providing that on receipt of an application for registration the Registrar is to have a search made to ascertain whether there are on record any marks for the same goods or description of goods identical with the mark applied for or so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive. Besides, a search may be made in any class to ascertain whether any marks are on record resembling any mark sent in duplicate by the person requesting such search. They also provide that a trade mark, if acceptable, is

to be entered on the register one month from the date of advertisement of the application.

The fees are various, depending upon the procedure, etc., required under the particular circumstances. The chief items are:

- (1) On application for a trade mark to be registered for one or more articles included in one class, 10s.
- (2) For registration of a trade mark for one or more articles included in one class, £1.

The International Convention, 1883, to which most civilised Powers (except Germany) were parties, resolved that trade marks registered in one country should be recognised as such and be protected in each of the other countries. This has not yet been fully carried out by British legislation. A foreigner must register anew in this country in accordance with our law; but he has priority for this purpose if applying here within 4 months of registration in his own country. And the same law applies to Colonial trade marks. But in either case actions for “passing off” can be brought in the same way as by a British resident.

The Merchandise Marks Acts 1897–1891 make it a criminal offence to forge a trade mark, or falsely apply any trade mark so as to deceive, or to apply any false trade description to goods. It will be seen that these Acts extend beyond fraudulent trade marks. And even a seller of fraudulently marked goods may become liable unless he can show that he has taken reasonable care.

Sect. 16 (of the principal Act) prohibits the importation of all goods of foreign manufacture bearing any name or trade mark being, or purporting to be, that of any manufacturer, dealer, or trader in the United Kingdom, unless such name or trade mark is accompanied by “a definite indication of the country in which the goods were made or produced.” Sect. 18 provides, however, that the Act shall not apply to false trade descriptions when these have been hitherto lawfully and generally applied to indicate goods of a particular class or manufactured in a particular manner. But if the use of a name of a place or country in this connection is calculated to mislead, then the correct name of place or country must be added.

The result of this legislation against fraudulently marked imports has been curious in one respect. As a precaution, or as an advertisement, the name of the country of origin is now frequently indicated under conditions when it is not required by the Acts.

The standard works on the law of Trade Marks are by Sebastian and Kerly.

Trade Protection Societies of the United Kingdom, Association of. Established in 1848 to protect and develop the trade of the country, to promote Parliamentary measures, and to aid the interests of the commercial community, and oppose measures injuriously affecting these interests. There are 102 affiliated societies directly representing over 50,000 manufacturers, merchants, and traders in the United Kingdom. The Association is managed by a Committee elected by the Societies, which also are mutual and managed by committees elected by the members. The Association communicates directly with Government departments upon all matters affecting trade. An annual meeting is held in London. President, George M. Chamberlin, D.L., J.P.; Sec., J. H. Hadwen. Offices, 16, Berners Street, London, W.

TRADE REVIEW OF 1907.

To obtain a fairly accurate view of the trade movements of 1907, the broad features of our commerce need first to be examined in order to realise its more important characteristics, and to gain some light with regard to its tendency. Secondly, it is necessary to consider our trade in sections, to discover in which direction progress, and in which retrogression is apparent. In this article the broader aspects are first dealt with by means of tables specially compiled and designed to show what the general movements have been over a long term of years. They are particularly framed with the view of exhibiting the extent to which our imports are derived from and our exports are sent to foreign countries and to British possessions.

Sources of British Imports.

Imports from	1890.	1898.	1906.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Russia	23,751	19,490	30,051
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . .	18,308	26,427	34,227
Germany	26,073	28,534	38,166
Holland	25,901	28,533	37,878
Belgium	17,384	21,534	29,033
France	44,828	51,397	56,402
United States . . .	97,283	126,062	131,102
South and Central America	15,898	20,445	44,182
Other countries . .	55,105	48,362	64,682
Total foreign . .	324,531	370,784	465,723
British India . . .	32,669	27,470	37,833
Straits Settlements and Ceylon . . .	8,599	8,800	13,344
South Africa . . .	6,096	6,206	6,338
Australia	20,992	19,835	29,138
New Zealand . . .	8,347	9,016	15,608
N. American Colonies	12,444	20,752	30,949
Other possessions . .	7,014	7,682	8,955
Total colonial . .	96,161	99,761	142,165
Grand Total . . .	420,692	470,545	607,888

It will be seen that in selected years during the past sixteen years the proportions of commodities received from our colonies have not varied considerably, though, as regards individual countries and various parts of the British Empire, the changes have in many cases been marked. The fact that the imports from the Colonies vary only from a fifth to a fourth of the whole indicates that under present conditions we are likely to have to rely mainly on foreign countries for the supplies we need. The United States, mainly in the shape of food-products, supplies more than a fifth of our total imports, but no longer occupies so preponderating a position as formerly. It seems probable that, on the average, its relative importance will continue to decline. The wheat fields of the Far West are, partly through careless cultivation, likely to be less prolific, and the growth of population in the United States will tend to decrease the surplus available for export. A third cause now at work

is the great recent increase in the agricultural areas of Canada, which have led, as will be seen from the figures relating to our North American Colonies, to the shipments of wheat from thence to this country being multiplied 2½ times during the past sixteen years.

The second place as regards foreign countries must be assigned to Germany, Holland and Belgium, which for trade purposes really form a unit, most of the productions of Germany, Austria and Switzerland being sent hitherto through Hamburg and Bremen, or the Dutch and Belgian ports. The largest proportional growth is however shown by South and Central America, which have nearly trebled their shipments during the period covered by the table. South America is developing rapidly, especially Argentina, which has made very remarkable progress of recent years, and is at the present time being still further developed as the result of important railway extensions.

India is now an important producer agriculturally, especially of wheat and tea. Australia has more than regained the position it occupied as regards imports before the long drought and the shipments from New Zealand have nearly doubled in the course of sixteen years.

Destination of British Exports.

Our exports consist, as shown by a later table, mainly of manufactured goods, and are therefore affected only indirectly, and to a limited extent, by climatic conditions. Periods of active or inactive trade of course cause them to diminish or expand, but the individual fluctuations are not so great as in the case of imports. The figures covering a period of sixteen years are as follows:—

Exports to	1890.	1898.	1906.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Russia	8,846	14,187	15,942
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . .	7,822	12,424	16,326
Germany	30,516	33,332	48,569
Holland	16,446	13,046	20,584
Belgium	13,595	13,851	16,754
France	24,711	20,514	30,583
United States . . .	46,340	28,534	53,240
China and Japan . .	9,586	10,162	25,418
Central and South America	27,578	21,271	47,105
Other countries . .	48,290	36,504	55,510
Total foreign . .	233,730	203,825	330,031
British India . . .	35,230	30,363	46,410
Straits Settlements and Ceylon . .	3,989	4,057	5,696
Australasia	25,456	23,412	30,834
South Africa	9,803	13,148	16,722
N. American Colonies	8,273	7,541	16,064
Other possessions . .	11,771	11,590	14,921
Total colonial . .	94,522	90,111	130,647
Grand total . . .	328,252	293,936	460,678

In part the expansion between 1898 and 1906 is due to prices being unusually high during the latter year, but in the main it is due to the general economic prosperity of the world,

which caused an unusually large demand for manufactures, and increased British investments abroad, which necessarily take the form of exports. The proportions of Colonial and foreign requirements have not on the whole greatly varied, though in individual cases there are some notable changes. Business with Germany was very brisk in 1906, and we made unusually large shipments to the United States and South America. India is by far our most important customer so far as British possessions are concerned, and the general economic improvement there renders further expansion in the demand probable. Australasia's buying power has increased as the result of better climatic conditions, and trade with the North American colonies has nearly doubled during the past sixteen years.

Percentages of Imports and Exports from and to Various Countries.

The following table shows at a glance the proportion to the whole which the business with any particular quarter of the globe bears:—

Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.

Imports from	1890.	1898.	1906.
Russia	5'6	4'1	4'9
Scandinavia (including Denmark).	4'3	5'6	5'6
Germany	6'2	6'2	6'3
Holland	6'2	6'1	6'2
Belgium	4'1	4'6	4'8
France	10'7	10'9	9'3
United States	23'1	26'9	21'6
Central and South America	3'8	4'3	7'3
Other countries	13'1	10'2	10'6
Total foreign	77'1	78'9	76'6
British India	7'8	5'8	6'2
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	2'0	1'9	2'2
South Africa	1'4	1'3	1'0
Australia	5'0	4'2	4'8
New Zealand	2'0	1'9	2'6
N. American Colonies	3'0	4'4	5'1
Other possessions	1'7	1'6	1'5
Grand total	100'0	100'0	100'0

Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.

Exports to	1890.	1898.	1906.
Russia	2'7	4'8	3'4
Scandinavia (including Denmark).	2'4	4'2	3'5
Germany	9'3	11'3	10'6
Holland	5'0	4'4	4'4
Belgium	4'1	4'7	3'5
France	7'5	7'0	6'6
United States	14'1	9'7	11'6
China and Japan	2'9	3'4	5'5
Central and South America	8'4	7'2	10'2
Other countries	14'7	12'4	12'0
Total foreign	71'1	69'1	71'3

	1890.	1898.	1906.
British India	10'7	10'4	10'9
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	1'2	1'4	1'2
South Africa	3'0	4'5	3'5
Australasia	7'8	8'0	6'5
N. American Colonies	2'6	2'6	3'4
Other possessions	3'6	4'0	3'2
Grand total	100'0	100'0	100'0

Nature of the Foreign and Colonial Trade of the United Kingdom.

In addition to what may be termed the geographical distribution of our external trade, it is of interest and importance also to examine its nature as revealed by the various classes of commodities of which it consists. We therefore present two further tables in which imports and exports are classified into categories over a period of seven years.

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1899 (£1000).	1902 (£1000).	1906 (£1000)
Food-stuffs, etc.			
From foreign countries	166,964	181,054	179,650
From British possessions	43,377	43,350	58,508
Total	210,341	224,404	238,158
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
From foreign countries	100,957	119,634	147,906
From British possessions	49,665	49,413	63,572
Total	150,622	169,047	211,478
Articles wholly or partly manufactured.			
From foreign countries	108,254	118,832	136,303
From British possessions	13,334	13,648	19,506
Total	121,588	132,480	155,809
Miscellaneous.			
From foreign countries	1,958	1,956	1,863
From British possessions	526	505	580
Total	2,484	2,461	2,443
Summary.			
From foreign countries	378,133	421,475	465,723
From British possessions	106,902	106,916	142,165
Grand Total	485,035	528,391	607,888

Food-stuffs constitute now, as always, by far the most important division of our imports, forming roughly nearly **five-twelfths** of the whole. The density of our population and the fact that wheat and other food-products can be cheaply obtained from countries where the cost of land is nominal and the soil prolific, tends to make us more and more dependent on over-sea supplies, especially as the excellence of our mercantile marine has reduced the cost of carriage to a very low point. The proportion from foreign countries and British possessions varies a little according as harvests are good and bad in particular regions, but roughly only a quarter of our total supplies are derived from the latter.

As regards raw materials the most important commodities are, in the order named, **cotton, wool, and timber**. The first is still mainly derived from the United States, though probably British possessions will in course of time obtain a larger share of this trade (see **TEXTILE INDUSTRIES**). Wool comes largely from Australia, and the figures for 1906 were largely affected by the high prices ruling. Scandinavia, Russia, and Canada mainly supply us with timber and wood.

Articles mainly or wholly manufactured show a steady growth, but the proportion from British possessions is still, and is likely to remain, small.

Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1899 (£1000).	1902 (£1000).	1906 (£1000).
Food-stuffs, etc.			
To foreign countries	6,420	8,013	12,404
To British possessions	6,452	9,105	8,711
Total .	12,872	17,118	21,115
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
To foreign countries	26,271	31,415	40,384
To British possessions	2,489	3,183	2,884
Total .	28,760	34,598	43,268
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
To foreign countries	142,070	132,499	198,031
To British possessions	77,521	95,038	107,497
Total .	219,591	227,537	305,528
Miscellaneous.			
To foreign countries	2,065	2,405	3,414
To British possessions	1,203	1,766	2,250
Total .	3,268	4,171	5,664
Summary.			
To foreign countries	176,827	174,332	254,234
To British possessions	87,665	109,092	121,341
Grand Total .	264,492	283,424	375,575

Our exports have been steadily on the up-grade since 1902. The totals for 1905 and 1906 were larger than in every previous year, and there is every prospect that 1907 will furnish another record. Here again about three-fourths of the total trade is done with foreign countries.

Our exports of food-stuffs are necessarily small, and those of raw materials largely consist of coal, details with regard to which are given later in this article. Four-fifths of the total exports consist of manufactures, the improvement in which during the past seven years has been very remarkable. During that period, however, the proportion sent to British possessions has not greatly varied, consisting in 1906, as in 1899, of about one-third of the whole. In this, as in nearly all other countries, the bulk of the business is done with regions easily accessible, which some of the colonies are not.

TRADE MOVEMENTS, 1907.

Our foreign trade, which as above stated has been improving since 1902, and in a very marked degree since 1904, attained a remarkably large and indeed record volume in 1907. Month by month the export figures showed considerable advance even over those of 1906, and the improvement as compared with 1905 is large. How long this increase will continue is a matter that is much discussed. There were signs at the end of 1907 that the pace was slackening, but the lull may prove only a temporary one, in view of the large investments of British capital abroad. Most countries continue prosperous, but it has to be borne in mind that both in the United States and Germany business has of late been less brisk than it was, particularly in the iron and steel industries.

The official figures of the exports of home products for the first ten months of the past three years are as follows:—

Month.	Exports (Home Products only).		
	1905 (£1000).	1906 (£1000).	1907 (£1000).
January	24,090	30,775	35,070
February	25,269	28,771	32,073
March	28,071	31,051	34,723
April	24,138	27,032	34,417
May	27,253	31,725	36,923
June	25,985	30,639	33,111
July	27,821	33,043	40,452
August	29,518	33,493	37,355
September	29,350	30,525	35,156
October	29,367	33,234	38,319
Totals (10 months)	271,763	310,888	357,599

Turning now to the imports, we also find a pretty steady improvement, though to a less marked extent than is the case with exports. There has been a large growth in our imports of raw material in nearly every direction, though there was some slackening in the autumn, and the growth is partly accounted for by higher prices. As to food-stuffs, a considerable increase as regards sugar was accompanied by a decline in wine and tobacco. Manufactured goods show little or no increase, a considerable diminution having taken place both in iron and steel and wool products.

Monthly details are as follows :—

Month.	Imports.		
	1905 (£1000).	1906 (£1000).	1907 (£1000).
January	47,766	53,474	60,540
February	42,845	47,527	52,927
March	48,983	53,262	57,739
April	43,283	47,059	56,786
May	46,833	51,418	52,619
June	43,557	47,882	47,811
July	44,742	48,608	52,213
August	46,863	48,889	49,296
September	45,733	45,060	45,341
October	48,676	54,637	57,662
Totals (10 months)	459,064	497,816	532,934

Coal.

In 1907, as in 1906, great activity prevailed. Industrial activity in many parts of the world led to an unusually large export demand, while at home larger supplies than usual were absorbed by the manufacturing industries. Hence prices were steadily on the up-grade, and quotations in Oct. 1907 were from 30 to 35 per cent. higher than in 1906. As regards exports the figures for 1907 were exceptionally large, as will be seen from the following five years' records :—

First nine months.	Exported.	Shipped for the use of steamers.
	Tons.	Tons.
1903	34,768,110	12,377,704
1904	36,050,140	12,837,333
1905	36,679,155	13,071,367
1906	42,872,853	13,845,545
1907	48,647,690	13,884,782

The exports proper expanded over 40 per cent. since 1903—a very remarkable growth. France, Italy, and Germany are by far our most important customers, and they all largely increased their takings in 1907. Shipments to Russia and Scandinavia were somewhat smaller than in 1906, and those to Spain and Argentina were also reduced. There was, on the other hand, improvement as regards Egypt, Belgium, Chili, and Brazil.

Copper.

The year in the copper market was one of excitement and perturbation. The price of G.M.B., which early in Nov. 1906 stood at £98, advanced without serious fluctuations to the record price of £111 in February; but then came a collapse in New York, and a partial recovery, so that the price at the end of April stood at £104. Afterwards the quotations pretty steadily fell, with a rather rapid movement after June, and the price in the middle of November was no better than £59. The known stocks are not excessive, but as to the hidden stocks in America there is an absence of data, though there are indications that they are fairly heavy. Owing to the financial position

in the United States forced sales have taken place, and the consumptive demand was apparently slackening in November, largely as the result of less activity in the shipbuilding industry.

The imports of raw copper into the United Kingdom slightly increased, but those of unwrought and partly wrought showed a decline of about 5 per cent. Those under the latter head showed improvement so far as Chili and Australia were concerned, but there was a marked falling off in receipts from the United States.

Cotton.

The cotton industry was pretty steadily prosperous during the year. Both spinners and manufacturers were well supplied with orders, on foreign as well as on home account. The price of the raw material was on the average high, though it fell in the early autumn, as the result of the excellent American crop. At the beginning of Nov. 1906 the price of Middling Upland was 5'75d. per lb. It rose about ½d. in November, but this advance was soon lost, and at the end of February the quotation was 6'14d. March witnessed a slight decline, followed by recovery in April, and so firm a tone in May that on the 31st the price was 7'40d. In June and July an easier tone prevailed, but there was recovery in August to rather above the May figure. In September and October the price again weakened, and stood in the middle of Nov. 1907 at 5'92d.

The export figures further increased in 1907. Shipments of cotton yarn and twist rose from 173,777,400 lb. in the first ten months of 1906 to 199,571,100 lb. during the corresponding period of 1907. Germany was again by far our best customer, and increased its purchases by 63 per cent., taking considerably more than a quarter of our total shipments. India bought less freely, and there was a marked falling off in the deliveries to Japan and Turkey; but Holland, Belgium, and France all proved much better customers.

In cotton piece goods the increase in exports was small, the total for the first ten months of 1907 being 5,304,227,200 yards, as compared with 5,258,663,300 yards in 1906. For this class of goods India is by far our most important customer, and more than a third of our total shipments are to that country. Other large recipients are China and Turkey, but the requirements of both of these show a decline. On the other hand Germany, Japan, and the United States took more from us, as did also most of the South American countries, except Argentina and Peru; while there was a phenomenal increase in the case of Canada.

Exports of cotton hosiery showed only a nominal increase, but shipments of sewing thread increased about 16 per cent.

Flax and Linen.

Current quotations for flax were not quite so high in 1907, but they were still at a satisfactory level, and the linen trade was in a flourishing condition. Exports of linen yarn showed a marked increase, the total for the first ten months of 1907 being 13,826,500 lb., as compared with 12,370,800 lb. in 1906. Of this quantity more than a fourth was sent to Germany, which is by far our largest customer,

and which bought particularly freely in 1907. There was also marked improvement as regards Belgium, Holland, Spain, and the United States, but a falling off as regards France and Italy. In linen piece goods the improvement was much less decided, the total shipments for the first ten months of 1907 being 157,527,000 yards, as against 155,733,600 yards during the same period of 1906. Considerably more than half the exports were sent to the United States, which bought rather more freely from us, while the requirements of Canada, France, and India were also larger. Cuba, one of our most important customers for these goods, bought less, and deliveries to Germany, Italy, and Mexico also showed a decline. Exports of linen thread were on an increased scale.

Jute.

The price of raw jute, which advanced considerably in 1906, declined to an almost equal extent in 1907. This was due to the continued increase in the Indian crop, particulars of which are given under the head of TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. The jute industry was prosperous throughout the year, and exports showed a marked increase. Those of yarn rose from 40,698,600 lb. in the first ten months of 1906 to 54,804,200 lb. in the same period of 1907. Considerably more than half the foreign demand is from Brazil, which largely increased its takings, owing to an unusually good coffee crop. Jute piece goods were exported in the first ten months of 1907 to the extent of 152,679,000 yards, which compares with 142,913,400 yards in the corresponding period of 1906. For these goods the United States is our principal customer, but orders from that quarter showed a decline in 1907.

Iron and Steel.

During the greater part of 1907 the iron and steel industries were very actively employed, in spite of a marked decline in shipbuilding. The home demand was good throughout, and exports were, as will be seen from particulars below, on a very large scale. Towards the end of the year, however, there was an undoubted slackening in both the United States and Germany, and this was variously interpreted, some regarding it as a merely temporary phase, while others considered it presaged a decided trade slackening. The iron and steel industries were, on the whole, free from labour troubles during the year; but profits may have been adversely affected by the rise in the price of coal. On the whole, however, the reports of leading firms and companies indicate very satisfactory trading results.

The actual export figures are phenomenally large, though of course these are the result of orders placed several months ago, and afford only an imperfect indication of the actual position at the moment of writing, so far as new contracts are concerned. The growth of pig-iron shipments, to which special attention was drawn in the 1906 edition, has continued to so marked a degree that the deliveries in 1907 were more than double those of 1905. Particulars of this interesting development are as follows:—

Exports of Pig-Iron.

	First nine months.	1906 Tons.	1906 Tons.	1907 Tons.
Sweden	30,762	46,057	50,554
Germany, Holland, and Belgium	202,209	515,434	585,892
France	33,994	79,820	78,362
Italy	84,393	101,536	130,804
Japan	53,098	42,053	46,907
British Colonies and India	77,908	105,425	143,614
United States	135,622	175,134	410,371
Other countries	120,728	97,594	107,405

Total 738,624 1,163,053 1,553,900

It will be seen that two-thirds of the shipments in 1907 were to Germany, etc., and the United States, so that a falling off in the demand from those countries would at once tell decisively on the total.

Exports of steel rails and other railroad iron were fractionally smaller in quantity in 1907 than in 1906, though values were higher, owing to a rise in prices. Both galvanised sheets and tin plates were sent abroad more largely, and improvement was shown in cutlery and hardware. Exports of machinery were on a very considerable scale, the improvement as compared with 1906 being over 17 per cent. in value.

Sugar.

Prices of sugar have fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits during the past year, and their stability has been welcome. The quotation for 88 per cent. beetroot, which stood at 9s. 5d. in Oct. 1906, was 9s. 4½d. in Oct. 1907. Production in 1906-7 was smaller than in the previous year, and the crop was delayed by unfavourable weather in various parts of the world. The estimated totals for the past five years are as follows:—

World's Production of Sugar.

Year ending	Beetroot.	Cane.	Total.
Sept. 1st.	tons.	tons.	tons.
1903	5,561,000	4,192,000	9,753,000
1904	5,881,000	4,297,000	10,178,000
1905	4,713,000	4,589,000	9,302,000
1906	6,875,000	4,959,000	11,834,000
1907	6,600,000	5,000,000	11,600,000

Stocks were low, so that the outlook is for rather higher prices in 1908. As regards the effects of the Sugar Convention, the announcement made by the British Government of its definite withdrawal therefrom at the earliest possible date is a factor which may militate against its success. On the other hand, there is an increasing prospect that some countries, particularly Russia, which have hitherto held aloof, may at an early date become parties to it. Imports of refined sugar showed a considerable increase in 1907, but there was a falling off as regards unrefined. The figures for the last seven years are as follows:—

1st ten months.	Refined. cwts.	Unrefined. cwts.	Total. cwts.
1901	16,380,465	10,554,132	26,934,777
1902	15,675,429	11,146,689	26,822,118
1903	16,197,690	10,490,532	26,688,222
1904	14,291,745	12,038,464	26,330,209
1905	11,639,512	11,959,999	22,835,511
1906	14,818,360	12,761,001	27,600,961
1907	16,243,388	12,205,793	28,449,181

Hitherto our exports of confectionery, jam, etc., have not been adversely affected by the Sugar Convention, though it is of course an arguable contention that they would by now have been larger but for its existence. The complete total for 1907 bids fair to be the largest yet recorded.

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

Year	cwts.	£
1900	276,248	606,867
1901	309,251	749,572
1902	335,228	845,819
1903	319,931	802,879
1904	314,879	812,213
1905	345,530	894,242
1906	425,806	1,036,460
1907 (10 mths.)	353,820	886,396

Tea.

In the 1907 ed. the probability was indicated of consumption more nearly approximating to production than had recently been the case, and this proved in fact to be the salient feature of the tea trade in 1907. Partly owing to greater purchasing power in various parts of the world, owing to economic prosperity, and partly because the growth in production, though considerable, was not inordinate, there was a steady rise in prices, particularly so far as the lower grades were concerned. Consumption in this country also benefited from the recent reductions in the duty from 8d. to 5d. per lb., which undoubtedly contributed to enhance the demand from the poorer classes of the community.

In order to give a broad general view of the growth of the tea industry, we present figures relative to the exports from the principal countries of origin during the last decade.

Tea Exports from Principal Tea-producing Countries of the World.

Year.	India. 1000 lb.	Ceylon. 1000 lb.	China. 1000 lb.	Total * 1000 lb.
1896	150,600	110,095	240,106	576,491
1898	158,727	122,395	215,984	571,786
1900	192,547	149,265	196,462	616,387
1902	184,027	150,830	206,739	625,057
1903	209,935	149,227	224,421	678,530
1904	214,784	157,929	193,861	655,566
1905	217,297	170,184	182,937	652,556
1906	236,732	170,527	188,371	681,862

* Includes exports from Japan, Java, and Natal.

The increasing prominence of India and Ceylon as tea producers will be noticed. While in 1896 they were responsible for considerably less than half the total exports, in 1906 their proportion was quite 60 per cent. While they continue, as shown, in a subsequent table, to absorb more and more of this country's trade, in spite of recent efforts to stimulate the demand for China descriptions, the greatest progress has been in connection with outside markets. This will be clearly seen from the following comparison :—

	1905 1000 lb.	1906 1000 lb.	Increase per cent.
To United Kingdom	240,000	251,000	4½
„ other countries	129,000	155,000	20

As regards other countries, Russia is India's best customer, Australia coming second. The third place is occupied by British North America, where the consumption in 1906 was 40,000,000 lb., as against 32,000,000 lb. in 1905, Chinese and Japanese teas being steadily displaced both in the United States and Canada.

As regards our own consumption, the following table gives a bird's-eye view of the changes both in actual amount and in receipts from various sources during a period of nearly half a century. It will be seen that India and Ceylon have now a practical monopoly of the trade :—

Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China 1000 lbs.	India 1000 lbs.	Ceylon 1000 lbs.	Total 1000 lbs.
'59	76,304	None	None.	76,304
'69	101,080	10,716	None.	111,796
'79	126,340	34,092	None.	160,432
'85	113,514	65,678	3,217	182,409
'90	57,530	101,962	34,516	194,008
'95	26,201	116,343	74,024	221,800
'00	13,144	138,025	92,470	249,792
'02	11,531	148,728	85,541	254,440
'04	11,048	155,197	79,445	256,560
'05	6,659	150,530	89,386	259,089
'06	5,671	159,211	91,941	270,100
'07*	7,854	122,734	92,337	245,495

* Ten months only.

Tin.

The very considerable advance in the price of tin during 1906 was not maintained in 1907. In common with other important metals, the market was uneasy and uncertain. Monetary uncertainties and the expectations that delay in purchasing would enable better terms to be obtained, restricted the demand within the narrowest limits, with the result that prices sagged pretty steadily. Straits commanded about £195 per ton in Oct. 1906, and only £139 in the same month of 1907. The range of prices during the past twelve years has been as follows :—

	Highest.	Lowest.
	£	£
1896	61½	56
1897	63½	58½
1898	86½	63
1899	149½	92
1900	152	108
1901	132	101
1902	137	100
1903	140½	111½
1904	136½	116½
1905	166½	120½
1906	215	161
1907	200	137

The outlook at the moment is very uncertain. It will be seen from the following figures, for which we are indebted to the *Statist*, that while production has greatly increased of late, the known stocks have declined. It is therefore quite possible that, if general conditions are favourable, the recent decline in prices will in the near future be checked, if not arrested.

Year.	Production of Tin.	Stocks of Tin.	Average price per Ton.
	Tons.	Tons.	£
1896	75,564	32,189	59
1897	72,966	29,099	61
1898	72,842	19,078	75
1899	72,525	16,502	121
1900	78,964	14,470	130
1901	87,899	19,597	116½
1902	89,163	15,900	118½
1903	92,471	15,235	126
1904	95,936	14,686	126½
1905	92,495	13,501	148
1906	95,739	13,118	188
1907	—	—	169½

Wool.

In spite of a steadily increasing Australian supply, prices of wool steadily increased during the year, owing to the activity in the manufacturing industries. Merino wool was particularly in request, though cross-breds, especially the finer varieties, sold readily. As regards the future the prospect seems good. They are thus described by Messrs. Willans & Overbury in their annual circular issued in Oct. 1907: "Naturally with high values for merino wool coinciding with a large production, some feeling of tension must prevail; but the firm tone which has characterised the opening of the season in Australia, and the readiness shown to pay increased prices, indicate a general belief in the continuance of a high level, and the urgent need of wool in European manufacturing centres at this moment prove that the consumptive needs of the trade are still in excess of the supply of raw material. The prospects for the coming months therefore appear satisfactory."

From the following table it will be seen that, though imports into this country have been increasing for several years, they are still considerably below the level attained before the Australian drought:—

Imports into the United Kingdom.

	Colonial Bales.	Foreign Bales.	Total Bales.
1884 ..	1,285,641	318,998	1,604,639
1888 ..	1,534,343	468,617	2,002,960
1892 ..	1,765,904	505,638	2,271,542
1896 ..	1,674,878	402,181	2,077,059
1898 ..	1,556,388	526,596	2,082,984
1900 ..	1,223,733	459,706	1,683,439
1902 ..	1,443,981	483,900	1,927,881
1903 ..	1,312,588	506,081	1,818,669
1904 ..	1,194,482	527,182	1,721,664
1905 ..	1,331,538	526,310	1,857,848
1906 ..	1,316,223	599,174	1,915,397

Woollens and Worsteds.

Both the home and the foreign demand was active in 1907, and the present prospect is for a continued good trade in wool fabrics and products.

Exports of woollen yarn are never very large, but they showed decided improvement in 1907, the increase in the quantity being about 15 per cent., which succeeded one of 18 per cent. in 1906. Those of worsted yarn, the foreign demand for which is much larger, also decidedly improved, amounting to 47,157,800 lb. for the

first ten months of 1907, as compared with 44,300,500 lb. during the same period of 1906. Quite two-thirds of this total was sent to Germany, which bought more largely, while Belgium and Denmark also proved better customers. Less was, however, shipped to France. Exports of alpaca and mohair yarn were also larger. Here, again, Germany is responsible for about two-thirds of the trade.

There was again an increase in the shipment of **woollen piece goods**, our foreign trade in which has expanded to a remarkable extent during recent years, as will be seen from the following particulars:—

1st ten months.	Yards.
1903 ..	42,195,300
1904 ..	54,543,100
1905 ..	59,911,100
1906 ..	67,716,400
1907 ..	72,273,000

China and Japan have hitherto been our best customers, but in 1907 they were superseded by Canada and Australia, both of whom bought considerably larger quantities. Shipments to Germany showed an increase of about 25 per cent., and there was a much larger demand from France. Less was, however, sent to Belgium, Japan, and the Argentine Republic.

Worsted piece goods showed only a fractional improvement as regards quantities, though, thanks to higher prices, there was marked expansion in values. Orders from the United States were again smaller, but there was a marked growth as regards Canada and South America. The total shipments for the first ten months of 1907 were 84,213,200 yards, as compared with 83,229,300 yards during the corresponding period of 1906.

Deliveries of **flannels** again showed a small decline, as did also those of carpets. In both cases, however, the values were more. Canada, which is much our largest customer for carpets, bought more largely than in 1906, and Australia proved a better customer; but the United States and most other countries took less from us.

TRAMWAYS STATISTICS.

The following details are taken from the returns issued by the Board of Trade (Railway Department) as to the **Street and Road Tramways and Light Railways of the United Kingdom**. The returns are made up to Dec. 31st, 1905, in respect of Companies, and to March 31st, 1906, in respect of Local Authorities.

In 1906 there were 175 undertakings belonging to Local Authorities, with 1490 miles of line open for traffic, and 137 to other than local authorities, with 748 miles open for traffic. The capital expended on the former was £37,156,460, and on the latter £21,021,372.

The following are the latest figures, for the year 1905-6:

Authorised Capital ..	£83,409,973
Paid-up Capital ..	£57,938,417
Capital expended ..	£58,177,832
Miles open ..	2240
Electric Traction ..	1993
Horse ..	144
Steam, Cable, etc. ..	101
Horses employed ..	9,786
Loco Engines ..	161
Cars running, electric ..	9,276

Cars running, non-electric	1,614
Gross Receipts	£10,643,178
Working Expenses	£6,835,763
Net Receipts	£3,807,415
Appropriated to Interest or Dividend	£1,561,520

Debt Repayment or Sinking Fund	£667,831
Relief of Rates	£205,981
Passengers carried	2,236,012,777
Electrical Energy (B.T. Units)	316,134,816

The Return included the following interesting comparison :—

	1905-6. Electric Period.	1898. Steam Period.	1879. Horse Period.
Route miles open	2239	1064	321
Passengers carried	2,236,012,777	858,485,542	150,881,515
Capital expenditure per mile of single track open :—			
Lines and works	£12,122	£7,770	£7,840
All Items	£16,195	£10,469	£9,877
Percentage of net receipts to capital outlay	6'54	6'38	3'97
Percentage of net receipts to net capital outlay *	7'05	(Not available)	(Not available)
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	64'23	76'93	83'81
Passengers carried per mile of route open	998,226	806,703	469,641
Passengers carried per car mile	9'16	9'48	7'77
Average fare per passenger	1'10d.	1'23d.	1'84d.
Average fare paid in relief of rates out of profits of local authorities' undertakings	£205,981	(Not given)	(Not applicable)

* Eliminating amounts expended on construction or purchase of old lines and works now superseded.

TREASURY.

The Lord High Treasurer, who, when existing, is the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, the nomination of all escheaters, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue; and power to let leases of Crown lands. This definition of his powers and duties still holds good, to a great extent, in regard to the Treasury Board; although the management of the Crown lands has long since passed into the hands of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The Treasury has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue (see p. 156), and exercises a general supervision and control over all the public departments, and no increase of salaries or additions to or material changes in the civil establishments can be made without its authority. All exceptional cases in matters of revenue are referred to it, and it settles all questions regarding the amount of compensations, allowances, and pensions to be awarded. An officer of the Treasury audits the civil list, and is the accounting officer to the House of Commons for a number of Civil Service Votes, including those for rates on Government property, secret service, criminal prosecutions, revising barristers, learned societies, suppression of the slave trade, subsidies to telegraph companies, and for temporary commissions.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three or four Lords Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio*

trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the three junior lords are almost nominal. The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government Whip (see p. 330). The commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided by the Financial Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary, Sir George Murray, K.C.B., and the permanent staff. Assist. Secs., T. L. Heath, C.B.; W. Blain, C.B.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Appointments in the National Debt Office are in his gift, and not only questions affecting public revenue and expenditure, but the National Debt, and the best methods of reducing it, and the advances made by the National Debt Commissioners for local loans, are all matters within his special cognisance. He is master of the Mint, and he presides at the nomination of sheriffs. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence at Downing Street. In connection with the Treasury there is a Parliamentary Counsel who drafts Government Bills, and a Solicitor who is the legal adviser of the Treasury and certain other public departments, and is the Crown's nominee when His Majesty becomes entitled to the personal estate of an intestate, and administration is granted by the court; and who is also King's Proctor for Divorce Interventions and Director of Public Prosecutions.

Tree, Herbert Beerbohm, the actor, is the son of a grain merchant named Beerbohm, and was b. in London in 1853. Shortly after

entering his father's office in '70 he became a member of the Irrationals Amateur Dramatic Club, and joined the profession in '77. His first hit was as the timid curate in "**The Private Secretary**," at the Prince of Wales's; and immediately after he played the grim spy Macari in "**Called Back**." Taking the Comedy Theatre ('87), he produced "**The Red Lamp**"; and in the autumn of the same year took the Haymarket Theatre. In April '97 he opened his new theatre, His Majesty's, in the Haymarket. Here he has produced the greatest of his successes: "**Julius Cæsar**" ('98), "**King John**" ('99), "**A Midsummer Night's Dream**" and "**Herod**" (1900), "**Twelfth Night**" (1901), "**The Merry Wives of Windsor**," with Miss Ellen Terry and Mrs. Kendal in the cast, "**Ulysses**," "**The Eternal City**" (1902), "**King Richard II.**," "**The Darling of the Gods**" (1903), "**The Tempest**" (1904), "**Much Ado about Nothing**," "**Business is Business**," "**Oliver Twist**," "**Nero**," and "**Colonel Newcome**" (1906). In 1905 he inaugurated a Shakespeare Festival, which is now one of the annual arrangements of the theatre. During the Shakespeare celebrations in 1906 he revived "**Hamlet**," "**Julius Cæsar**," "**Twelfth Night**," "**Much Ado about Nothing**," "**Henry IV.**" (Part I.), and "**The Tempest**." In April 1907 he produced several of Shakespeare's plays in Berlin, and was received by the German Emperor. His wife, an admirable Greek scholar formerly connected with Queen's College, is a very refined actress.

Treloar, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London 1906-7, was b. at his father's house in Ludgate Hill in 1843; ed. at King's Coll. School, and afterwards entered the carpet manufacturing business in Ludgate Hill, becoming sole proprietor in '86. He m. in '65, Annie, daughter of the late Mr. George Blake. He is a Mason, a Conservative in politics, and a Churchman. In '93 he became President of the National Sunday League, and succeeded in getting the Guildhall Art Gallery opened to the public on Sundays. He also instituted the annual Christmas entertainment of ragged, destitute, and crippled children at the Guildhall. In '81 he was elected to the Common Council, and became Alderman for his ward of Farringdon Without in '92. He was Sheriff in '99, and was then knighted. J.P. for the City of London, Kent, and Surrey, and Past Master of the Loriners' Company.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) **As the General Lighthouse Authority** for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the lighthouses, light-vessels, buoys, beacons, fog-signals, and removal of dangerous wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the local light authorities within their own area, as well as over the other general lighthouse authorities of the kingdom. There are District Stations at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, Holyhead, and Gibraltar. (2) **As the Chief Pilotage Authority** of the kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to pilots and pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other districts on our coasts. (3) **As an Ancient Corporation** it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) **As Nautical Advisers**

two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen (eleven in number), retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the mercantile marine (13 in number), as shown in the accompanying list:—**Master**, Admiral H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.; **Deputy-master**, Capt. Sir George Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.; **Elder Brethren**, H.M. King Edward VII., Admiral Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, K.C.B., Capt. Arthur Edward Barlow, Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart, the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Capt. Adolphus Edmund Bell, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt. A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, Capt. H. Acton Blake, Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., Capt. Laurence Hugh Crawford, C.B., A. J. Balfour, M.P., the Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., Rear-Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., Earl Spencer, K.G., Capt. Oswald Percival Marshall, Capt. Thomas Golding, Capt. J. G. H. Flint, Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P. **Secretary**, Mr. Arthur Owen. **Headquarters**, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Triple Alliance was concluded in consequence of the occupation in 1881 of Tunis by France (at the suggestion of Prince Bismarck), and the consequent isolation of Italy, who, feeling herself menaced by France, became a party to the then existing alliance for mutual defence between Germany and Austria. That Alliance, which was directed against Russia, whose Eastern policy was held to threaten the balance of power in Europe, was made in 1879 by a treaty arranged within one year after the Berlin Congress by Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy, and confirmed in '80, and Italy joined it in '82. Italy was also influenced by the possibility then apprehended that a French clerical attempt might be made to restore the temporal power of the Pope and so dismember Italy. The three allied nations agreed to defend the integrity of their Continental possessions, as then and now existing, against any other or others of the great Powers. In October '87, after a meeting between Bismarck and Crispi at Friedrichsruhe, a still closer alliance in the nature of an offensive and defensive league between the three Powers was concluded. The terms of the treaty have never been officially published, but it has been stated that Italy agreed, under certain contingencies, the most probable of which was a war between France and Germany, to invade South-Western France with 200,000 men. During 1901 M. Henri des Houx professed to give a secret clause of the treaty, according to which Italy bound herself to place two army corps at the disposal of Germany in case of a war with France, sending them into Germany across Austrian territory. In 1902 Count von Bülow, the German Imperial Chancellor, declared that "none of the partners to the Alliance was obliged by the Alliance to maintain its military or naval forces at a prescribed level"; and that the "Alliance did not exclude the possibility of good relations between its partners and other Powers." The Italian

Government also gave assurances to France that in no case could Italy become either the instrument or the auxiliary of an aggression against France. One main object of the Alliance was the maintenance of the balance of power in the Mediterranean, an object which undoubtedly had the sympathy of Great Britain, though no formal pledge was entered into by the British Government.

France and Russia in '87 had been for some time on friendly terms, and it was no doubt their *rapprochement* which led to the closer bond which, as has been said above, was in that year effected between the three Powers. In '91 Admiral Gervais took his fleet to Cronstadt, and began the series of visits interchanged between France and Russia which eventually led to the formal acknowledgment of the Dual Alliance, which for a time confronted the Triple Alliance in Europe. In June '91 the Triple Alliance was formally renewed, and again in '96 until May 6th, 1903. On June 28th, 1902, the three Powers agreed to prolong the Alliance for ten years. The revelations made by Prince Bismarck in '96 as to the existence of a secret treaty of "benevolent neutrality" between Germany and Russia until '90, when Count Caprivi succeeded Prince Bismarck as Imperial Chancellor, caused much excitement in Austria and Italy, of course, but had no effect on the Alliance. In '96 Roumania joined the Triple Alliance, which guaranteed her territorial integrity and the maintenance of the *status quo* on the Lower Danube.

The *rapprochement* between Italy and France, which had in Dec. 1901 become a complete and friendly understanding in regard to all questions affecting the Mediterranean and Italian interests in Tripoli, was sealed in 1903 by the visit of the King and Queen of Italy to President Loubet and by the conclusion of a treaty of arbitration between the two countries on Dec. 25th, 1903. This *rapprochement*, as Signor Prinetti, then Italian Foreign Minister, admitted in 1902, deprived some of the considerations which had led Italy to enter the Triple Alliance of much of their weight. Similarly, the better feeling that has prevailed between France and Great Britain since 1903, and found expression in 1904 in the Anglo-French Agreement, and since then in the *entente cordiale*, has had its natural result, together with the Russo-Japanese war, in modifying the manner in which the Dual Alliance between France and Russia is regarded.

The Anglo-French *entente* excited considerable apprehension in Germany during 1905. It was stated on high authority that an alliance between France and Great Britain was proposed, and that M. Delcassé resigned on this question. The *entente* between the two countries, however, remained unshaken, and was probably even strengthened, by the action of Germany with regard to the Morocco question. On the other hand, the Algeiras Conference (see Morocco) showed that the aggressive policy of Germany was far from acceptable to Italy, and some friction was caused by the remarkable telegram of the German Emperor to Count Goluchowski in April 1906 acknowledging his aid as that of "a brilliant second on the duelling ground" at the Conference. This seemed to reflect upon Italy; and, probably to redress the balance, the Emperors of Germany and Austria-Hungary when they met in Vienna sent to the King of Italy, "our third true ally, the expres-

sion of our unchangeable friendship." On Dec. 18th, 1906, Signor Tittoni declared that the Triple Alliance was still the basis of Italy's foreign policy, but was not inconsistent with an independent policy. Italy's aim was the maintenance of the Triple Alliance and the consolidation of her friendship with France and Great Britain. In July 1907 Baron von Aerenthal and Signor Tittoni met at Desio, and it was officially stated that all differences between Austria-Hungary and Italy had been settled.

TURKEY.

Ruler.

Abd-ul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, was b. Sept. 22nd, 1842, and was the second son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan in succession to his brother Murad V., who was deposed in consequence of his mental incapacity (Aug. 31st, '76), and died on Aug. 29th, 1904. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan has several children, the eldest being Mehemed-Selim Effendi, born Jan. 11th, '70. His brothers are the heir-apparent Mehemed-Reshad Effendi, b. '44; Suleiman Effendi, b. '60; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. '61. The Sultan's Civil List is estimated at, from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000. Under the rule of Abd-ul-Hamid the Ottoman Empire has been dismembered of some of its fairest regions. The Berlin Treaty, concluded after the disastrous war with Russia in '78, practically deprived the Sultan of Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina in Europe, and of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum in Asia.

Government.

An empire possessing extensive territories in South-Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. In Africa Tripoli and Bengazi belong to Turkey. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. Turks, Greeks, and Albanians make up 70 per cent. of the population in European Turkey. In Asiatic Turkey there are also large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. Nominally subject to Turkey are Bulgaria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Samos, Crete, and Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 16,000,000 Mahometans and 5,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides those of other faiths.

The commands of the Sultan are absolute, unless opposed to the express directions of the Koran, a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The legislative and executive authority is exercised through the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam, who are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general

body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier, as head of the temporal government, is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass or Cabinet of Ministers, of whom there are 12, including the Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam. The 10 other Ministers each take charge of a department, *e.g.*, the Interior, War, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Justice, etc.

The Army.

The Turkish military forces are organised on the territorial system, the whole empire being divided into seven territorial districts. By the recruiting law all Mussulmans are liable to military service. Christians and certain sects pay an exemption tax. The nomad Arabs, although liable to service by law, furnish no recruits, and many Kurds evade service. The conscription therefore falls somewhat heavily on the Osmanlis, or Turks proper.

The men liable to service are divided into—(1) Nizam, or regular army, and its reserve; (2) Redif, corresponding to a Landwehr; and (3) Mustahfiz, or Landsturm. There are also 660 Ilavah battalions, mostly skeleton formations, in which men supplementary to the establishments are enrolled. Liability to service until recently commenced at twenty years of age, and lasted for twenty years—*i.e.*, with colours of the Nizam, four years; in the Reserve of the Nizam, two years; in the Redif, four years in first class and four years in second class; and in the Mustahfiz, six years. An Iradé issued in Nov. 1903 increased the total Nizam service to nine years and the Redif service to nine years, it being estimated that this will add 250,000 men to the army. The Cavalry are set down at 55,300; the Artillery (174 field and 22 mountain batteries) at 54,720—1356 guns; the Engineers at 7400; Infantry, 583,200: total, 700,620. The Nizam has 320 battalions, 203 squadrons, and 248 batteries, and the Redif 374 battalions, 666 supplementary battalions (incomplete), and 48 squadrons. An irregular "Hamidieh" Cavalry has been raised among the Kurds, and has 266 squadrons.

The total war strength is estimated to be: 46,400 officers, 1,531,600 men, 1530 guns, and 109,900 horses. The Ottoman army has been trained and reorganised largely by German officers, and is composed of the best fighting material, but it is generally badly fed, badly housed, badly clothed, and ill paid, while the administrative branches are reported to be mismanaged.

The Navy.

The Naval departments of the Ministry of Marine are under the control of Vice-Admiral Mehmet Rijaa Pasha, and the Civil under Djelal Pasha. There are 31,000 officers and men in the Navy, and 9000 marines. The officers are divided as follows: 2 admirals, 9 vice-admirals, 16 rear-admirals, 30 captains, 90 commanders, 300 lieutenant-commanders, 250 lieutenants and 200 sub-lieutenants.

The strength in ships built and building on Nov. 30th was:—

	Built.	Building.
Coast-defence ironclads	9	—
Protected cruisers	5	4
Torpedo vessels	6	—
Gunboats	1	5
Torpedo boat destroyers	21	4
Torpedo boats	25	4
Submarines	2	—

Four battleships are being reconstructed—the *Feth-i-bulend*, *Mukadem-i Hair*, *Muin-i-Zaffer*, and *Anni-illah*. The four protected cruisers said to be building are the *Fesibahri*, the *Hundavendikiar*, the *Selimieh*, and the *Shadie*. Two new cruisers have just been completed in Germany, and have been named the *Peikisevkat* and the *Bercisatval*. A gunboat, the *Mahmahisv*, built in France has been delivered, and five more are under construction in the country.

In February two sudden deaths of high officers of the Turkish Navy occurred, Vice-Admiral Hairi Pasha, who was President of the commission which was appointed to report on the subject of the renovation of the battleship *Assar-i-Tewfik*, died suddenly on Feb. 9th; and on Feb. 23rd Vice-Admiral Sami Pasha, prefect of the port of Constantinople, passed away while on duty.

Administration, Religion, etc.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into *vilayets* or governments, subdivided further into provinces (*sanjaks*), districts (*kazas*), sub-districts (*nahies*), and communities (*kariés*). These are governed by Valis, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective Consular tribunals, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, or when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mahometanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mahometan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the Sheik-ul-Islam, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Protestant, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are several Jewish and German agricultural colonies in Palestine. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at Damascus. All goods imported are taxed 11% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 3637 miles of railway open. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (230,000), Smyrna (201,000), Bagdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirut (119,000), Salonica (105,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

Statistics and Diplomatie.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 1,111,741

sq. miles; and the total population at about 25,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 65,350 sq. m., pop. 6,130,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Khurdistan, 75,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000; in Africa, 400,000 sq. m., pop. 1,000,000. *Revenue*, about £17,150,000; *expenditure*, not known. *Public debt*, 1905, £110,152,000. By June 1905 the unification of the Series Debt, amounting to £69,100,000, was practically completed. *Imports* (Turkish Custom-house figures), 1898, £24,201,129; 1901, £24,277,000; 1904, £27,751,000; *exports* (Turkish Custom-house figures), 1898, £12,204,945; 1901, £14,335,000; 1904, £15,872,000. The United Kingdom sent £7,593,000 of the 1904 imports, £6,965,000 in 1905, and £8,009,000 in 1906.

Ministry.—*Grand Visier*, Férid Pasha.—*Sheikh-Islam*, Jemaladdin Effendi.—*President of the Council of State*, Said Pasha.—*War*, Riza Pasha.—*Marine*, Hassan Rami Pasha.—*Interior*, Memdough Pasha.—*Justice*, Abdur Rahman Pasha.—*Finance*, Zia Bey.—*Public Instruction*, Hashim Pasha.—*Agriculture, Mines and Forests*, Selim Pasha Melhamé.—*Customs*, Hassan Fehmi Pasha.—*Commerce and Public Works*, Zihni Pasha.—*Foreign Affairs*, Tewfik Pasha.

Ambassador in London, Musurus Pasha, 69, Portland Place, W.—*Consul-General*, Emin Effendi, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Ambassador at Constantinople, Right Hon. Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.—*Sec. of Legation*, G. H. Barclay, C.M.G., C.V.O.—*Commercial Attaché*, E. Weakley.

Judge of Supreme Consular Court, R. B. P. Cator; *Assistant Judge*, G. B. Piggott.

British Consuls-General, Lt.-Col. L. S. Newmarch (Bagdad), Sir R. D. Hay, C.M.G. (Beirut), H. A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Smyrna), and H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople).

British Consuls, A. E. Waugh (Constantinople), H. Z. Longworth (Aleppo), F. E. Crow (Basra), Captain L. R. Samson (Adrianople), J. H. Monahan (Jedda), E. C. Blech (Jerusalem), J. F. Jones (Trebizond), and G. P. Devey (Damascus).

History, 1907.

The proposed and long discussed 3 per cent. increase in the Turkish Customs duties for a period of 7 years was agreed to by the Powers, and the protocol was signed (April 25th). The British Ambassador reminded the Porte in a formal Note that the consent of the British Government was strictly conditional on the Porte's fulfilment of all the undertakings into which it had entered. The chief conditions accepted by the Porte related to the powers of the International Financial Commission in Macedonia, and of the gendarmerie officers, and included an undertaking that the whole of the Government's share of the proceeds of the additional duty should be paid directly by the Macedonian Budget to the Public Debt Administration, which would encash it. Reforms in the Customs administration and amendments of the mining laws were also agreed to. In November horrible reports were received of the bloodshed and pillage going on in various parts of Macedonia. In the vilayet of Kossovo the Albanians were pillaging the Servian inhabitants. On the Bulgarian frontier Servian

bands were terrorising the Bulgarian villages. The activity of these bands greatly increased during the autumn of 1907. The Florina district, the centre of the Greco-Bulgarian conflict, was reported to be in a worse condition than at any time since 1903. Horrible outrages were being perpetrated by both sides.

Albania.

Albania is a part of the Turkish Empire in Europe, extending along the Adriatic coast between Montenegro in the north and Greece in the south, and lying opposite the Italian coast. It includes the vilayets of Scutari, Yanina, and Kossovo. There are about 1,500,000 Albanians, divided into the Ghegs who live in the north of Albania, and the Tosks who dwell in the south. They are Mahomedans for the most part. The Sultan's bodyguard is recruited from Albania. Greece and Montenegro are both keenly interested in the future of Albania, and so is Italy for geographical reasons. She has disclaimed any territorial ambitions there, but she would not tolerate the occupation of Albania by any other Power. Austria-Hungary has also disclaimed any designs upon Albania, and, with Italy, is pledged to the autonomy of the country in case the *status quo* should be disturbed.

Arabia.

The two Turkish provinces in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. The imports *via* Jiddah were, 1904, £1,405,422; and the exports £25,128. A railway is being built connecting with the Anatolian and Baghdad systems, and giving access to the sacred places of Arabia. See *Mecca Railway* under *ENGINEERING*. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mahometan pilgrims, who numbered 66,500 (11,820 from India) in 1905, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful. They rose in revolt in Feb. 1905, led by the Imam Yahia, defeated a force under Riza Pasha, and captured the town of Sana in April. Other towns were taken, and by the end of June the province was completely under the power of the insurgents. Marshal Ahmed Feizi Pasha was then appointed to command the Turkish forces, and advanced on Sana. The insurgents destroyed the Government buildings there, cleared out the stores, and retired to the west. Feizi Pasha entered Sana (Sept. 5th), but found it almost deserted. Other towns surrendered to him subsequently, and he recovered guns and rifles previously taken by the insurgents. Fighting went on in 1906-7 with no definite result, except that the Turkish troops could make no headway, and were decimated by disease.

Armenia.

Armenia, together with Khurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are

of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. In '94 terrible atrocities were perpetrated upon the Armenians in the Sasun district. A Pan-Armenian Congress met at Brussels in July 1902, and formed a Permanent International Committee to watch over Armenian interests and promote reform. Sheep, cattle and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

British Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (resides at Erzerum); Vice-Consul, W. J. Heathcote, Bitlis.

Macedonia.

Macedonia is the country which lies principally in the three vilayets (or provinces) of Salonika, Monastir, and Kossova. It is bounded by Bulgaria on the north and by the Aegean Sea on the south; Albania lies on the west. There are large numbers of Bulgarians and Christians of other nationalities in Macedonia. These differ fiercely amongst themselves, the Bulgarian Exarch being at the head of the Bulgarian Christians, while the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church is acknowledged by other Christians; and the Turks and Albanians oppress them all in brutal fashion, the authorities helping them as a rule. The real responsibility for the state of affairs in Macedonia, however, rests upon the Powers who have neglected to enforce the execution of Article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin. Under the previous Treaty of San Stefano, Macedonia was included in the principality of Bulgaria; and though the Treaty of Berlin altered this and left Macedonia to Turkey, it provided that reforms should be carried out in the provinces under the supervision of special commissioners, and that autonomous institutions should be introduced. The Porte pursued its usual policy of evasion, the Powers did not insist, and so matters remained *in statu quo*. The Macedonian Committee at Sofia has long agitated for the introduction into Macedonia and the vilayet of Adrianople of reforms analogous to those given to Crete. A rising took place in the vilayet of Monastir in Sept. 1902, which was followed by terrible atrocities. The Governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia drew up at the close of 1902 a Reform Scheme, which the Sultan accepted and approved, but it was never carried out; and the year 1903 was marked by terrible excesses on the part of the Turkish troops, especially the Bashi-Bazouks, and by fierce and despairing fighting on the part of the revolutionary bands. Ultimately, after a Conference between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph at Murzsteg, a Joint Note was sent to the Porte insisting on the execution of the Reform Scheme, and demanding the Porte's consent to the introduction of a system of foreign control to ensure its execution. After considerable resistance the Porte assented (Nov. 25th, 1903), reserving the right to discuss details, particularly on the first two points. M. Müller (who died in 1905 and was succeeded by M. Oppenheimer) and M. Demerik were then appointed as Civil Agents or Assessors, and Lieut.-General Emilio de Giorgis, of the Italian Army, was appointed to take command of the gendarmerie (Jan. 2nd, 1904). The work of the foreign officers was obstructed by the Turkish Government and officials from the first. The

gendarmerie proved quite unable to cope with the various bands, and the Turkish troops remained the real police.

English public opinion, voiced by the Balkan Committee, declared plainly that the Reform Scheme was inadequate; and in 1905 Lord Lansdowne induced the Austrian and Russian Governments to formulate an additional scheme for international financial control by an International Commission supervising the collection of the taxes and the execution of financial reforms. This the Porte refused to accept, and Austria, Russia, France, Italy, and England joined in a coercive naval demonstration. Germany, though agreeing to the Financial Commission, sent no ships. Mitylene was occupied on Nov. 26th, and Lemnos on Dec. 6th, 1905. Eventually, owing to the lack of unanimity amongst the Powers, a compromise was arranged by which the Financial Commission was shorn of executive functions. The headquarters of the Commission are at Salonika. Its work has been obstructed and rendered futile as was that of the gendarmerie officers. The activity of Greek bands during 1906 and 1907 was very marked. They endeavoured to make the inhabitants of Bulgarian villages declare allegiance to the Patriarchate and accept Greek priests and schoolmasters. There were also Bulgarian and Servian bands at work in the country, besides the Turkish regulars and the Bashi-Bazouks. See History 1907 above.

Turkish Governor, Hussein Hilmi Pasha.

British Consul-General,

(Salonika); Vice-Consuls, R. Graves (Salonika), W. J. Heathcote (Monastir), and H. E. Satow (Uskub).

Balkan Committee in England. President, Prof. Westlake, K.C.; Chairman, Mr. Noel Buxton; Secretary, Mr. W. A. Moore. Office, 10, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

Tripoli.

Tripoli is a Turkish province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Bengazi, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The Turkish force in the province number about 10,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges. Italy looks forward to the time when the province will become hers; and in 1902, as a result of the *rapprochement* between France and Italy, an agreement was come to in which France intimated that she had no interests in Tripoli, and that consequently Italy had a free hand there. On the other hand the Sultan showed himself awake to the situation, and sent a number of troops into the province. Revenue, 1905-6, £94,380; expenditure, £90,408. Imports, 1903, £379,940; 1904, £360,300; 1905, £444,100; exports, 1903, £388,180; 1904, £386,560; 1905, £377,499. Imports into Bengazi, 1902, £188,174; 1903, £234,360; exports, 1902, £338,555; 1903, £475,950. Imports into Derna, 1902, £23,597; 1903, £29,926; exports, 1902, £11,847; 1903, £16,499.

British Consul-General, J. C. Alvarez (Tripoli). Consul, R. A. Fontana (Bengazi).

Turner, Right Hon. Sir George, P.C., K.C.M.G., is a solicitor by profession, and was b. at Melbourne in 1851. In 1889 he was elected for St. Kilda in the Victorian Legislative Assembly, became Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health '91, Solicitor-General '92, leader of the Opposition '94, Minister for Defence '94-5, and Premier and Treasurer '94-99. His forte is organisation. He took a prominent part in the Federation Movement, and was President of the Federal Council of Australia

'95-7. He visited London on the occasion of the Jubilee in '07, and was then made a Privy Councillor, K.C.M.G., and LL.D. Cambridge. He resigned office Dec. 1st, '99, but after the general election of 1900 succeeded to office again, till he joined the first Commonwealth Ministry as Treasurer in Jan. 1901, retaining the office under Mr. Deakin in 1903, and under Mr. Reid till the resignation of the latter in July 1905. 341, Collins Street, Melbourne.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was b. in New York in '58. Ed. at Harvard, he began his political career in the New York Legislature in '82, and speedily took a prominent position there, becoming leader of the House in '84. He was a Civil Service Commissioner, U.S.A., '89-95, President of the New York Police Board '95-7, and was then appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy. When the war with Spain broke out in '98 he raised a corps of Rough Riders and took them to Cuba, where they did splendid service. He has told the story himself in his book "The Rough Riders," '99, and is the author of many other successful books. He was made Governor of New York State in '98, and was the life and soul of the Republican fight for the Presidency in 1900, being himself nominated, against his wish, for the Vice-Presidency, and triumphantly elected, entering on his duties March 4th, 1901. On the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, he succeeded him for the remainder of his term of office. He is a great popular favourite, and one of the strongest and most straightforward men in American political life. His declarations on the necessity of controlling Trusts aroused great interest in 1902, and an attempt was made by some of the wirepullers to avoid his selection as the Presidential candidate in Nov. 1904. His popularity with the rank and file of the party proved too great, however, and he was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated at the Chicago Convention on June 23rd, 1904, and re-elected President by 336 votes to 140 on Nov. 8th. He announced at once that he would not under any circumstances be a candidate for re-election. In 1906 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, in recognition of his efforts towards the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War. His daughter, Miss Alice Roosevelt, was married on Feb. 17th, 1906, to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, a member of Congress for Ohio, and a barrister. Address: White House, Washington, and Sagamore Hill, Long Island, New York.

Constitution and Government.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-five (forty-six including the new State of Oklahoma) North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution

of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is intrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of \$50,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of nine Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. The salary of each Minister is \$12,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president. He has a salary of \$12,000 per annum.

Congress and Judicature.

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of

(1) the Senate, of 90 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office.

(2) the House of Representatives, of 386 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 37 representatives, Pennsylvania 32, Illinois 25, and Ohio 21, the other states having much smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amend-

ment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$7000 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a **Supreme Court** (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these 9 Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

The Army.

The President is Commander-in-Chief, exercising command through the War Minister. The Army is recruited by volunteering, but in principle every United States citizen from 18 to 45 years of age is liable for service in the Militia in time of national danger.

An "Act to increase the efficiency of the Permanent Military Establishment of the United States" became law on Feb. 2nd, 1901, and is being carried into effect. The maximum number of enlisted men is fixed at 100,000 (which was reached during the Philippine insurrection), including "native organisations" not exceeding 12,000, which the President might create, "when, in his opinion, the conditions of the Philippine Islands justify such action." The legal minimum is 60,000. The strength, according to the latest returns, is 2554 officers and 60,000 men, of whom 13,000 men are in the Philippines.

The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry (establishment, 47 officers and 780 rank and file each), 30 batteries of Artillery, not to exceed 18,920 enlisted men, and comprising coast and field artillery; and 30 regiments of Infantry. The infantry regiment has the same establishment of officers as the cavalry unit, and is divided into three battalions of four companies. The company has an establishment of 3 officers and 64 rank and file; but the President has power to increase the number of privates from 48 to 127, provided that the total number of enlisted men is not exceeded. The Engineers form three battalions of four companies; the number of officers is fixed at 159, exclusive of a Chief of Engineers.

Opinions of experienced British and foreign officers show the United States army to have attained a high degree of efficiency. An important measure was the establishment in Feb. 1903 of a **General Staff**, comprising 42 officers, to report upon efficiency, preparation, distribution, supplies, etc., and to prepare plans for national defence and manoeuvres.

Under a new Militia Law the organised militia have been reconstituted, and the total strength is about 125,000. Most of the states have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within

five years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character. It now conforms to the organisation of the Regular Army.

The Navy.

The President appoints a **Secretary of the Navy** and an **Assistant Secretary**, and these two officials, who are usually civilians, exercise a general control and supervision of the ten departments or bureaux among which the business is distributed. These departments are very similar to those in the British Admiralty, and they are almost all of them under the direction of naval officers. There are also special boards, mostly departmental, who advise either the Secretary of the Navy or the chiefs of the bureaux on technical points. With regard to the estimates, the chiefs of the various bureaux prepare and make annual reports which are published, and in these reports they make recommendations with estimates of cost. The Secretary of the Navy also makes an annual report, summarising the reports of his subordinates, with his own recommendations, which are submitted to Congress in the shape of Bills, and, being passed by the House of Representatives and Senate, and approved by the President, become law. The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The Admiralty Bureaux are as follows:—

Secretary of the Navy, Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary, Truman H. Newberry.

Chief of the Bureau of Navigation (and Principal Naval Adviser to the Secretary), Rear-Admiral W. H. Brownson; *Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance*, Rear-Admiral Newton E. Mason; *Chief of the Bureau of Equipment*, Rear-Admiral William S. Cowles; *Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks*, Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday; *Constructor-in-Chief*, Washington L. Capps; *Engineer-in-Chief*, Rear-Admiral C. W. Rae; *Paymaster-General*, Eustace B. Rogers; *Surgeon-General*, P. M. Rixey; *Judge-Advocate-General*, Captain S. W. B. Diehl; *Commandant, U.S.N. Corps*, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Elliott.

General Board.—Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey (President); Rear-Admirals, W. H. Brownson, John P. Merrell (President of the War College); Captains, R. P. Rodgers (Chief Intelligence Officer), W. J. Barnette, J. B. Murdock, N. Sargent; Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Logan (Secretary).

The 1907 **Naval Appropriation Bill** was passed on Feb. 15th, the total sum voted amounting to £23,719,600, as compared with £19,267,608 for the previous year. The new construction votes amounted respectively to £4,564,659 and £5,977,000. The Secretary of the Navy has proposed to spend £25,008,208 during the year beginning July 1st, 1908, and the General Board asks for 4 more battleships, 3 scouts, 6 destroyers, and 4 submarines. The number of men authorised was 36,000. There are on the effective list 41,043 officers and men, inclusive of marines. The strength of the naval militia organisations on July 1st, 1907, was 473 officers and 4624 men. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 1 admiral, 21 rear-admirals, 73 captains, 114 commanders, 172 lieutenant-commanders, 350 lieutenants, 100 sub-lieutenants, 130 ensigns, and 90 naval cadets.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected (Nov. 1907) was as follows:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Battleships	23	7	4
Coast-defence vessels . .	11	—	—
Armoured cruisers . . .	13	2	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	3	—	—
2nd class	16	—	—
3rd class	2	—	—
Unprotected cruisers . .	5	—	—
Scouts (protected) . . .	—	3	3
Torpedo vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers .	20	5	6
Torpedo boats	32	—	—
Submarines	10	9	4

Three battleships, the *Vermont*, *Kansas*, and *Minnesota*, were completed, but no ships of this type were launched. The *Michigan* and *South Carolina*, the laying down of which vessels was delayed for some time, were put on the stocks early in the year. Contracts were given out for the two projected ships at the end of June, one ship each being awarded to the Fore River Shipbuilding Co. and the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. These vessels are to be known as the *Delaware* and *North Dakota*. No armoured cruisers were completed or launched during 1907; but two of the three scouts under construction were launched—the *Chester* on June 26th and the *Salem* on July 27th. Contracts were given out for five torpedo-boat destroyers in September, two ships to Messrs. Cramp & Sons, two to the Bath Iron Works, and one to the New York Shipbuilding Co. These vessels are to be fitted with turbines of the Parsons type, and the aggregate cost will be £613,000. Two submarines were completed during the year, one of these, the *Octopus*, undergoing a series of special trials satisfactorily. In September contracts were awarded for the construction of four vessels of a similar type to the *Octopus*, and three of larger displacement to the Electric Boat Co.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—*Brooklyn*: one large dock, two smaller. *Norfolk, Va.*: one large dock, one smaller. *Mare Island, Cal.*: one large dock. *Boston, Mass.*: one small dock. *League Island, Pa.*: one large wooden dock. *Portsmouth, N.H.*: one small dock. It is expected that further appropriations for docks will be made in 1908.

The commands of the various fleets are divided as follows: *Atlantic Fleet*, Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-chief; 2nd division, Rear-Admiral William H. Emory; 3rd division, Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas; 4th division (no commander yet appointed; Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis retired August 1907). *Pacific Fleet*, Rear-Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-chief; 2nd squadron, Rear-Admiral William T. Swinburne; 3rd squadron, Rear-Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill. *Special Service Squadron*, Rear-Admiral U. Sebree. *First torpedo flotilla*, Lieut. Frank R. McCreary; 2nd torpedo flotilla, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone; 3rd torpedo flotilla, Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell; *Reserve torpedo flotilla*, Lieut. Louis C. Richardson; 1st submarine flotilla, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson; 2nd submarine flotilla, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney.

In April, in connection with the Jamestown Exhibition, which was held in honour of the

tercentenary of the first English settlement in America, a naval review was held by President Roosevelt. Warships of almost every country in the world were present, the vessels making a most imposing display. The British Navy was represented by the four armoured cruisers of the 1st cruiser squadron; France sent three cruisers; Japan, Italy, Chili, Argentina, and Brazil two each; and among the other Powers represented were Russia, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, and Austria.

On July 15th a charge exploded in one of the turrets of the battleship *Georgia*, causing the death of eight of the ship's crew. It was stated that the accident was due to "flareback."

In June the President, acting on the advice of Admiral Dewey and the General Board of the Navy, decided to send the *Atlantic Fleet* into the Pacific. The constitution of the fleet was 16 battleships and 6 torpedo-boat destroyers. Two armoured cruisers, the *Washington* and *Tennessee*, preceded the battle fleet to the Pacific, leaving Hampton Roads on Oct. 12th. It was announced that the fleet would leave on Dec. 16th, and arrive at Trinidad on Dec. 24th, Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 11th, Punta Arenas on Jan. 31st, Callao on Feb. 18th, and Magdalena Bay on March 14th. The date of the arrival at San Francisco was not fixed. The torpedo-boat flotilla were to leave Hampton Roads on Dec. 2nd, and arrive at Magdalena Bay April 6th. The coal required for the voyage of the ships would be 253,000 tons. Of this amount, 2000 tons of Welsh coal were to be delivered at Punta Arenas by Jan. 20th, 1908; 25,000 tons at Callao by Feb. 6th, and a similar amount at Magdalena Bay by March 15th; 20,000 tons at San Francisco by April 9th, and an additional 20,000 tons at the same port by April 12th. It was estimated that the fleet would take 60 days on the voyage, the route chosen being by way of Cape Horn.

State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the various States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. The soil of the United States not included within the boundaries of an individual state is divided into "territories,"—Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and Indian Territory (of which Oklahoma and Indian Territory agreed in 1906 to enter the Union as the State of Oklahoma). The Governor in each case is appointed by the President. *Hawaii* is also a "territory" with a local legislature. When duly qualified by population, etc., it is competent for the

Confederacy to form the territories into new "States" and admit them into the Union. There are **Indian Reservations**, with an area of 87,236 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1906) of 291,581, situated not only in Indian Territory but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The "district of Columbia," which is really the capital, Washington, and which has an area of 70 sq. miles, with a population of 278,718, is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. **Education** is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1905 in the public schools, supported by public taxation, was 16,468,300. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1905 was \$291,616,660. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. In 1900 there were 5,739,657 farms in the country, with an acreage of 841,201,546 acres, giving an average of 146.6 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$16,674,690,247 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, live stock and products at \$3,839,311,591. The fixed capital invested in **agriculture** is therefore put at \$20,514,201,838, as compared with \$9,874,664,087 invested in **manufactures**. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see **MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD**, p. 238, for details) are the chief products, and there are also many large and flourishing manufacturing industries employing over 7,000,000 persons—textiles, cotton (see **TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD**), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are **agricultural products**, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements, etc. The value of the farm products exported in 1904-5 was estimated at about £186,000,000, about one-half of which go to the United Kingdom. The manufactures amount to nearly one-third of the total exports. There were 222,635 miles of railway in operation in 1907, and 33,150 miles of street railways and traction lines in 1905, of which 32,517 miles are worked by electricity.

As to the **Panama Canal** question, see **ENGINEERING**, p. 143.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The **Monroe Doctrine**, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. **President Monroe** said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." **President Roosevelt** pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, **Mr. Whitelaw Reid** said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

Immigration Law and Statistics.

The **United States Immigration Law, 1903**, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 dollar to 2. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all

government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1906, 1,100,735 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 273,120 from Italy, 265,138 from Austria-Hungary, 215,665 from Russia and Finland, 23,310 from Sweden, 21,730 from Norway, 49,491 from England, 1841 from Wales, 34,995 from Ireland, 15,866 from Scotland, and 37,564 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 12,371.

Pensioners.

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1906 there were on the roll 985,971 pensioners, of whom 701,483 were soldiers and 284,488 widows and dependants. The cost of the system during the year was put at \$139,000,288.

Newspapers.

In 1906 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 22,326. In the census year (1900) there were 226 daily newspapers in the United States, as follows:—Morning (including Sundays), 359; morning (excepting Sundays), 235=594; evening (including Sundays), 208; evening (excepting Sundays), 1423=1631. In New York the daily papers circulate to the extent of a third more than the total population. The *Journal* (Independent), owned by Mr. W. R. Hearst, possesses the largest circulation. The *New York World* is a Democratic organ; proprietor, Mr. Pulitzer. The *New York Herald* (Independent) is owned by Mr. Gordon Bennett. The *New York Tribune* belongs to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, who became editor-in-chief and chief proprietor in '72. The *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, and the *New York Evening Post* must also be mentioned. The leading illustrated weekly papers are *Harper's Weekly*, *Collier's Weekly*, and *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*; whilst *Judge*, *Puck*, and *Life* represent three of the best humorous journals of the States.

In Chicago, with a population of 1,698,575, there are 5 dailies which take premier places: the *Chicago Daily News* (Independent), the *Chicago American*, the *Chicago Record-Herald*, the *Tribune*, and the *Inter-Ocean*, the two latter being Republican organs. There are likewise daily papers not only for Germans and Jews, but also for Norwegians, Polish, and Bohemians.

In Philadelphia the *Public Ledger* and *Philadelphia Times* and the *Philadelphia Record* (Independent Democrat) are prosperous dailies. The *North American* is the organ of the Republicans.

Boston possesses 11 dailies, including the two Independent organs, the *Boston Globe* and the *Boston Herald*, the Democratic *Post* and the Republican *Record*. The *Evening Transcript* has a high reputation for the literary quality of its Wednesday and Saturday supplements.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The total area of the Union, including the Territories, Alaska, and Hawaii, is 3,624,122 sq. miles; the population was estimated at 82,859,211 on June 1st, 1905, and at 84,154,009 in 1906. At the census of 1900 it was 76,303,387, of whom 39,059,242 were males and 37,244,145

females. The whites numbered 66,990,788, and the coloured 9,312,599. The Indians numbered 266,760. The proportion of the foreign-born was 13.7. New York had a population of 3,437,202 (estimated at 4,113,043 by the Census Bureau in 1906), Chicago of 1,698,575 (2,049,185), Philadelphia of 1,293,697 (1,441,735), and Washington of 278,718 (307,716). The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at \$88,517,306,775, or £17,700,000,000; and in 1904 at \$107,104,211,917, or £21,420,000,900.

Revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30th:

	Revenue. Dollars.	Expenditure. Dollars.
1900 . . .	669,595,431	590,668,371
1902 . . .	684,326,280	593,038,903
1904 . . .	684,214,373	725,984,946
1906 . . .	762,386,905	736,175,582

Year ended June 30th.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.
1900 . . .	849,941,184	1,394,483,082
1901 . . .	823,172,165	1,487,764,991
1902 . . .	903,320,948	1,381,710,401
1903 . . .	1,025,719,237	1,420,141,679
1904 . . .	991,087,371	1,460,827,271
1905 . . .	1,117,513,071	1,518,561,666
1906 . . .	1,226,562,446	1,743,864,500
1907 . . .	1,434,401,092	1,880,851,024

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

In 1905 raw materials imported amounted to \$561,425,245, and finished manufactures to \$345,678,983. Of the exports \$897,659,755 were agricultural products, \$571,410,497 manufactures. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1905 were \$191,000,000; in 1906, \$231,458,430, and the exports to the United Kingdom \$542,500,000 in 1905, and \$583,090,123 in 1906.

Public Debt, July 1st, 1906, \$2,337,161,839; deducting the cash in the treasury, viz. \$1,372,726,152, the total was \$964,435,686.

Vice-President, Charles W. Fairbanks, elected 1905.

Cabinet: *Secretary of State*, Mr. Elihu Root. — *Secretary of the Treasury*, George B. Cortelyou. — *War*, William H. Taft. — *Attorney-General*, Charles J. Bonaparte. — *Postmaster-General*, George Von L. Meyer. — *Navy*, Victor H. Metcalf. — *Interior*, James A. Garfield. — *Secretary of Agriculture*, James B. Wilson. — *Secretary of Commerce and Labour*, Oscar S. Strauss.

Ambassador in London, The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, 123, Victoria Street, S.W. — *First Secretary*, John R. Carter. — *Second Secretary*, Craig W. Wadsworth. — *Third Secretary*, U. Grant Smith.

Consul-General in London, Robert J. Wynne. — *Vice- and Deputy Consul-General*, Richard Westacott. — *Deputy Consul-General*, Francis W. Frigout.

British Embassy. — *Ambassador*, Rt. Hon. James Bryce, O.M. — *Councillor*, Esmé W. Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. — *First Sec.*, George Young, M.V.O. — *Second Sec.*, Howard W. Kennard. — *Third Sec.*, William Seeds and Herbert Grant Watson.

British Commercial Agent, E. Seymour Bell, New York.

British Consular Service: *Consuls-General*, C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. (New York), W. R. Hearn (San Francisco), Alexander Finn (Chicago). — *Consuls*, C. C. Bayley (New York),

Capt. W. Wyndham (Boston), Gilbert Fraser (Baltimore), J. A. Donnelly (Savannah), H. T. Carew Hunt (New Orleans), H. Nugent (Galveston), W. Powell (Philadelphia), James Laidlaw (Portland, Ore.).

History, 1907.

Congress opened, Dec. 3rd, 1906, and the President's Message was read Dec. 4th. It referred to the country's "literally unprecedented prosperity," recommended a law (which was carried Jan. 22nd) prohibiting corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any political party, directly or indirectly; denounced lynching, and urged the necessity of promoting education amongst the negroes. On the relations of Capital and Labour the President dwelt long. He rebuked both the agitator and the reactionary; foreshadowed a general eight-hours day on railways; pressed for an investigation of the conditions of child and woman labour, and for the placing on the employer of the entire "risk of the trade"; and urged that conciliation and arbitration commissions should be created. On the question of the Trusts, he reiterated his view that what was needed was adequate control and supervision of corporations and combinations to prevent their injuring the public. Dealing with taxation, he said, when next their system was revised, the Government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and if possible a graduated income-tax. Power should be given to the central Government to deal with the question of marriage and divorce, because of the wide differences in the laws of the several States. The recent treatment of the Japanese in California was dealt with at length, and stigmatised as "most discreditable"; an Act was recommended providing for the naturalisation of Japanese intending to become American citizens, and the President also urged the amendment of the law to enable the Government to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. While welcoming the second Hague Conference, the President insisted on the necessity of war where it was the only way to preserve or defend vital national interests, and urged that a strong navy was the surest guarantor of peace.

A Special Message sent to Congress (Dec. 18th) reiterated the President's intention to use all the forces of the Government, civil and military, to protect Japanese residents at San Francisco. He quoted in support of this decision the report of Mr. Metcalf, the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the situation. The local and State feeling in California, however, ran high against the President. It appeared that when the order to separate the Japanese was issued there were only 93 Japanese attending the San Francisco schools. Actions were commenced by the United States Government to test the legal aspect of the question (Jan. 18th). A conference between the Federal and State representatives agreed on a proposal to exclude the immigration of Japanese labour from Hawaii, Mexico, Canada, or the Canal zone into the United States, and the Californian representatives thereupon undertook to close their separate Oriental schools and admit Japanese scholars to the white schools (Feb. 15th). This they did (March 13th), and the immigration order was made the same day and the test case was dismissed. Rioting against the Japanese

broke out again in May, however, and the Japanese Government formally asked that its citizens should be protected. Another anti-Japanese riot broke out in San Francisco (Oct. 15th).

In Feb. 1907 the Senate was composed of 35 senators who strongly supported the Roosevelt policy, 29 Democrats and 26 Conservative Republicans, mostly from the New England States. But on many questions the Democrats were supporters of the President's policy, specially with regard to railway and trust legislation, tariff revision, etc. Indeed, the Roosevelt policy appealed so generally to Democrats that it left them few issues on which to challenge their Republican opponents, these being chiefly the tariff, the silver question, and Government ownership of railways.

In April the President caused a storm of disapproval amongst certain labour circles by his outspoken denunciation of the three men who were put on their trial for the murder of Mr. Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho. The three men were among the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, which it was alleged made a business of organising the "removal" of non-union workers and officials who too faithfully observed the law. The trial of W. D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, began at Bors (May 9th). A man named Orchard, who said his real name was Horsley, gave evidence to the effect that he had been present at the blowing up of a mine at Wardner, had placed a bomb which killed the superintendent of the Victor Mine in Colorado, and had killed a detective named Gregory at Denver. He declared that Haywood with others had instigated and paid him for committing these crimes. Other outrages which he did at the instigation of Haywood and others were the blowing up of the railway station at Independence, Colorado, and the assassination of Governor Steunenberg. Haywood was, however, found not guilty (July 28th).

The appeal of the Standard Oil Trust against the conviction recorded against it in Ohio on Oct. 19th, 1906 (see ANNUAL, 1907 ed., p. 508), was upheld, and the conviction was quashed; but the indictments filed at St. Louis against Mr. Rockefeller and other officials of the Trust for violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act remained unaffected. The Government charged them with having formed a conspiracy to monopolise the commerce in petroleum and its products since 1870, and especially with having secured secret railway rates and rebates which discriminated in their favour, and so enabled them to enforce a monopoly in various sections of the country, with the result that the prices to the consumer were very much higher than where competition to some extent still prevailed. The Waters Pierce Oil Co., said to be a constituent of the Standard Oil Co., were fined \$1,623,000, and prohibited from doing further business in Texas (June 1). An appeal was lodged. After a trial which lasted six weeks the Company were convicted of receiving rebates from the Chicago and Alton Railway on consignments of oil from Whiting, Indiana, to East St. Louis, Illinois. Judge Landis, of the United States District Court at Chicago, who heard the case, sentenced the company to a fine of \$29,240,000 (£5,848,000), (August 3rd). An appeal to the United States Circuit Court was at once lodged. Following on this came a strong

indictment of the "unfair competition and methods economically and morally unjustifiable," of the Company by Mr. H. Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, in a report to the President. He accused the Company of using the profits made at home by monopoly prices to lower the prices charged abroad, and so meet foreign competition on favourable terms.

The attitude of Mr. Roosevelt's Government to railways was much discussed during the year. The President, speaking at Indianapolis (May 30th), declared that the Federal Government must be invested with full power to supervise and control the railways doing inter-State business, to supervise the future issue of stocks and bonds, to prevent over-capitalisation, and to prevent the railways devoting their capital to anything but transportation business, "certainly not to the hazards of speculation." It was contrary to public policy to allow railways to acquire control over parallel and competing lines of transportation. This movement for national control would not be to the detriment of investors, nor was it an unqualified menace to corporations. Mr Taft declared (August 9th) that the Hepburn Railway Rates Act of 1906 did not go far enough. The Inter-State Commerce Commission should have power to prescribe rules for the uniform classification of freight by all railways, and to prevent over-capitalisation. Further, no railway should issue new stock or bonds except on a certificate approving the issue by the Commission. There had been a "slump" in railway stocks in Wall Street, and Mr. Taft declared that it was due not to the President or the Government, but to those violators of the law who had so far succeeded that their prosecution threatened the stability of the market. The individual States came into acute conflict with the railways in many cases, notably in North Carolina, where the Southern Railway Co. were compelled to agree not to charge more than 2½ cents per mile. The same company came into collision with the authorities of Alabama, Virginia, and Arkansas on questions of rates, etc.

Other instances of the Government's Anti-Trust Policy were the actions instituted against the American Tobacco Co. (July 10th), and against 26 corporations and 17 individuals engaged in the gunpowder and high explosives trade. Violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law were alleged, and in the former case the Government asked that receivers should be appointed for the Tobacco Trust.

Extraordinary revelations were made in January of the corruption which had been going on progressively in San Francisco since the election of Eugene E. Schmitz as mayor in 1901. With the aid of an attorney named Ruef, and with the support of the labour unions at the poll, he was re-elected in 1903 and 1905, and a gigantic system of blackmail and "graft" was put into operation. Criminal proceedings were at last taken against the mayor, who was convicted of extortion (June 14th) and sent to gaol, the conviction depriving him of official power. Another sentence of 5 years' imprisonment was pronounced against him (July 8th).

The notorious Thaw trial, in which the defendant was tried for the murder of a man named Stamford White in August 1906, resulted after 64 days in the disagreement of the jury (April 12th).

An exhibition in celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the first English settlers in America was opened at Jamestown (April 26th) by the President.

The National Arbitration and Peace Congress was formally opened by the President, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, at New York (April 15th). Mr. Carnegie favoured the idea of the formation of an International Police for protection, not for aggression. A letter from President Roosevelt expressed sympathy with the aims of the Congress, but pointed out that harm and not good would result if the most advanced nations should by agreement disarm and place themselves at the mercy of other peoples less advanced and still in a stage of military barbarism or military despotism. He hoped that a general arbitration treaty would be adopted by the nations, and that the Hague Conference would be greatly increased in power and made a permanency.

The November elections were noteworthy for the defeat of Mr. Hearst and the "Fusionists" by Tammany in New York, and the great majority by which San Francisco re-elected Dr. Taylor, the "Good Government" candidate appointed to succeed Mayor Schmitz. A serious financial crisis prevailed during the greater part of the month, and affected most of the banks in the country. Several had to close their doors, owing to the "runs" upon them, and the situation became so grave that the Government Treasury Department determined to issue \$100,000,000 short-term 3 per cent. Treasury Notes, and \$50,000,000 Panama 2 per cent. bonds, which were taken by the banks as security for the further issue of currency, and, being taken by small investors, tended to release large quantities of hoarded money. See STOCK EXCHANGE MOVEMENTS.

Territories and Dependencies.

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68 for £1,440,000. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1900 was given as 63,592. It is administered by a Governor appointed by the President, and the capital is Juneau (pop. 1864). Other towns are: Nome (pop. 3500), on the west coast; Skagway (pop. 3117), and Sitka (pop. 1396). The chief centre in the gold region in the interior is Fairbanks, on the Tanana river: copper, lead, and coal are also worked. There are valuable seal and salmon fisheries, and big timber resources.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area about 150 sq. m.; pop. about 7700. The capital is Agaña: pop. 6000.

The Hawaiian Islands are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a Governor with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free. Exports: sugar, rice, coffee, fruits and nuts, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China,

and Japan. **Area**, 6,449 sq. m.; **pop.** 154,000, including over 25,000 Chinese, over 60,000 Japanese, and about 28,500 whites. **Capital**, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, **pop.** 39,305. **Imports**, 1903-4, £3,247,879; 1904-5, £3,023,052; 1905-6, £3,393,277; **exports**, 1903-4, £5,186,188; 1904-5, £7,429,941; 1905-6, £5,540,467.

Governor, G. R. Carter.

British Consul, R. de B. Bayard (Honolulu).

The Philippine Islands form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the Americo-Spanish war they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. In 1902 a **Civil Governor** was appointed, with a **Legislative Body** consisting of seven Commissioners, four Americans and three Filipinos; but the first **Legislative Assembly** was elected July 30th, 1907. There were two main parties—the Nationalists, who advocated immediate independence; and the Progressists, who accepted American suzerainty. The former easily carried the election, but only about one in thirty of the population took the trouble to get registered as voters. The Assembly was opened by Mr. Taft on Oct. 16th. The islands are divided into 40 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councillors. This decentralising policy has been much criticised, and is said to have led to great expense and extravagance. Great mineral wealth is said to exist, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 100,000 respectively. Sugar, hemp, copra, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements are being made at Manila, and railway construction is proceeding rapidly in the islands. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the silver peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. A large number of primary schools have been established in the chief centres, and are attended by about 520,000 children. **Area**, 127,853 sq. m.; **pop.**, according to a census taken in 1903, 7,635,426, of whom 647,740 are described as uncivilised. The largest islands are Luzon (47,238 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,237 sq. miles). The capital is Manila, with a population of over 302,000. **Imports**, 1904, £5,915,546; 1905, £6,010,110. **Exports**, 1904, £5,829,900; 1905, £6,690,955.

Governor, James F. Smith (appointed 1906).

British Consul-General, W. J. Kenny (Manila).

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of San Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a **Governor** with an **Executive Council**, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a **Legislative Assembly** of 35 members elected on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island of Culebra, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has been made a U.S. naval base.

The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 173 miles of railway. **Area** is about 3606 square miles, and the **pop.** 1,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, **pop.** 32,048; Ponce, 27,952. **Imports**, 1904-5, £3,418,534; 1905-6, £4,427,273; **exports**, 1904-5, £3,726,988; 1905-6, £4,749,120.

Governor, H. Winthrop.

British Consul, W. B. Churchward (San Juan).

Samoa Islands. By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 54 sq. miles, **pop.** 3800) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. In Feb. 1900 the United States appointed a naval governor. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2000 inhabitants. **Imports**, 1902-3, £32,430; **exports**, £8,820.

Universal Time. Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. Thus—

Greenwich time is used in . . .	{ Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, Holland.
1 h. fast on Greenwich . . .	{ Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway.
2 h. fast . . .	{ Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Natal, Turkey, Egypt.
4 h. fast . . .	{ Mauritius and dependencies (except Chagos) and Seychelles (Jan. 1st, 1907).
5 h. fast . . .	{ Chagos Archipelago.
5½ h. fast . . .	{ India (July 1st, 1905).
6½ h. fast . . .	{ Burma (July 1st, 1905).
8 h. fast . . .	{ West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo.
9 h. fast . . .	{ Japan, Philippines.
9½ h. fast . . .	{ South Australia.
10 h. fast . . .	{ Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales.
11 h. fast . . .	{ New Zealand.

The United States and Canada since 1883 have been divided into five territories by meridians 67½°, 82½°, 97½°, 112½°, in which the times are 4h, 5h, 6h, 7h, and 8h, slow on Greenwich, and are known respectively as maritime, New York, central, mountain, and Pacific. France objects to Greenwich time merely because it is Greenwich. However, a bill has passed the Chamber of Deputies, but not yet the Senate, to legalise "Paris time diminished by gm. 21sec."—i.e. Greenwich time. Ireland again uses Dublin time, or 25m. slow on Greenwich time; but the telegraph service and the villages in Kerry, where the Atlantic cables come, use Greenwich time.

UNIVERSITIES.

England.

Birmingham University, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University, and on Oct. 1st, 1900, under the provisions of the Birmingham University Act, 1900, the whole of the endowments, equipment, and staff of Mason University College were merged in the University. These endowments amount to about £200,000, and in addition the University funds amount to upwards of £500,000. The following are the officers of the University: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Vice-Chancellor, C. G. Beale, Esq., M.A.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer, F. C. Clayton, Esq., J.P.; Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, J. H. Poynting, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Alfred Hughes, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Gilbert Barling, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Sub-Dean, Arthur Robinson, M.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.Com. Secretary, George H. Morley.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: (*Founded 1257*), *Peterhouse—Head*, A. W. Ward, Litt.D. *Undergraduates*, 58; (1326), *Clare*, E. Atkinson, D.D., 204; (1347), *Pembroke*, A. J. Mason, D.D., 253; (1348), *Gonville and Caius*, E. S. Roberts, M.A., 250; (1350), *Trinity Hall*, E. A. Beck, M.A., 148; (1352), *Corpus Christi*, R. T. Caldwell, M.A., 79; (1441), *King's*, M. R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., 157; (1448), *Queens'*, T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., 169; (1473), *St. Catherine's*, C. K. Robinson, D.D., 62; (1496), *Jesus*, H. A. Morgan, D.D., 169; (1505), *Christ's*, John Peile, Litt.D., 202; (1511), *St. John's*, C. Taylor, D.D., 315; (1519), *Magdalene*, S. A. Donaldson, M.A., 61; (1546), *Trinity*, H. M. Butler, D.D., 704; (1548), *Emmanuel*, W. Chawner, M.A., 217; (1595), *Sidney Sussex*, Charles Smith, M.A., 82; (1800), *Downing*, Howard Marsh, M.C., 115. *Hostels* (1882), *Selwyn*, R. Appleton, M.A., 114; (1884), *Non-Collegiates*, 83. *Censor*, W. F. Reddaway, M.A., 104. Total, 3463. The examinations necessary for the degree of Bachelor are the Previous ("Little Go"), General, and Special examinations. Candidates for Honours have to pass an additional examination in Mathematics, French or German with their Previous. The Triposes, which for Honour candidates take the place of the General and Special, are Classical, Mathematical, History, Law, Theology, Moral Science, Mechanical Science, Natural Science, Oriental Languages, Mediæval and Modern Languages, Economics

and Political Science. Degrees: D.D., B.D., Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.C., B.C., LL.D., LL.M., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.M., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the examinations for honour students, and reside mostly in Newnham College and Girton College. (See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF, p. 597.) vigorous efforts have been made to secure the advantages of degrees for women by resident and non-resident members of the University, but hitherto without success. Many public schools are inspected by the University, and thousands of scholars in the Grammar and High Schools of the country compete in the Cambridge Local Examinations, while those who attend the University local lectures are also to be numbered by thousands. (See University Extension, p. 587.) The undergraduates have two most able organs, the *Cambridge Review*, and the *Granta*. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, E. S. Roberts, M.A., Gonville and Caius; High Steward, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trinity. Parliamentary representatives, S. H. Butcher, M.A., Trinity, and J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trinity (see PARLIAMENT, pp. 377, 399). Proctors, 1907-8: S. Gardiner, M.A., Caius; and C. West-Watson, M.A., Emmanuel. Registrar, John Willis Clark, M.A., Trinity; Assistant Registrar, B. Benham, M.A., King's. Consult *Camb. Univ. Calendar*, *Ordinances of the University*, and *Students' Handbook to Colleges and University of Cambridge*.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises University College ('37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall ('46), St. Chad's Hall ('94), the Durham College of Medicine ('52), and Armstrong College ('71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The students number 220 at Durham, and about 2000 (reckoning matriculated and non-matriculate students) at Newcastle. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., D.C.L., B.C.L., M.D., M.B., M.Surg., B.Surg., M.S., B.S., D.Litt., B.Litt., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.Sc., Mus.D., Mus.B. Licences in theology, Diplomas in public health, in the theory and practice of teaching, and Certificates of proficiency in general education, are also granted. Local University Lectures are likewise given in connection with this University, and local examinations have been established. Consult *Durham University Calendar*. Warden, the Dean of Durham, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D., F.S.A., who is also President of the College of Science; President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.

Leeds University was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The School of Medicine was established as an independent institution in 1830. The university provides teaching and grants degrees in arts, science, medicine, dental surgery, law, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineering, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 813 registered students, including

120 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 254 evening students. The principal officers of the University are: Chancellor, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.; Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton; Vice-Chancellor, N. Bodington, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Dean of the Faculty of Science, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., M.A., LL.D., M.P.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.; Dean of the Faculty of Technology, R. Beaumont, M.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, A. S. Grünbaum, M.A., M.D.; Registrar, W. F. Husband, LL.B.

Liverpool University grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Degrees: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Arch., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Eng., M.Eng., D.Eng., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D.S., M.D.S. Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, A. W. W. Dale, M.A., LL.D. Registrar, Prof. P. Hebblethwaite, M.A.

London University. The University of London Act, '98, made provision for the reconstitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions, both at University College (see below) and at its several "Schools" and other institutions, at which there are "recognised Teachers of the University," in addition to its formerly exclusively examination work. The eight Faculties, with their respective Deans, are: Theology, Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D.; Arts, Prof. E. A. Gardner, M.A.; Laws, Prof. Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.; Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.; Medicine, J. K. Fowler, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Science, A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.; Engineering, Prof. J. D. Cormack, B.Sc.; Economics, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Lit. The Teaching Staff is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers, paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers, appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The degrees conferred are: B.D., D.D., B.A., M.A., D.Lit., LL.B., LL.D., B.Mus., D.Mus., M.B. and B.S., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc. (Econ.), D.Sc. (Econ.). For regulations as to the several curricula and examinations for internal students apply to the Academic Registrar; as to the external examinations, to the External Registrar; as to University Extension lectures and the inspection and examination of schools, to the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington. Consult *London University Calendar*.

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Job Collins, M.D., M.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S., M.P.

Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.

Principal, Sir Arthur William Rücker, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Academic Registrar, Philip Joseph Hartog, B.Sc.

Registrar of the Council for External Students, Alfred Milnes, M.A.

Registrar of the Board to Promote the Extension of University Teaching, Robert Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc.

Secretary to the Senate, Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.

Superintendent of Examinations, W. H. Sampson, B.A., B.Mus.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald Arthur Rye.

Parliamentary representative, Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc.

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century, although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. The number of undergraduates in 1906 was 3663. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The Hebdomadal Council, which alone has power of initiation, Congregation (consisting of resident M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection and amendment, and Convocation (all M.A.'s and members of superior faculties), which has power of rejection alone. The two latter bodies consist of members of Colleges, Halls, or of the Non-Collegiate Body. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University, 872 (?), R. W. Macan, D.Lit.; Balliol, 1262, J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A.; Merton, 1270, T. Bowman, M.A.; Exeter, 1314, W. W. Jackson, D.D.; Oriel, 1326, C. L. Shadwell, D.C.L.; Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.; Magdalen, 1456, T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Case, M.A.; Christ Church, 1523, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. E. D. Blakeston, D.D.; St. John's, 1555, J. Bellamy, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt.; Wadham, 1613, P. A. Wright Henderson, D.D.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714, C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: St. Edmund, 1226, E. Moore, D.D. New Foundation, Keble College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The Non-Collegiate Body was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls, which bear the name of their Master, are: (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (Sir D.) Hunter-Blair's. A statute (passed in '80, amended in '93), allowing colleges within His Majesty's dominions to affiliate, has been adopted by St. David's College, Lampeter, University College, Nottingham, University College, Sheffield, Reading College, Hartley College, Southampton, and Exeter Diocesan Training College. Under a similar statute (of '87), applying to Colonial Universities, the following Universities enjoy the privileges therein contained:—Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, Calcutta, Punjab, Bombay, Adelaide, Madras, Melbourne, New Zealand, Allahabad, Toronto, Tasmania, Montreal, New Brunswick,

Malta, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia; Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mt. Allison College, Sackville, New Brunswick; Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia; University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ontario; Laval University, Quebec; McMaster University, Toronto; University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, New Brunswick. The degrees ordinarily granted by the University are: B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., B.L., D.L., M.B., M.D., Mus.B., Mus.Doc., B.Litt., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools" of Classics, in its two divisions of Moderations and Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics (also divided into Moderations and Final Schools), Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Literature, and Modern Languages. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. They may join Somerville College, Lady Margaret College, St. Hugh's Hall, St. Hilda's, or the Home Students, a body in some degree resembling the Non-Collegiate Body (see WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION, p. 557). Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor, T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L., President of Magdalen College; Proctors, G. C. Richards, M.A., Oriel; W. C. Allen, M.A., Exeter. Parliamentary representatives, Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, and Sir W. R. Anson, Bart., D.C.L., All Souls'. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy.

Following on an appeal issued by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, a meeting was held on May 16th, 1907, at which it was resolved to raise a fund entitled the Oxford University Appeal Fund, to meet the needs of the University. It was estimated that £250,000 was required for the promotion of modern studies, literary and scientific, and for the due maintenance of the Bodleian Library.

Rhodes Scholarships.

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships were established, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between England, Germany, and the United States.

There are 78 Colonial Scholarships of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Colony, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also a number of similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and 5 German Scholarships annually, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor. There were 166 scholars in residence at Oxford in 1906-7. Secretary, C. W. Boyd, Esq., C.M.G. Office, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Sheffield University. A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '97, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Applied Science, and Medicine, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G.; Pro-Chancellors, Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart.; George Franklin, J.P.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, M.A., LL.D., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Deans, (Arts) Prof. H. W. Appleton, M.A.; (Science) Prof. A. H. Leahy, M.A.; (Medicine) Prof. J. M. Beattie, M.A., M.D.; (Applied Science) Prof. W. Ripper, M.Inst.C.E.; Treasurer, H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; Registrar, W. M. Gibbons; Librarian, T. Loveday, M.A.; Tutor for Women Students, Mary J. Sorby.

Victoria University, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. Total students, exclusive of evening students (1906-7): arts, science, law, commerce, theology, and music students (including 262 women students), 966; technology (including 3 women students), 167; and medical students (including 14 women students), 325. The admission of women was sanctioned by the Extension Act. There are four halls of residence—the "Hulme," the "Dalton," both for men only, and two for women: viz., Ashburne House, Victoria Park, and the Victoria Church Hostel, Oxford Road. Grants technical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, and Dentistry to properly qualified candidates, and examines schools. Its degrees are: B.A., M.A., Litt.D., B.Sc., M.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc.Tech., M.Sc.Tech., B.Com., M.Com., LL.B., LL.D., Mus.B., Mus.D., B.D., D.D., B.D.S., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., and Ch.M. Chancellor and President, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.; Vice-Chancellor, Alfred Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.

Scotland.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded Marischal College, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. The quatercentenary celebrations took place in Sept. 1906, when the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the new Marischal College Buildings. The celebrations were attended by a very large number of delegates from other universities and learned societies, and a number of hon. degrees were conferred. There

are 24 professors, 19 lecturers, and upwards of 850 matriculated students. In conjunction with Glasgow the University sends one representative to Parliament (present member, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B.). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants certificates of proficiency to women in the local examinations which it has instituted throughout the northern counties of Scotland. Its degrees are: M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil., B.D., D.D., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.Sc. (Agr.); whereof D.D. and LL.D. are purely honorary. Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. Lord Rector, Sir Frederick Treves. Principal, The Very Rev. John Marshall Lang, C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. Registrar, Mr. R. Walker; Secretary, Mr. D. R. Thom; Librarian, Mr. P. J. Anderson.

Edinburgh University, founded 1582, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. During 1906 the total number of matriculated students was 3199. Of these 1012 were enrolled in the Arts Faculty, 1500 in the Faculty of Medicine, 311 in Law, 56 in Divinity, 292 in Science, and 28 in Music. Of the matriculated students, 401 were women, while 71 women were attending extra-academical classes qualifying for graduation in Medicine, and 42 were also among the non-matriculated students, chiefly in attendance on the Music Classes. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academical schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. The aggregate value of the University fellowships, bursaries, and prizes now amounts to about £18,520 per annum, most of the bursaries, etc., being open to competition. Its Degrees are: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.B., B.L., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Litt., D.Phil., Mus.D., Mus.B. Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity, Law and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Mr. R. B. Haldane, K.C., M.P.; Principal, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. Conjointly with St. Andrews it sends a representative to Parliament; present member Sir John Batty Tuke, K.B., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D. Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Consult *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1880. There were last session 2504 students (586 women), and of the total 1213 were students in Arts (512 women) and 691 students of Medicine (58 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. See WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION, p. 600. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Kelvin. Rector, Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P. Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Donald MacAlister, M.A., M.D., D.C.L. Parliamentary representative, Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., LL.D. Registrar of General Council, W. Innes Addison. Degrees: M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt., B.Sc., D.Sc., B.L., LL.B., LL.D., M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., Ch.M., B.D., D.D.

St. Andrew's University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges

and corporations: (1) St. Salvador's (1450), (2) St. Leonard's (1512), and (3) St. Mary's (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard; St. Mary's was, and is, devoted to theology. University College, Dundee (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. Degrees: M.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D., M.B., Ch.B., M.D., M.S., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.Phil., D.Litt. The diploma and title of L.L.A. is also granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., and M.D. were thrown open to women. Bursaries, scholarships and prizes of the aggregate annual value of about £5500 are available for students of the several Colleges. A number of these bursaries are available for women students, and a Hall of Residence has been built on the University grounds for their accommodation (Warden: Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A.). Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. Rector, Lord Avebury. Jointly with Edinburgh University it returns a representative to Parliament—the present member is Sir John Batty Tuke, M.D. Secretary and Registrar, Andrew Bennett.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland. The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of \$10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. Up to Dec. 31st, 1906, the expenditure was £134,489 in annual grants among the Universities. Chairman, The Earl of Elgin. Treasurer, Mr. John Ross, Solicitor, Dunfermline; Secretary, Mr. William S. McCormick; Offices, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

Ireland.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as Trinity College, Dublin, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (Mater Universitatis). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The tercentenary festival of the College was celebrated in July 1892. The undergraduates exceed 1330, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 28 Junior Fellows and 40 Professors. Degrees: D.D., B.D., M.A., B.A., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., LL.D., LL.B., Mus.D., Mus.B., M.Engin., B.Engin., M.Dent.Sc., Sc.D., Litt.D. The two last-named are new degrees, conferred only for original research and for literary eminence. Chancellor of the University, The Earl of Rosse; Vice-Chancellor, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. Parliamentary representatives: Rt. Hon.

Sir Edward Carson, K.C., and Jas. Campbell, LL.D. The following constitute the Board, which is the governing body: **Provost**, Anthony Traill, LL.D.; **Vice-Provost**, Rev. J. W. Barlow, M.A.; **Bursar**, Francis A. Tarleton, LL.D.; **Senior Proctor**, Rev. Thomas K. Abbott, Litt.D.; **Senior Lecturer**, Rev. T. T. Gray, D.D.; **Registrar**, Robert Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.; **Librarian**, Rev. T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. Consult *Dublin University Calendar*.

Ireland, **Royal University of**, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, founded 1880 under the University Education (Ireland) Act '79. On its establishment **Queen's University**, founded '50, at Dublin, dissolved; and the relations of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway to the new University were revised. Its degrees, exhibitions, scholarships, and junior fellowships are open as well to female as to male students. The degrees are: LL.D., LL.B., M.D., M.B., M.Ch., B.Ch., M.A.O., B.A.O., D.Mus., B.Mus., M.E., B.E., D.Sc., B.Sc., D.Litt., D.Ph., M.A., B.A. Diplomas are granted in the treatment of Mental Diseases, Public Health, Teaching, Agriculture, and Engineering. **Chancellor**, Rt. Hon. Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory, C.M.G. **Vice-Chancellor**, Sir Christopher J. Nixon, Bart., M.B., LL.D. **Secretaries**, Sir James C. Meredith, LL.D.; J. McGrath, LL.D. Consult *The Calendar*.

Wales.

Wales, University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor (of the new buildings of which the King laid the foundation stone on July 9th, 1907), and the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, Medicine, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. The sum of £3000 was granted, and since then a slightly increased sum has been allowed by the Treasury. Statutes have been adopted, a Theological Board formed, certain theological colleges recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction, and the general work of organisation be proceeded with. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, has settled upon the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June and September. The number of candidates for matriculation in June 1907 was 475, and in September, 178. The chief officers of the University are: **Senior Deputy Chancellor**, Sir Isambard Owen, M.A., M.D., D.C.L.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Principal T. F. Roberts, M.A., LL.D., University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; **Registrar**, Mr. J. Mortimer Angus, M.A., University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until

'85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities worked on a similar plan for some time. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

Cambridge.—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, eight are affiliated—viz., Colchester, Derby, Exeter, Leicester, Northampton, Portsmouth, Scarborough, and Southport. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In connection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. County and County Borough Councils now have the power of subsidising lectures on humanitarian as well as scientific subjects. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during the month of August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the **Secretary**, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, M.A., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London University Extension Board.—Number of courses, 1906-7, 172, for which there were 13,528 entries. **Registrar**, R. Davies Roberts, M.A., D.Sc., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in nearly 200 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. From the last published report it appears that 138 of these local centres were in active work, and that 1276 lectures, distributed in 178 courses, were delivered. The number of students returned as being in regular attendance at the lectures was 22,421. Forty lecturers were employed. Of the 178 courses delivered, 65 were in literature, 58 in history, 31 in natural science, 9 in art and architecture, 11 in economics, 3 in music, and 1 in philosophy. It is proposed to hold the next

biennial Oxford Summer Meeting in August 1908. **Secretary**, Mr. J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Toynbee Hall (Canon Barnett, M.A., President; T. Edmund Harvey, M.A., Warden; J. H. Whitehouse, Secretary) opened in Commercial Street, Whitechapel, in 1884.

The Oxford House, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, is a Church of England movement, founded in '84. **Head of the House**, Rev. H. S. Woolcombe, M.A.

Cambridge House was founded in '97. It is located at 131, 133 and 135, Camberwell Road, S.E., and the Head of the House is the Rev. W. J. Conybeare. A Mission House and Settlement at **Caius House**, Battersea, is carried on by Gonville and Caius College (Warden, Rev. H. W. Spurling).

Mansfield House, 89, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. (Warden, Rev. H. Cubbon, M.A.), was opened '90. Men's Club, 143-5, Barking Road; Boys' Club, 310-14, Barking Road; "Wave" Lodging House, with 150 beds, at 235, Victoria Dock Road.

The Bermondsey Settlement, of which the Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, M.A., is warden, in Farcombe Street, Jamaica Road, is largely supported by Methodists.

The Robert Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. (F. Herbert Stead, M.A., Warden), was founded 1895, incorporated Jan. 1st, 1903. **Secretary**, J. C. Mather, 101, Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E. **Superintendent of Medical Mission**, Miss Lovibond, M.B. **Browning Bethany Homes for Old Folks**, Whyteleafe, Hon. Supt. Miss Burgis. Slade Club, Robsart Street, Brixton Road, Sub-Warden, C. R. Rogerson.

The Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras, was founded under the initiative of Mrs. Humphry Ward. **Warden of the Settlement**, Mr. G. E. Gladstone; **Hon. Sec.**, Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Woodbrooke Settlement for Religious and Social Study, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, for Friends and others. **Director of Studies**, Dr. J. Rendel Harris.

St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green (Miss Harrington, resident Head), is the women's branch of Oxford House.

The Women's Settlement in Canning Town, E. (Miss R. H. Cheetham, chief resident worker), works upon an unsectarian basis. The Residence is at 457, 459 and 461, Barking Road, E.; the Offices, Club Rooms and Lees Hall are at 81, Barking Road, E.; Medical Mission Hospital, Balaam Street, Plaistow. **Hon. Secretaries**, Mrs. Coote, Miss Shephard and Miss C. Spicer. **Senior Resident Medical Officer**, Miss Lilian Simpson, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.).

Women students of the Universities manage the **Women's University Settlement**, at 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.: Warden, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

University College was founded 1826, incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter '36, and reincorporated with additional powers in '69. The College was incorporated in the University of London by the University College (London) Transfer Act, 1905, and from Jan. 1st, 1907, transferred to the

University of which it now forms an integral part. In order to bring about incorporation, it was found necessary to set free the whole of the College buildings for University purposes by removing the Boys' School to Hampstead, and to make certain financial and constitutional arrangements for this purpose a sum of £200,000 was subscribed. In order, however, to enable the College to carry out its University functions with adequate buildings and endowments, a much larger sum, estimated at about £800,000, is required. The Hon. Rupert Guinness is Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. The College provides instruction in the faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Law, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical Science. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the **Edwards Museum of Egyptology**; the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. **Vice-Chairman**, Right Hon. Lord Reay, G.C.S.I.; **Provost**, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; **Secretary**, Walter W. Seton, M.A.

URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Montevideo**, pop. 308,339, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a President elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a **Chamber** of 69 members elected for three years, one for each 3000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, etc. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The army numbers about 5800, and there is a national guard of about 35,000. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. Exports chiefly wool, jerked beef, hides, skins, etc. There are over 1220 miles of railway open, all in British hands.

Area, 72,210 sq. miles; **pop.** 1,071,282. **Revenue**, 1902-3, £3,475,211; estimated 1906-7, £4,082,091; **expenditure**, 1902-3, £3,439,010; estimated 1906-7, £4,080,837; **Debt**, 1906, £27,079,985 (including External Debt, £24,467,068; Internal Debt, £2,005,020; and International Debt, £607,200). **Imports**, 1902, £5,003,688; 1903, £5,341,270; 1904, £4,514,190; 1905, £6,548,426; **exports**, 1902, £7,149,471; 1903, £7,939,980; 1904, £8,182,163; 1906, £6,554,268.

President, Dr. Don Claudio Williman (elected March 1st, 1907).—**Vice-President**, Don Feliciano Viera.

Ministry: Interior, A. Guillot.—**Education, Labour, and Industry**, Pablo de Maria.—**Public Works**, J. Lamolle.—**Foreign Affairs**, Señor A. Bachini.—**War**, General Vasquez.

Minister in London, Señor Don D. Muñoz, 12, King's Gardens, West End Lane, N.W.—**Consul-General in London**, Dr. Carlos de Oliveira Nery, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

British Minister Resident, R. J. Kennedy, Esq., C.M.G., Montevideo.

V

VACCINATION.

The Vaccination Act, '98, brought about great changes in the law. The three most important were the substitution of domiciliary vaccination for vaccination at public stations, the use of glycerinated calf lymph, and the exemption from penalties of conscientious objectors. The period within which a child is required to be vaccinated was extended to six months from the date of birth, and it is provided that a person can only be prosecuted twice in respect of the same child for neglecting to have it vaccinated, and the second prosecution can only be after the child is four years old. The public vaccinator of the district is required to call at the home of each child within a certain time after its birth, and vaccinate it if the parent raises no objection. The old system of arm-to-arm vaccination with human lymph, which was probably the source of much disease, was abolished, and public vaccinators are now required to use glycerinated lymph supplied by the Local Government Board. The lymph is obtained from specially selected calves which have been vaccinated, and is rendered free from disease germs by being kept in glycerine. Under the Act of 1898 any parent who satisfied two justices, or a stipendiary magistrate, that he conscientiously believed that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of his child could receive from them a certificate to this effect, and was then exempt from penalties for non-vaccination of the child. The Vaccination Act, 1907 (see SESSION, sect. 77), repealed this provision, and enacts that a person is exempt from penalties if within four months of the birth of his child he makes a statutory declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the child's health. This declaration is exempt from stamp duty.

There has been a steady increase in vaccination since the passing of the Act. The number of successful primary vaccinations performed at the expense of the rates (1) at all ages, (2) under one year of age, and the ratio per cent. of these numbers to the registered births in respect of (3) all ages, (4) children under one year; and the number of (5) successful revaccinations at the expense of the rates, are shown in the following table for the years named:—

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1898.	281,124	263,448	30'4	28'5	22,858
1899.	403,964	345,984	43'6	37'4	7,745
1900.	444,383	400,980	47'6	43'0	31,290
1901.	449,085	413,101	48'8	44'9	19,869
1902.	623,733	465,438	66'4	49'6	1,024,213
1903.	569,597	492,596	59'9	51'8	318,528
1904.	543,321	495,187	57'4	52'3	95,613
1905.	546,662	506,701	58'2	54'0	64,176
1906.	514,332	487,125	55'4	52'5	21,670

The total number of certificates of successful primary vaccination at all ages (including vaccinations performed by private medical men) given during 1905 is 752,149.

Under the present law vaccination by a public vaccinator can be obtained, free of

charge, in the case of any person who has not been previously vaccinated. Similarly, any person above the age of ten years, who has not been previously revaccinated within a period of ten years, can be revaccinated by the public vaccinator, free of charge. Vaccination officers, who are appointed by the Boards of Guardians, have the duty of enforcing the Vaccination Acts: they issue notices to parents, keep records as to vaccination of all the children in their district, and institute proceedings in cases of default. Both public vaccinators and vaccination officers are paid by fees for every birth registered in their district, in addition to fees for successful vaccinations.

In May 1907 the Local Government Board issued an Order prescribing fresh regulations as to public vaccinators. Complaints had from time to time been made as to cost of public vaccination, and a Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board found that, apart from the great increase in the number of vaccinations, the increased cost was mainly due to the heavier fees paid to public vaccinators, and they suggested that in some respects these fees might be reduced. The new Order provides that a public vaccinator is to be paid by the guardians 1s. for each birth registered in his district, together with a fee of not less than 2s. 6d. for every successful primary vaccination of any person over the age of twelve months, or for every successful revaccination where in either case he performs the operation at his surgery or elsewhere than at the home of the person vaccinated. The fee for every successful vaccination or revaccination at the person's home is to be not less than 2s. 6d. in London and urban districts with a population of 50,000, and in other districts not less than 3s. 6d. In each case the actual fee is to be agreed upon between the guardians and the public vaccinator, or, if they do not agree, the Local Government Board fix the amount.

The Imperial Vaccination League, formed in 1902, advocates general compulsory revaccination at the age of 12, or 10 in the presence of epidemic small-pox, "conscientious objection" being recognised as in the case of primary vaccination; the transfer of the administration of the vaccination laws from the Poor Law to some other authority charged with public health functions; and the desirability of all establishments for the preparation of calf lymph being placed under Government inspection and control. President, The Duke of Northumberland; Hon. Sec., Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; Office: 53, Berners Street, W. The Jenner Society, formed in 1896, aims at "popularising knowledge in regard to the history of small-pox and the value of vaccination as a protection against it; promoting the practice of vaccination in a safe and efficient manner; and furthering generally the adoption of those modes of preventing and treating disease which rest upon the foundation of Jenner's great inquiry." President, the Earl of Ducie; Hon. Sec., Francis T. Bond, M.D., B.A. Lond., F.R.S. Edin., Gloucester.

On the other side there is the National Anti-Vaccination League, which carries on a vigorous crusade against vaccination. Hon. Sec., Mr. Chas. Gane. Office, 50, Parliament Street, S.W.

Vecsey, Franz von, violinist, b. at Buda-Pesth, March 1893. Both parents cultivated amateurs. At four his musical intelligence and memory were marked, and at eight, when placed under Hubay at the Buda-Pesth Conservatorium, he successfully attacked Paganini's intricate pieces. Won the favour of the veteran Joachim, and played in public in Berlin and Hamburg. On May 3rd, 1904, at St. James's Hall, he made his English *début*, and evoked enthusiasm by finished rendering of Wieniawski's Concerto in D minor and works by Bach, Hubay, and Paganini. First impressions of his rare gifts were confirmed by subsequent performances of Mendelssohn's Concerto.

Vegetarian Federal Union, The, is an association of such societies throughout the world as may be willing to unite together for mutual counsel and the promotion of Vegetarianism—*i.e.* abstinence from the flesh of animals (fish, flesh, and fowl) as food, and the encouragement of the use of cereals, pulses, seeds, grains, fruits, nuts, and all the wholesome products of the vegetable kingdom. **President**, Mr. A. F. Hills, D.L.; **Treasurer**, Mr. J. Hayward; **Hon. Sec.**, Miss F. I. Nicholson. **Offices**, 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Vegetarian Society, established 1847. **Sec.**, Albert Broadbent, F.S.S., F.R.H.S. **Office**, 257, Deansgate, Manchester.

VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of 14 federal states and 5 territories. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana.

President.

General Cipriano Castro is a native of El Tachira, one of the Andine provinces. In the early nineties he was sent to the Federal Senate at Caracas, and there snubbed for his uncouth provincialism. He returned to his ranche vowing revenge. After a brush with tax-collectors he raised the standard of revolt, and in a few weeks was proclaimed President of the Andine Province. Towards the end of 1898, under President Andrade, he was called in by dissatisfied military leaders to bring about a revolution. This he did with the help of his Andinos, and with such success that he was proclaimed Andrade's successor, much to the disgust of the generals who had summoned him. The President of Venezuela has always in a general way been the owner of the country, but no one has owned it quite so completely as General Castro. He has annulled most of the concessions granted to foreigners by his predecessor, and has inflicted indignities on foreign residents. As a result his ports have been blockaded, and he has perhaps received more ultimatums than any other man living. In April 1906 General Castro announced that he was abandoning power temporarily, but he soon made a triumphant re-entry into Caracas.

Government, Army, etc.

The President is assisted by and elected (for a period of 6 years) from a Federal Council of 19 members appointed by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a Senate of 26 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a House of Representatives, elected directly, one member to

every 40,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 20,000. The term of office for both houses is 6 years. The constituent states have each their own legislature and executive. The permanent army consists of about 9600 men, but there is a national militia estimated at 60,000 strong. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra is the chief port of the Republic. There are over 540 miles of railway being worked. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are largely followed. The chief products are coffee, cocoa, timber, cattle and hides. The country is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper and iron. There are asphalt lakes near Lake Maracaibo, but shipments were stopped in 1906 owing to a difference with the Government as to export duties.

In June 1905 a contract was signed for the unification and conversion of the consolidated debt of 1881 and the 5 per cent. loan of 1896, and Congress ratified it on July 10th, thus creating a new 3 per cent. debt of £5,229,700, of which £51,720 was redeemed, leaving £5,177,980 outstanding. The Government assigned 25 per cent. ordinary customs revenue to the service of the debt, but pending the settlement of the Arbitration award (which hypothecated 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello), 60 per cent. of the customs receipts at all other ports was temporarily assigned for the purpose. In 1905 there were £1,009,639 of the Second Rank Claims adjudicated on by the International Commissions of 1903 outstanding. A new internal 3 per cent. debt was created by conversion in 1905.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 364,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,602,492. **Capital**, Caracas, pop. 72,429. **Revenue**, 1902, £988,608; **expenditure**, £1,031,444; **imports**, 1901, about £3,000,000; **exports**, 1903-4, £2,710,003; 1904-5, £2,405,324.

British Minister at Carácas, Sir Vincent E. H. Corbett, K.C.V.O.—**Consul**: C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolívar).

Consul-General in England, Carlos A. Villanueva, Finsbury Pavement House, London, E.C.—**Vice-Consul**, J. Steinemann, Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

Victoria and Albert Museum, Exhibition Road, South Kensington. This was opened by Queen Victoria in June 1857, as the South Kensington Museum. On May 17th, '99, Her late Majesty laid the foundation stone for new buildings, designed by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., to extend the Museum at a cost of over £800,000, and by her command the institution is now styled "The Victoria and Albert Museum." It is under the control of the Board of Education. **Directors**: Art museum, A. B. Skinner, B.A., F.S.A.; Science museum, W. I. Last, A.M.I.C.E. The Art Branch illustrates the application of fine art to the industries of all periods, and includes collections of original works of art in every class of material, reproductions in metal and plaster, and a gallery of paintings in oil and water-colour of the British school. The number of volumes in the National Art Library is upwards of 115,000, prints and original drawings 160,000, photographs about 175,000. The Dyce Collection, bequeathed by the late Rev. A. Dyce

in '69, consists of a library of about 15,000 volumes, and a collection of paintings and works of art. The **Forster Library** of about 13,000 volumes, bequeathed by Mr. John Forster in '76, includes the original MSS. of many of Charles Dickens' works. The **Science Branch** contains collections of instruments and apparatus used in scientific research and instruction, and collections of models illustrating the application of science to engineering, shipbuilding, etc. The **Science Library**, of 90,000 volumes, contains works on science, and the reports, journals, and transactions of scientific institutions and learned societies; also a complete series of the British Patent specifications. The museum is open free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, it is open from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and until 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On these days, being Students' days, the charge of 6d. for admission to the main building is made for each person, excepting ticket-holders; but the museum buildings to the west of the Exhibition Road are open free. On Sundays the whole of the Museum (excepting the Libraries) is open free from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and until 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. There is at Bethnal Green a **Branch Museum** of objects of art and science, which is open free every day: the hours are the same as those at the parent museum. Aid is also granted to provincial museums towards the purchase of works of art and objects of scientific interest.

Victoria and Albert, Royal Order of, was instituted in 1862, and enlarged in '64, '65 and '80; is for Ladies, and consists of four classes.

VICTORIA CROSS.

This Decoration, during the half-century 1854 to 1904, has been gained in forty of the years constituting the five decades, as under. It will be observed, by omission, that no warlike operations appear to have been carried out during the years 1869, '70, '71, '73, '76, '83, '86, '87, '88, '90, and '94. From Chitral, 1895, to Tibet, 1904, 111 awards were made, exactly the same number as for the entire Crimean war. For complete particulars see eds. 1901 to 1906.

1854	Baltic Sea and the Crimea	51
1855	Sea of Azof, Crimea and Kars	60
1856	Persia (Bushire)	1
1857	" (Koosh-ab), 2; Indian Mutiny, 120	122
1858	Indian Mutiny	56
1859	" (to Oct. 6th, end Mutiny)	6
1860	New Zealand (naval), 1; China, 7	8
1861	"	1
1862	China (naval), Taiping rebellion	1
1863	New Zealand, 6; Umbezee, N.W. India, 2	8
1864	Japan (naval), 3; New Zealand, 6	9
1865	Bhootan, N.E. India, 2; New Zealand, 1	3
1866	Canada, 1; West Coast of Africa, 1	2
1867	Andaman Islands	5
1868	Abyssinia (Capture of Magdala)	2
1872	Looshai, N.E. India	1
1874	Ashantee	4
1875	Perak (Straits of Malacca)	1
1877	Baluchistan, 1; The "Cape," 1	2
1878	Afghanistan (Peiwar Kotal)	1

1879	Zululand, 23; Afghanistan, 11; Basutoland, 3; Transvaal, 3; Naga, India, 1	40
1880	Afghanistan (Maiwand (2) and Kandahar)	4
1881	Boer Revolt, 6; Basutoland, 1	7
1882	Egypt (1 naval)	3
1884	The Red Sea Soudan	4
1885	The Nile Expedition	1
1889	Burmah (by medical officers)	2
1891	Manipur, 1; Hunza Nagar, 3	4
1892	West Coast of Africa	1
1893	Burmah (by a medical officer)	1
1895	Chitral (by a medical officer)	1
1896	Matabeleland and Mashonaland rebellion	3
1897	The Punjab Frontier, India	11
1898	Khartoum, 4; Crete, 1; Gedarif, 1	4
1899	South Africa (from Oct. 14th)	18
1900	Ashanti, 2; China, 2; South Africa, 43	47
1901	South Africa (1 in Zululand)	16
1902	Somaliland, 1; South Africa, 1	2
1903	Nigeria (Africa), 1; Somaliland, 4	5
1904	Somaliland, 1; Tibet, 1	2
Total		522

VIVISECTION.

In Sept. 1906 the King appointed a **Royal Commission** on Vivisection as follows: Viscount Selby (chairman), Colonel Lockwood, C.V.O., M.P., Sir W. S. Church, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., Sir W. J. Collins, M.P., M.D., Sir J. McFadyean, M.B., Sir M. D. Chalmers, K.C.B., C.S.I., Mr. A. J. Ram, K.C., Dr. W. H. Gaskell, F.R.S., Mr. J. Tomkinson, M.P., and Dr. G. Wilson.

The terms of reference are: "To inquire into and report upon the practice of subjecting live animals to experiments, whether by vivisection or otherwise; and also to inquire into the law relating to that practice, and its administration; and to report whether any, and if so what, changes are desirable." A report containing the evidence taken Oct.—Dec. 1906 was issued in Feb. 1907.

Secretary, Captain C. Bigham, C.M.G. **Offices**, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W.

According to a Parliamentary return made in June 1907 the total number of licensees in the United Kingdom under the '76 Act was in 1906 415, of whom 126 performed no experiments. The total number of experiments was 46,170. Of "experiments other than those of the nature of simple inoculations, hypodermic injections, or similar proceedings," there were 2883 altogether. The experiments performed under licence alone, or under certificate C, "permitting experiments in illustration to lectures," together amounted to 1642, and the animal was kept under an anæsthetic during the whole of the experiment, and if the pain was likely to continue after the effect of the anæsthetic had ceased, or if any serious injury had been inflicted on the animal, was killed before it recovered from the influence of the anæsthetic. In the remaining 1241 experiments the operations were performed under anæsthetics, from the influence of which the animals were allowed to recover. These operations were performed aseptically, and the healing of the wounds as a rule took place without pain. If the antiseptic precautions failed and suppuration occurred, the animal was required to be killed. The experiments in the nature of inoculation, hypodermic injections, and other proceedings performed without anæsthetics, were 43,287 in number. The ex-

periments of this class are largely performed for the diagnosis or treatment of disease. Inoculations are frequently essential for diagnosis, especially of tuberculosis, anthrax, glanders, rabies, and bubonic plague, for testing antitoxins. In 1906 there were 21,082 experiments performed for the Cancer Research Fund, of which 20,795 were inoculations into mice.

A vigorous opposition to vivisection is carried on by the **National Anti-Vivisection Society**, which "advocates the total abolition of the scientific torture of animals, and seeks to attain this object by every possible means. The Society does not oppose, but on the contrary supports, any and every measure for the amelioration of the present condition of vivisectioned animals." The organ of the Society

is the *Zoophilist and Animals' Defender*, edited by Edward Berdoe, L.R.C.P. Edin., M.R.C.S. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, The Hon. Stephen Coleridge. Secretary, Robert Stewart. Offices, 92, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

The **London Anti-Vivisection Society**, which was founded in 1876, has offices at 13, Regent Street, S.W. Secretary, Mr. Sidney Trist, who edits the *Animals' Guardian*.

There is an **Incorporated Parliamentary Association for Abolition of Vivisection**, with offices at Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

The **Society for the Abolition of Vivisection** (23, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.), the first society of its kind, was founded by the late Mr. G. R. Jesse in 1875. It obtained the appointment of the first Royal Commission on Vivisection, and gave evidence before it.

W

Wales, H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and York, Duke of Rothesay, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Earl of Carrick and Inverness, Baron of Renfrew and Killarney, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, Colonel-in-Chief of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Royal Fusiliers, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the Royal Marines, and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.S.O., the heir-apparent of King Edward VII., is the second son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, and was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, just seventeen months after his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence. The two brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77. Two years were spent in the training ship *Britannia*, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the *Bacchante*. In May '83 H.R.H. was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American and West Indian station. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the lamentable death of his elder brother, he became the heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York; and in the same year took command of the *Melampus* for the naval manoeuvres. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. The children of their Royal Highnesses are: (1) Edward, b. June 23rd, '94, who entered the Royal Naval College, Osborne, as a Naval Cadet, in May 1907; (2) Albert, b. Dec. 14th, '95; (3) Mary, b. April 25th, '97; (4) Henry, b. March 31st, 1900; (5) George, b. Dec. 20th, 1902; (6) John, b. July 12th, 1905. During '98 H.R.H. for some time hoisted his pennant on board the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of H.M. Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd,

1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, H.M. the King's birthday, H.R.H. was given the title of **Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester**. In celebration of their safe return from their tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion H.R.H. delivered his well-known advice to England to "wake up." In June 1902 he was promoted to the rank of General. In Feb. 1905 H.R.H. was appointed Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of the Castle of Dover; and in March Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On Oct. 10th, 1905, the Prince and Princess of Wales left London for their visit to India, and landed at Bombay on Nov. 9th. They left Karachi on March 10th, 1906, and returned to England on May 8th, attended a Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on May 13th, and were entertained by the City at the Guildhall on May 17th. In H.R.H.'s speech on the occasion he said that "the task of governing India will be made the easier if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of sympathy."

Wales, National Museum and Library of. During 1905, the Treasury having agreed to make a contribution from public funds towards the cost of establishing and maintaining a National Museum and a National Library in Wales, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Earl of Jersey, and Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy were appointed a Committee to determine the sites where they should be established, the cost, etc., and the constitution of the governing body. The Committee reported in June 1905 that the National Museum should be established at Cardiff and the National Library at Aberystwyth. The Cardiff Corporation has given a magnificent site of four acres for the Museum, in close proximity to, and in line with, the new City Hall and new Law Courts. The charters for both institutions have been granted. The Courts of Governors have been constituted, and the first meeting of the Museum Court was held in Cardiff City Hall on Oct. 15th, 1907. The first meeting of the Court of Governors

of the Welsh National Library took place at Aberystwyth on Nov. 1st. Sir Alfred Thomas, M.P., D.L., is the President of the National Museum, and Sir John Williams, Bart., President of the National Library.

Wallace Collection, The, Hertford House, Manchester Sq., W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Wallace Collection is open free on Mondays from 12 noon (from 10 a.m. on Bank Holidays), and on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m., to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season; also on Tuesdays and Fridays, on payment of 6d., from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m. The museum is also open on Sundays from April to October inclusive, from 2 to 5 or 6. Closed on Sundays during the remainder of the year, and on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day. The Keeper of the Wallace Collection is Mr. Claude Phillips.

Ward, The Right Hon. Sir Joseph, Prime Minister of New Zealand, attended the Imperial Conference at London in 1907, and was sworn of the Privy Council. He was b. in 1857, and had had considerable ministerial experience when he succeeded the late Mr. Seddon, whose close friend he was, as Prime Minister in 1906. K.C.M.G. 1901, when the Prince and Princess of Wales visited New Zealand. Resides at Wellington, N.Z.

Water Engineers, The Association of. Established in April '96. President, C. Sainty, M.I.Mech.E.; Secretary and editor of Transactions, Mr. Percy Griffith, M.I.C.E., F.G.S. Offices, 54, Parliament Street, Westminster.

THE WEATHER OF 1907.

The official figures are given, for the various districts named below, of the accumulated temperature, the rainfall, and the duration of bright sunshine for the 47 weeks ended Nov. 23rd, 1907. In explanation of the summary table the following points should be noted:—

Accumulated Temperature indicates the combined amount and duration of the excess or defect of temperature above or below 42° F. for the period named, and is expressed in day-degrees—a "day-degree" signifying 1° continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. The Means with which the current values are compared are those for the corresponding period in the 20 years 1881-1900.

Rainfall.—The Mean amounts are those for the corresponding periods in the 35 years '66-1900, but the Mean numbers of rainy days are those for the 30 years '17-'46 only.

Bright Sunshine.—The Mean values employed are those for the corresponding periods in the 20 years '81-'00.

DISTRICTS.	ACCUMULATED TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR.				RAINFALL.				BRIGHT SUNSHINE.			
	Dec. 30th, 1906—Nov. 23rd, 1907.				Dec. 30th, 1906—Nov. 23rd, 1907.				Dec. 30th, 1906—Nov. 23rd, 1907.			
	Differ- ence from Mean.		Differ- ence from Mean.		Dif- ference from Mean.		Dif- ference from Mean.		Dif- ference from Mean.		Dif- ference from Mean.	
	Above 42°.	Day-deg.	Below 42°.	Day-deg.	No. of Rainy Days.	Total Fall. Ins.	No. of Rainy Days.	Total Fall. Ins.	Hours Re- corded.	Percent. of Pos- sible Du- ration.	Hours Re- corded.	Percent. of Pos- sible Du- ration.
SCOTLAND, N...	1851	..	501	..	240	44'55	240	44'55	1093	26	1093	26
1. SCOTLAND, E...	2020	..	667	..	190	27'52	190	27'52	1265	30	1265	30
2. ENGLAND, N.E.	2583	9	540	+	172	21'08	172	21'08	1433	34	1433	34
3. ENGLAND, E...	2947	—	539	+	159	17'73	159	17'73	1509	36	1509	36
4. MIDLAND Cos...	2725	—	583	—	170	24'28	170	24'28	1348	33	1348	33
5. ENGLAND, S...	3975	—	451	+	156	21'62	156	21'62	1566	38	1566	38
6. SCOTLAND, W.	2385	..	448	..	202	44'12	202	44'12	1218	29	1218	29
7. ENGLAND, N.W.	2591	—	448	+	197	31'16	197	31'16	1323	32	1323	32
8. ENGLAND, S.W.	2828	—	411	+	195	33'83	195	33'83	1469	36	1469	36
9. IRELAND, N...	2456	—	324	—	224	35'30	224	35'30	1171	28	1171	28
10. IRELAND, S...	2947	—	280	—	217	31'75	217	31'75	1278	31	1278	31
11. ENG. CHANNEL	3521	—	996	—	172	24'45	172	24'45	1699	41	1699	41

West India Committee, The. Incorporated by Royal Charter. An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, founded *circa* 1760. Sec., Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD.

The Bureau of Statistics, U.S. Department of Agriculture, estimates the wheat crop of the world to have been as follows for the countries and years named:—

	1902 100 bush.	1904 1000 bush.	1906 1000 bush.
United States . . .	670,063	552,400	735,261
Canada . . .	100,523	75,213	132,510
Mexico . . .	8,477	9,393	5,000

Total N. America . . . 779,063 637,096 872,771

Argentina . . .	56,380	129,672	134,931
Chile . . .	10,641	17,948	15,800
Uruguay . . .	7,604	7,565	4,600

Total S. America . . . 74,625 155,185 155,337

Austria-Hungary . . .	234,940	204,406	268,639
Belgium . . .	14,521	13,817	13,000
Bulgaria . . .	35,000	42,242	55,076
Denmark . . .	4,528	4,302	4,400
France . . .	327,841	298,826	324,725
Germany . . .	143,315	130,803	144,754
Greece . . .	8,000	8,000	8,000
Italy . . .	136,210	167,635	168,000
Montenegro . . .	200	200	200
Netherlands . . .	5,105	4,423	4,700
Norway . . .	264	212	300
Portugal . . .	10,400	6,500	8,000
Roumania . . .	76,220	53,738	113,867
Russia (Europe) . . .	560,755	622,470	450,130
" (Asia) . . .	40,093	44,412	56,000
Servia . . .	11,409	11,076	13,211
Spain . . .	133,523	95,377	154,090
Sweden . . .	4,757	5,135	6,227
Switzerland . . .	4,200	4,000	4,000
Turkey (Europe) . . .	25,000	23,000	22,000
" (Asia) . . .	35,000	33,000	33,000
United Kingdom . . .	60,065	39,082	62,354
Total Europe (omitting Asiatic Russia & Turkey) . . .	1,796,254	1,744,844	1,825,733

India . . .	227,380	359,936	319,586
Cyprus . . .	897	2,176	2,000
Japan . . .	20,350	19,944	18,200
Persia . . .	13,600	16,000	16,000

**Total Asia (in-
cluding Asiatic
Russia & Turkey) . . .** 343,920 475,468 444,786

Algeria . . .	33,806	25,484	28,000
Cape Colony . . .	2,000	2,000	2,000
Egypt . . .	12,000	12,000	12,000
Natal . . .	4	7	4
Soudan . . .	300	486	400
Tunis . . .	4,127	10,519	4,409

Total Africa . . . 52,327 50,406 46,813

Australia . . .	39,753	76,488	70,681
New Zealand . . .	4,174	8,140	7,013

World's Total . . . 3,090,116 3,147,627 3,423,135

The chief exporting countries and the quantities exported are, on the same authority:

	1902. Bushels.	1904. Bushels.	1905. Bushels.
Argentina . . .	23,606,306	84,684,087	105,391,256
Australia . . .	8,999,282	33,071,653	24,634,182
India . . .	19,542,525	80,475,855	35,171,216
Canada . . .	32,985,745	14,700,315	40,399,402
Roumania . . .	33,750,616	26,107,148	63,066,299
Russia . . .	111,977,478	169,058,193	176,789,611
United States . . .	114,181,420	4,394,402	34,973,291

The chief importing countries and the quantities imported are:

Belgium . . .	57,062,144	63,979,307	64,789,991
Germany . . .	76,225,923	74,263,743	84,054,403
Italy . . .	43,274,048	29,617,847	38,687,589
Spain . . .	2,556,594	8,192,327	32,517,785
Switzerland . . .	15,226,501	17,209,343	16,158,553
U. Kingdom . . .	150,893,534	181,984,062	181,579,837

If wheat-flour were added, the above totals would be increased roughly by about 15 per cent., the total imports of wheat for all countries being given as 527,170,814 bushels, and of wheat, including flour, as 608,787,697 bushels.

An interesting table estimates the average annual yield of wheat in bushels per acre, for the period 1896-1905, in the countries named as follows:

Russia . . .	9.5 bushels*
United States . . .	13.5 "
Austria-Hungary . . .	17.3 " *
France . . .	19.8 "
Germany . . .	27.6 " *
United Kingdom . . .	32.2 "

* Bushels of 60 lbs., the others being Winchester bushels.

The following table shows the extent to which the United Kingdom has been dependent upon imported wheat for the years named:

Year	Quantities.		Values. £
	Wheat in Grain. cwts.	Flour in equivalent of grain.	
'61-65 . . .	27,902,577	6,748,972	18,806,256
'66-70 . . .	31,807,745	5,405,933	22,628,516
'71-75 . . .	43,756,957	6,738,170	30,953,009
'76-80 . . .	52,696,932	10,612,942	36,425,995
'81-85 . . .	58,866,466	18,419,415	38,051,903
'86-90 . . .	55,905,151	21,889,229	30,548,549
'91-95 . . .	69,710,587	26,872,276	32,911,070
'96-1900 . . .	66,649,232	29,307,144	33,594,819
1901-1905 . . .	86,849,408	24,789,409	38,388,393
1906 . . .	92,967,200	19,708,750	39,493,398

Whyte, Rev. Alexander, M.A., D.D., was b. at Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, 1837; ed. at Aberdeen University (M.A. '62) and Free Church College, and ordained at Glasgow in '66. Four years later he became minister of Free St. George's, Edinburgh, the premier Presbyterian church in Scotland, and this position he still holds. He is a D.D. of Edinburgh University. In '98 he was elected Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly. Works: "Commentary on the Shorter Catechism," "The Four Temperaments," "Bunyan Characters" (3 vols.), "Samuel Rutherford's Correspondents," etc.

Wilberforce, Archdeacon Albert Basil Orme, is the youngest son of the late Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford and afterwards of Winchester, and was ed. at Eton and Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in '65, M.A. in

'66, D.D. in '94. He was curate of Cuddesdon '66-70, chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford '66-70, curate of St. Jude, Southsea, '61-71, and rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, '71-94. In '94 he was made a Canon of Westminster, which Canonry carries with it the incumbency of St. John's, Westminster. The Speaker appointed him as his chaplain in Jan. '96, and in 1900 he was appointed to the Archdeaconry of Westminster. He is famous for his eloquence in the pulpit and as a temperance advocate. Address: 20, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey.

Wilson, Admiral Sir Arthur K., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., V.C.; was b. March 4th, 1842. He attained captain's rank '80, was promoted Rear-Admiral '95, Vice-Admiral 1901, and Admiral 1905. Served in the Crimea '54, China '65, Egypt '82, Soudan '84; was A.D.C. to Queen Victoria '92-93, Comptroller of the Navy '97-1901, C.B. '97, K.C.B. 1902, K.C.V.O. 1903. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet till 1907.

Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood, K.C.B., Director-General of Army Finance, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State for War, was b. Oct. 21st, '51, and educated by private tutors abroad. He entered the Paymaster-General's Office, '70; was transferred to the War Office, '83; and appointed Secretary to the Special Committee on Army Reorganisation, '87. He was private secretary to Marquess of Hartington, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Stanhope, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman during the period '86-93, and was then appointed Director-General of the Royal Army Clothing Department, and Assistant Under-Secretary of State in '98; Financial Adviser to Lord Kitchener, S. Africa, 1901; is a member of the Pensions Commutation Board. He was given his present appointment in March 1904.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Wireless Telegraph Act, 1904, rendered it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes. The Act expired on July 31st, 1906, but was renewed until Dec. 1909.

An International Conference was opened at Berlin (Oct. 3rd, 1906), the countries represented being Great Britain, Germany, the United States of America, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Turkey, and Uruguay. A Convention was signed by the representatives of all the above Powers (Nov. 3rd), settling the arrangements to be applied to all stations open to general wireless telegraphic service between the coast and vessels at sea. The Powers bound themselves also, in the event of their authorising private enterprises to open or carry on similar stations, to impose the observance of these arrangements on such enterprises. "Coastal stations and stations on board ship are bound to interchange telegrams without distinction of the system of wireless telegraphy

adopted by them." Each Government undertook to publish the names of the coastal stations and stations on shipboard which are available for general traffic, but reserved the right to prescribe or to admit, apart from the general service installations, the installation and exploitation of other technical plant with the object of establishing special wireless communication, without publishing the details of such plant. Wireless telegraphy stations are bound to give absolute priority to messages of distress from ships at sea and to replies to such messages. Provisions were included as to fixing the rates chargeable for telegrams exchanged between ships at sea and the coast.

The Convention does not apply to naval or military stations, or to commercial stations which are not open for communication with ships, save that all stations, without exception, are required to carry on their operations as far as possible without interfering with other stations, and to accept messages from ships in distress.

The objections to the Convention, voiced by Mr. Henniker Heaton and others, led to the appointment of a Select Committee in 1907, which reported in favour of the Convention, and the Government announced its intention of ratifying it.

With a view to testing the capabilities of wireless telegraphy for ordinary telegraphic purposes, the Post Office, after inviting tenders from all the principal Wireless Telegraph companies, in 1906 placed contracts with the Marconi and British De Forest Companies for installations between Tobermory and Loch Boisdale (Hebrides), and between Hunstanton and Skegness respectively.

Experiments carried out in Nov. 1906 between Landi Kotal and Peshawar, demonstrated that the interposition of higher mountains does not interfere with free communication between two places in a mountainous country.

The Marconi and other Systems.

In 1896 Mr. Marconi, under good Italian credentials, was able to accept the invitation of the British Telegraph Department to make experiments with his system. Early work was done on Salisbury Plain, across the Bristol Channel, and between Alum Bay and Bournemouth (a distance of 16 miles). At the close of '98 experiments were set on foot between the South Foreland light-house and the East Goodwin lightship, 12 miles away, and communication was established. On March 28th, '99, the first message was exchanged between France and England. This was followed by successful demonstrations made during the '99 Naval Manœuvres. The Admiralty definitely adopted the system during 1900, and all British and Italian battle-ships and a very large number of cruisers are now fitted with it, or with modifications of it. In 1903 an agreement was entered into between the Admiralty and the Marconi Co. for the use of their stations and improvements for a period of 11 years. The Marconi apparatus is working commercially on board about 90 of the largest passenger steamers afloat. There are numerous land stations in Great Britain and Europe equipped with the system. Lloyds have exclusively adopted the Marconi system

for use at their stations at home and abroad till 1915. In June 1905 the Board of Trade and Trinity House arranged for the equipment of lighthouses with Marconi installations. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., has offices at 18, Finch Lane, London, E.C.

On Dec. 12th, 1901, Mr. Marconi succeeded in deciphering wireless messages sent from the Poldhu Station, Cornwall, to him at St. John's, Newfoundland. The *Carlo Alberto* in Oct. 1902 conveyed Mr. Marconi from England to Nova Scotia, and daily communication was kept up with the Poldhu Station all the way across to a station at Glace Bay. Transatlantic messages are now sent and received from the stations at Poldhu, Cornwall, and at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to ships at any point on the Atlantic, and a regular wireless system between Ireland and Cape Breton was commenced on Oct. 19th, 1907.

In June 1904 a daily news bulletin was issued every morning to the passengers on board the Cunard liner *Campania*, and since then all the Cunard mail steamers have been supplied with a similar *Daily Bulletin*, on the Marconi system.

The Messina Railway Co. have adopted the system for intercommunication between their stations. A public wireless telegraph service is also in operation across the Adriatic Sea between Bari in Italy and Antivari in Montenegro. During 1905 the Marconi system has been greatly extended, and stations have been erected in almost every known quarter of the globe.

Since Jan. 1st, 1905, telegraph offices in the United Kingdom have received and delivered the Marconi Co.'s telegrams to and from ships at sea. The charge is 6½d. a word, with a minimum of 6s. 6d. for each telegram. In 1905-6 there were 558 outward and 11,094 inward telegrams; in 1906-7 1140 outward and 15,853 inward.

The principal system in America is that of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. The inventor, Dr. de Forest, is a graduate of Yale, and claims that he can syntonise his circuits. The receiver in this system is a telephonic apparatus, and from 20 to 30 words a minute can be transmitted and recorded. The main advantage claimed for it is that its usefulness is not impaired by the presence of other systems unless the transmitting stations are practically in juxtaposition.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. transmitted a regular daily news service from the St. Louis Exhibition in 1904 to various newspapers, and messages were sent from the long-distance tower to Chicago, 300 miles away. The speed attained was from 25 to 35 words a minute. The capacity of the De Forest system for operating simultaneously several different transmitters was clearly shown, and the ability of the operator to tune his receivers at will to various transmitters with different wave-lengths.

The Company has five long-distance naval stations, and powerful land stations at New York, Boston, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, etc.; and it is claimed that these stations are able to operate from 300 to 1200 miles overland. A British De Forest Co. has been formed, and has stations at Oxford, Cambridge, Shoebury-ness, etc.

Another American system is the Fessenden System of the National Electric Signalling Co.,

Washington, which has a station on this side the Atlantic at Machrihanish, on the west coast of Kintyre.

The Lodge-Muirhead Wireless and General Telegraphy Syndicate claim that the British Army has found its system the most suitable to its requirements, and it is used between the Andaman Islands and the mainland of India and Burma, as well as at Aldershot, Hythe, and other places in this country.

In Germany Prof. Slaby, of Charlottenburg, with Count D'Arco, Prof. Braun, and the chief German electrical houses, Siemens and Halske, and the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, have produced a system, and all interests have been amalgamated into one concern, "Gesellschaft für drahtlose Telegraphie." The American, German, Russian, and nearly all other navies but those of Great Britain, Italy, and France, have been supplied by them, and they have many ship-signalling stations and shore stations fixed. All the principal Continental War Departments have also been supplied with their military equipment.

In France the system used is a modification of Marconi's. Ducretet, Mors, Popp and Branly (the inventor of the coherer) have been very active in developing it.

Witte, Count Sergiej Juliewitsh, the Russian statesman, is of German origin, and was b. July 29th, 1849, at Tiflis, ed. at Odessa in mathematics and physics, entered the railway administration, and first gained distinction by his clever organisation of the transport of troops in the war of '77-8; was called to St. Petersburg for employment there in '79, and appointed in '86 director of Russian south-west railways. In '88 he became head of the Railway department in the Ministry of Finance, chairman of Commission on Tariffs; in '92 Minister of Means of Communications, and in '93 Minister of Finance. In Jan. 1903 he received the expression of the Czar's gratitude in a Rescript, which said: "You have awakened the best forces of national labour to a sense of self-reliance, ensured the independence and the stability of the monetary circulation, increased the resources of the State, and thereby enabled it to balance its Budgets, gradually increasing year by year, without a deficit." In August 1903 he was removed from the Ministry of Finance and made President of the Committee of Ministers. He was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries in the negotiations for peace with Japan in 1905, and was afterwards made a Count and appointed President of the new Ministry, although in May 1906 he was superseded. He is author of a book on "The Principles of Railway Rates," '83, and on "Friedrich Liss, the Economist," '88.

Wolff-Metternich zur Gracht, Count Pau Anton Marie Hubert, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James. B. at Bonn, Dec. 5th, 1853. Came into notice as Prussian representative in Hamburg, from which place he frequently travelled to London on affairs of State. He was afterwards attached to the Embassy in London, and when Prince Paul Hatzfeldt, the Ambassador died in 1901, the Emperor selected Count Wolff-Metternich out of a number of names proposed, to succeed him. He speaks English perfectly. Address: 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

WOMEN, HIGHER EDUCATION OF.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the *Girls' Public Day School Company* (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the *Church Day Schools Company*, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

Training Colleges.

The *Maria Grey Training College*, Salusbury Road, London, N.W., was founded by the Teachers' Training and Registration Society in '78 for the training of women teachers in Secondary Schools (Principal, Miss Alice Woods). The Winkworth Hall of Residence for students in this College was opened in Sept. '99 (Warden, Miss Mabel Case); fees from £38 to £50 per session. The Principal has a few bursaries to give to students who cannot afford the full fees. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient academic qualification for admission. "Gilchrist" travelling scholarships for women teachers are offered at the college from time to time.

The *Cambridge Training College for Women* was incorporated Jan. '93 (Principal, Miss H. Powell). This college is one of the institutions formally recognised by the Order in Council, Jan. 21st, 1902. Fee for the year's course of thirty weeks, £75.

The *St. George's Training College*, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss M. R. Walker), was opened in '86. No student is admitted to the college in preparation for any teachers' examination unless she holds some recognised qualifying certificate. Fees, including University classes, 27 guineas per annum. The *St. George's High School for Girls* is in connection with the college.

The *L.C.C.'s London Day Training College* is attached to the University of London, and was inaugurated Oct. 7th, 1902, to provide for duly qualified persons of either sex engaged in or intending to enter the teaching profession, or who are making a special study of the theory, history, and practice of education (Principal, Prof. Adams; Vice-Principals, T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond.; Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond.). Application should be made to the *Executive Officer*, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C. A permanent college building has been opened in Southampton Row, W.C., with accommodation for 350 students.

The following colleges for women "Two Year Students" are also maintained by the *L.C.C.*: The *Avery Hill Residential and Day Training College*, Eltham. Principal (vacant). Accommodation, 320. The *Clapham Day Training College*, Cedars Road, Clapham. Principal, Miss L. Brackenbury, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Science Tripos (Cantab.). Accom-

modation, 320. The *Graystone Place Day Training College*, Fetter Lane, E.C. Principal, Mr. W. T. Goode, M.A. Accommodation, 144.

The *Day Training Department of the Goldsmiths' College*, New Cross, S.E. (Warden, W. Loring, Esq., M.A.), was opened Sept. 1905, with accommodation for 500 students. The course extends over two years. The final examination takes the place of the Certificate Examination of the Board of Education. Hostels for women students are provided by the Kent and Surrey County Councils. Fees for students not nominated by the County Councils £16 per annum.

A training college was opened in 1902 at *Cherwell Hall, Oxford* (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). There is accommodation for about 50 students. Fees for teaching, board and residence, 65 to 80 guineas per annum.

Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At *Cambridge* the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Gitton College (Mistress, Miss Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in '73, and incorporated in '72. It now numbers about 150 students, with seven resident women lecturers, a vice-mistress, a bursar and registrar, a junior bursar, and a librarian. Entrance and scholarship examinations are held at the College in the months of March and June. Fee £1. The income from the Pfeiffer Bequest of £5000, etc., is devoted to scholarships. Students can attend University and Intercollegiate lectures in Cambridge, in addition to those provided by the college. The college fees (inclusive of all charges) are £105 per annum.

The South, now called "Old" Hall, *Newnham College*, Cambridge (Principal, Mrs. Sidgwick), was opened in '75, and incorporated in '80. The North, now called "Sidgwick" Hall, followed in '80, Clough Hall in '88, the Pfeiffer building in '93, and Kennedy buildings in 1906; 177 students and 14 resident tutors and fellows form the collegiate body. An entrance examination is held annually in June at Cambridge. Scholarships and exhibitions are awarded yearly to students for the various tripos examinations. No student, unless reading for a tripos examination, with a reasonable prospect of obtaining honours, is allowed to reside at the college for more than two years without special permission. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, are from £30 to £35 per term. Women are admitted by the Council as out-students of the college if they either (a) reside with their parents or guardians in Cambridge, or (b) are not generally resident in Cambridge, but are *bonâ-fide* students, pursuing definite study, over thirty years of age, unable to afford the cost of residence in one of the halls, or in other exceptional circumstances, and accustomed to support themselves. Out-students'

fees are about £12 per term. Application for admission as out-students should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Colleges at Oxford.

In Oxford the principal honour examinations of the University (in classics, natural science, history, mathematics, jurisprudence, theology, Oriental studies, the degree of B.C.L., the examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Music, and the School of Modern Languages, and the School of English), are open to women. The second public examination (pass degree) of the University is open to women, as well as Pass Moderations. Certificates are awarded as the result of the examinations, and in the case of honours the names are entered in the *University Gazette*; but the B.A. degree is not conferred upon women. The University, in '97, established in Oxford a professional examination for teachers, and arranged a course of training in Theory and Practice of Teaching. To these women are admitted on precisely the same terms as men (apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street). The "Philip Walker" Studentship in Pathology, of the annual value of £200, tenable for three years, is not confined to members of the university, and is open without limitation of age or sex. Women students of Oxford and Cambridge, who have taken certain specified examinations, have now (1906) a special privilege in regard to degrees in Trinity College, University of Dublin.

Somerville College, Oxford (Principal, Miss Penrose, M.A.), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, has 85 students, 5 resident tutors, and a librarian. There is no entrance examination, but all students are expected to pass "Responsions" before entering the college, unless they have passed one of the examinations accepted as equivalent. In all cases two languages and Mathematics are required. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum, according to the rooms selected. The college is undenominational in principle. The Council confers certificates showing all the examinations passed by the student, recording the term of residence, and stating that the student has qualified for the degree. Scholarships and exhibitions are competed for annually in March or April. All scholars are expected to work for the Honours examinations of the University of Oxford. A Fellowship of £100 per annum is open to women who have resided 12 terms in Oxford and taken an Honours Examination.

Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Wordsworth), was also founded in '79. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, with provision for the liberty of members of other religious bodies, and numbers about 57 students and 3 resident tutors. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Scholarships are offered each March. An extension of the Hall is in contemplation. Inclusive charges about £98 per annum.

St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Moberly), founded in '86, has room for 34 students. The fees for board, lodging, and tuition are from £70 to £90 a year. The conditions of entrance are the same as for

Lady Margaret Hall. The Hall is intended for members of the Church of England. Scholarships are competed for annually in March.

"**St. Hilda's**" (Principal, Mrs. Burrows) is a Hall of Residence founded in '93 by the late Miss D. Beale, LL.D., Principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, and enlarged in '95, and incorporated '98, for old Cheltonians and others who may desire a year or more of study before entering on professional work. Twenty-five students are now in residence. The charges are similar to those at Somerville College.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the women's college and halls, and of the Society of Oxford Home-Students, and others interested in education. A member of the Hebdomadal Council sits as a member of this Council (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford). For particulars as to Home-Students application should be made to the Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Colleges in and near London.

The Royal Holloway College, Egham (postal address, Conglefield Green), opened in '87, prepares for the London degrees in science and arts, the preliminary M.B., the examinations of the University of Oxford and of the Royal University of Ireland. Instruction in music, drawing, and painting is provided. The entrance examination, held in July and September, includes English, foreign languages, and arithmetic. Scholarships are competed for in July. All scholars must read for Honours. Other students are under no such restriction. There are about 170 students, 19 resident women lecturers, and 12 non-resident professors and teachers. Terms, inclusive of board, lodging, and instruction, are £100 per annum. No student may enter for less than one year, or reside for more than four years, without special leave. Non-resident students must in general reside with their parents or guardians. Fee £12 a term. They are required to pass an entrance examination. The college is a recognised "school" of the London University, and has 17 "recognised teachers." Principal, E. L. Higgins.

Bedford College, London, founded '49 (Principal, Miss Tuke, M.A.), offers scholarships, and prepares resident and non-resident students for the London degrees in arts and science. It is a "school" of the University. The final courses in Chemistry and Physiology are recognised as qualifying for the first M.B. Students may enter for separate classes or for: (1) a University course in Arts or Science; (2) a College course; (3) a Professional Training in Teaching (Head, Miss Mary Morton, M.A.); (4) a course of Scientific Instruction in Hygiene; (5) the Art School (Professor George Thomson). Fees for board and residence from 58 to 68 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from £27 to £48 a session. Students are not received into residence under eighteen. Special facilities are given to foreign students. There are about 265 resident and non-resident students.

The Women's Department of King's College, Kensington Square, W. (Vice-Principal, Miss

H. D. Oakeley, M.A.), provides lectures and classes as preparation for the London and Oxford examinations. The Art School, under Mr. Byam Shaw, R.I., and Mr. Vicat Cole, R.B.A., was entirely reorganised during 1904. A special course of Biblical study is arranged for during the session. Students in Divinity are prepared for the "Diploma in Theology" instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A residence for 25 students is under the charge of Miss E. Faithfull, King's Hall, 32, De Vere Gardens. A Physics Laboratory for students of the Intermediate B.Sc. Examination is now fitted up. Advanced students for the final B.Sc. do their work at the College Laboratories. Matriculated students of the Women's Department rank as "internal" students of London University.

Westfield College, Hampstead, founded in '82 for the preparation of women students for the degrees of the University of London. A School of the University in the Faculty of Arts. Fifty-nine resident students received, each having two rooms. Candidates for admission must pass an entrance examination if they have not already passed the Matriculation or some equivalent. Entrance scholarships of from £40 to £50 a year for 3 years are offered at an examination held in May each year. Fees for board, residence and tuition, £105 per annum. *Mistress*, Miss Maynard; *Secretary*, Miss S. M. Smee.

Students of **University College**, London, of the **London School of Medicine for Women**, or of the **Slade School of Art**, can reside, under collegiate rules, at **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square. (Principal, Mrs. Viriamu Jones.) Two Pfeiffer Scholarships are given in connection with residence at College Hall. There is accommodation for 32 students.

The lectures and laboratories of **University College**, London, are open to women. Apply to the Lady Superintendent, Miss Morison. A register of boarding-houses is kept at the College for the convenience of students, but such residences are not under College control.

The **London School of Economics**, Clare Market, W.C. (see p. 123), provides teaching, and prepares women for examination in economics and political science, including commerce and industry. Fees £10 per session.

The **School of Sociology and Social Economics**, 63, 64, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. (Hon. Sec., Mrs. G. F. Hill), provides courses of training for women in both practice and theory. Fees for complete course, £12 12s. per session £5 per term.

The **St. Paul's Girls' School**, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W., on the foundation of the Worshipful Company of Mercers, was opened in Jan. 1904 (Principal, Miss Gray). Tuition fees, payable in advance, £7 per term.

St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews; **Roedean School**, Brighton; and **Wycombe Abbey**, Bucks, are large residential establishments founded to give to girls similar advantages to those open to boys in our great public schools.

Cheltenham Ladies' College, established 1854, incorporated 1880, prepares for the London B.A. and B.Sc. and other University Examinations. Tuition fees from 18 to 24 guineas a year. There are 15 boarding-houses, also **St. Hilda's College**, a residence for senior students. Boarding fees from £45 to 93 guineas a year. The

College also comprises departments for the training of teachers, for foreign students, for music and art, and for domestic science. *Lady Principal*, Miss S. M. Faithfull, M.A.

Provincial University Facilities.

Victoria University, Manchester, confers its degrees upon women. *Miss Phoebe Sheavyn*, Litt.D., is Warden of the Ashburne House Hall of Residence and Tutor in the University. Fees for board and residence 12 to 20 guineas per term. The **Victoria Church Hostel** for women students in the Training Department was opened Oct. 1904. *Warden*, Miss E. L. Broadbent, M.A.

The **University of Liverpool's** charter provides that all courses shall be open to women. The **University Hall**, Fairfield, Liverpool (*Warden*, Miss M. C. Staveley) is the official residence of the women students. Fees for board and residence from £35 per annum. This hall is recognised as a hostel for day training college students.

In the **University of Leeds** (charter 1904) all classes and laboratories are open to women. Fees for complete course of instruction about £16 to £25 per annum. Apply to the Registrar, *W. F. Husband, Esq., LL.B.* The University issues a list of lodgings which have satisfied its inspection.

The **University of Birmingham** grants degrees to women. There is a temporary hostel for women students at 215, Hagley Road, Edgbaston (*Warden*, Miss S. M. Fry). It is hoped that a larger and special building for women students will be completed by Oct. 1908.

The **University of Durham** grants degrees to women, except in Divinity. There is a women's hall of residence (*Principal*, Miss Elizabeth Robinson, The Women's Hostel, Palace Green). Scholarships for women students are offered in June of each year. The **Durham College of Science** at Newcastle-on-Tyne (*Secretary*, H. F. Stockdale), represents the faculties of Science, Medicine, and Engineering in the University of Durham, and is open to women students.

The **University of Sheffield** grants degrees, without distinction of sex, in the faculties of Arts, Science, Technology, and Medicine. The women of the University live in rooms under the supervision of the Lady Tutor, *Miss M. J. Sorby*. A residence is provided for 82 women students of the **Day Training College for Primary Teachers** (*Superintendent*, Mrs. L. D. Henry, LL.A.), and such students may, under certain conditions, read for a degree in the University.

Ireland and Scotland.

In **Ireland** the **Royal University of Ireland** opened its degrees to women in '78. Women students are prepared for the examinations of the University at **Alexandra College**, Dublin. Exhibitions and scholarships of the value of £400 are awarded. *Lady Principal*, Miss H. M. White, LL.D.

Trinity College, Dublin, in 1904 opened all its degrees, teaching, and prizes in Arts and Medicine to women. A special wing has been built for women in the Medical School, and

special rooms are set apart for their use in the College. The women students are under the supervision of the Lady Registrar (Miss Lucy Gwynn).

In Scotland the classes of the University of St. Andrews, both professorial and tutorial, in Arts, Divinity, Science, and Medicine, are open to women students, and the University confers all degrees upon them. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. University Hall (Warden, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A. Edin.), opened Sept. '96, accommodates 24 students. Fees for board and residence about £60 per annum. Scholarships, value from £40 to £15, are competed for in October. The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the University of Aberdeen are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At Edinburgh University women are admitted to the Arts classes with the men, and on the same terms as regards academic privilege. Masson Hall, 31, George Square, Edinburgh, was opened in '97 for the accommodation of women students (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The Muir Hall of Residence, 12, George Square, Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson), is open for students of all the faculties.

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (Hon. Secretary, Miss J. A. Galloway), by incorporation in '93 is now the women's department of the University of Glasgow as a non-resident college for women governed by the University Court and Senate. Women are there prepared for all degrees in arts and medicine.

Queen Margaret Hall (Lady Superintendent, Miss Spens), with an average of 33 students, provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Clinical work is done at the Royal Infirmary and other local hospitals. Terms for board and residence from £32 to £40 per annum.

Wales.

In South Wales the classes of University College, Cardiff, in arts, science, and medicine are open to women students, and the degrees of B.A., B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc. of the University of Wales are conferred upon them. Students can take the first two or three years of a medical course and proceed to the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc. There are Secondary, Elementary, and Kindergarten Training Departments. Entrance scholarships of the value of £40 and under are competed for annually. The Aberdare Hall of Residence for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence £32 to £42 10s. per annum. College fees in Arts £10, in Science 13 guineas per annum.

The University College of North Wales (Bangor) gives the same advantages to women as to men in preparation for the London and Welsh degrees and for the medical preliminaries of Edinburgh and Glasgow. There is a University Hostel for Women Students (Warden, Miss Hilda Lane). Open entrance scholarships (from £30 to £10 in value) are offered to men and women alike.

University College, Aberystwyth, prepares for the requirements of the London and Welsh

examinations for B.A., M.A., B.Sc., and the entrance examinations of the older universities. Entrance scholarships, open to women, are competed for annually. The Women's Hostel (Alexandra Hall, Principal, Miss H. M. Stephen) has rooms for 200 students.

Medical Training.

Women are eligible for the medical degrees of the University of London, the Royal University of Ireland, the conjoint examination of the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow (conjoint), the Society of Apothecaries, London, and the University of Durham. It is easier, and takes a shorter time, to pass the colleges than the Universities, but by the regulations five years is the required period for which a student must be registered as such. Students are not admitted under the age of 18, and, unless matriculation has been taken, a preliminary examination in English, Latin, and one other language, elementary mathematics, and arithmetic, has to be passed before registration. The necessary hospital work in the case of London can be done at the New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road, or at the Royal Free Hospital. Every medical student must apply for registration at the office of the General Medical Council, 299, Oxford Street, W., within 15 days after the commencement of professional study. The whole course of medical study for the Universities of London and Ireland, the Society of Apothecaries, and the conjoint colleges can be completed at the London School of Medicine for Women (Secretary, Miss Douie, M.B., 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.). The greater part of the course for Durham and Glasgow can also be taken at this school. Certain courses in Biology, Physics, Chemistry, etc., are open to ladies preparing for examinations in science. Ladies desiring to study medicine with a view to practice may, by permission of the Executive Council, attend certain classes upon payment of the fees, without passing the examination in arts. Art students are admitted to the classes of anatomy and practical anatomy. Valuable scholarships are annually competed for at the London School in September. In addition to College Hall (see above) there are eight sets of students' chambers at the school, 8, Hunter Street, W.C. Apply to the Secretary, from whom also a list of lodging-houses in the neighbourhood can be obtained. Boarding-houses for medical students (women) at 3, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. (Miss Goodchild) (fees, 20 guineas per term of 12 weeks), at 5, Endsleigh Street, W.C. (Mrs. Clarke Kerr), and at 23 and 32, Mecklenburgh Square, W.C. (Mrs. Wright) (fees, 15 to 18 guineas per term, with special arrangements for the vacation).

Women Journalists, Society of, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Miss Mary Fraser.

Women's Horticultural College. A scheme of training for colonial life is in successful operation here. The college is situated at Swanley, in Kent. **Chairman of Committee**, Mrs. John Hopkinson, Holmwood, Wimbledon Common, S.W.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Formerly, women property owners were not debarred from exercising the political rights which the holding of property conferred, but the barrier which excludes women as such from political power grew ever higher, until in 1830 the House of Commons definitely, and for the first time, set up a franchise applying only to men. The first attempt made in Parliament to restore to women their ancient political rights in a new and extended form was that of John Stuart Mill in 1867. His amendment to the Reform Bill was defeated by 106 votes to 73. In 1870 a Women's Suffrage Bill drafted by Dr. Pankhurst and introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright passed second reading by a majority of 33 votes, but was afterwards defeated. Following on this reverse came an active campaign in Scotland, the West of England, South Wales, and other parts of the country. Florence Nightingale, Harriet Martineau, Mary Carpenter, and 2000 other women of influence in 1870, memorialised Mr. Gladstone demanding the Suffrage. In 1873 two memorials in support of women's suffrage, bearing between them 18,000 signatures, were addressed to Mr. Gladstone and to Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Disraeli expressed his sympathy with the Women's Suffrage cause, and the hope that the reform would soon be granted. In 1875 a number of Members of Parliament, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill was one, formed a committee to oppose the enfranchisement of women. From 1870 to 1884 almost every year saw the introduction of Women's Suffrage bills. In the latter year the Reform Bill was introduced, and a vigorous attempt was made to secure the inclusion therein of a Woman's Suffrage amendment. In support of the women's claims, public meetings were held. Municipal corporations petitioned in favour of Woman's Suffrage, and almost every leading newspaper supported the proposed amendment to the Reform Bill. Mr. Gladstone, however, opposed it, threatening that if it were carried he would abandon the whole Bill, and the amendment was defeated.

The Women's Social and Political Union, formed in 1903, realising that the quiet and demure methods of agitation had failed, while not abandoning any of the old means of agitation by way of public meetings and the like, have, in addition to these means, taken action which has brought the women's cause into great prominence. Disturbances have frequently arisen in consequence. The Women's Social and Political Union initiated the policy of intervening at by-elections for the purpose of securing the defeat of candidates who are followers of a Government which is hostile to Women's Franchise. Demonstrations of protest against the disfranchisement of women were made in the House of Commons itself, on April 25th, 1906, when the Ladies' Gallery was cleared, and on Oct. 23rd, the latter occasion leading to the imprisonment of ten women, since all declined to find sureties for six months' good behaviour, and in default were imprisoned for two months. They were, however, released on Nov. 24th. Other demonstrations were made at the House of Commons in Dec. 1906, Feb. and March 1907. The Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act was passed in 1907. See PARLIAMENT, Session 1907, sect. 67.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies consists of 30 societies in Great Britain

whose sole object is to obtain the Parliamentary franchise for women. It is strictly a non-party organisation, but does not oppose Liberal candidates because of the Government's attitude. Secretaries: Miss F. Hardcastle, M.A., and Miss Frances Sterling. Offices: 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Local Government Society, established 1893, on a non-party basis, to promote the eligibility of women to elect to, and serve on, all Local Governing bodies. Hon. Sec., Miss Leigh Browne; Assist. Sec., Miss Berry. Office, 17, Tophill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Social and Political Union. Its object is to secure for women the Parliamentary vote, as it is, or may be, granted to men; to use the power thus obtained to establish equality of rights and opportunities between the sexes, and to promote the social and industrial well-being of the community. It opposes Liberal candidates at by-elections because the Liberal Government refuses to grant the vote to women; but otherwise is strictly independent of parties. There are a number of provincial branches, and a Central Committee in London. The organisers are Miss Christabel Pankhurst, LL.B., Miss Teresa Billington, Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Mary E. Gawthorpe, and Mrs. M. Baldock. Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 87, Clement's Inn, W.C. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Edith H. Martyn, B.Sc., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

There is a National Union, with headquarters in London, and a number of local unions affiliated. The National Committee consists of: Mrs. Pankhurst (Founder and Hon. Sec.), Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. Tuke (joint Hon. Sec.), Miss Christabel Pankhurst (Organising Sec.), Mrs. Wolstenholme Elmy, Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Annie Kenney, Mrs. N. A. Martel, Miss Mary Neal, and Miss Elizabeth Robins.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile Workers' Representation Committee has Women's Suffrage as one of its principal objects. Secs., Miss Eva Gore-Booth and Miss E. Roper, B.A., 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

In New Zealand and all the states of Australia full suffrage has been conceded to women. Full suffrage has been granted to the women of the Commonwealth of Australia for the Federal Parliament, and to the women of Finland and Norway.

Women Workers, National Union of, for Great Britain and Ireland. Hon. Sec. Miss Norah Green; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Wood, Field-Marshal Sir (Henry) Evelyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was b. at Cressing in 1838, and entered the Navy in '52. Served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. In '55 he joined the Army as cornet 13th Light Dragoons, served in India in 17th Lancers, and, while commanding the 1st Regt. of Beaton's Irregular Horse, won the Victoria Cross, '58. Defeated the Zulus at Kambula, and was made K.C.B. Served in the Transvaal war as major-general, and was one of H.M.'s Commissioners for settling the Transvaal limits ('81). Created G.C.M.G. Commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd division, in the Egyptian expedition, receiving the thanks of Parliament in '82. Raised the Egyptian Army

in '83, and served in Nile expedition. From '89 to '93 he commanded the Aldershot district, from '93 till '97 he was **Quartermaster-General**, and from Oct. '97 till Oct. 1901 **Adjutant-General**, Commanded 2nd Army Corps 1901-4. Promoted to the rank of field-marshal April 1903. Author of "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," "Cavalry Achievements," "From Midshipman to Field-Marshal," and "The Indian Mutiny." Clubs, Army and Navy, United Service. Address, Millhurst, Harlow, Essex.

Wrnz, Francis Xavier, General of the Society of Jesus. Born at Rottweil (Wurtem-

burg), on Dec. 2nd, 1842, he entered the Society on Dec. 5th, '57. After studying canon law in England, he was called to a professorship at the faculty of the Gregorian University, Rome. For two years previous to his election as General (Sept. 1906) Father Wrnz was Rector of this university. He is the second German in the roll of generals of the order. His election was much commented upon in France as a token of German influence at the Vatican. (Father Wrnz's name is pronounced "Vernez.") The General of the Jesuits is popularly known as the "Black Pope."

Y

Young Men's Christian Associations. The work of the Associations was established in 1844, and is designed to promote the religious, social, intellectual, and physical well-being of young men. There are now 7678 branches existing in more than 40 countries, with an enrolled membership of 766,605. **National Headquarters:** "George Williams House," 13, Russell Square, London, W.C. **President of the National Council**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird. **Treasurer**, R. L. Barclay, Esq. **Secs.**, W. H. Mills and F. Howe.

Y.M.C.A., London Central. Founded 1844.

Has its headquarters temporarily at 346, Strand, W.C., pending the erection of the new Y.M.C.A., building in Tottenham Court Road. **President**, F. A. Bevan, Esq., J.P., D.L.; **Secretary**, J. H. Putterill.

Young Women's Christian Association. The, has more than 300,000 members in all parts of the world. The British membership is 95,628, including nearly 15,000 in London. **Head Offices**, 25 and 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W. The **World's Y.W.C.A.**, organised for the development and extension of Y.W.C.A.s in all lands, also has its office at 26, George St.



Capital and Funds - £4,200,000

INCOME, 1906.

Premiums, Fire	...	...	...	...	£1,422,349
„ Accident	...	...	...	...	169,688
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	58,949
					<u>£1,650,986</u>

FIRE - ACCIDENT - BURGLARY.

W.C.A. - FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Head Offices:

45, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

76, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

F. W. P. RUTTER, *General Manager and Secretary.*

CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSURANCES.

	PAGE
Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.	21
Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd.	17
British Law Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	19
Canada Life Assurance	
<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing (end)</i>	
Central Insurance Co., Ltd.	21
Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	18
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society	19
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	11
Confederation Life Association of Canada	19
Ecclesiastical Insurance Co., Ltd.	19
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	8
Equitable Life Assurance Society	9
Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society, Ltd.	19
Fine Art and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	14
Friends' Provident Institution	19
General Accident Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	
<i>Facing Calendar</i>	
Imperial Accident Insurance Co., Ltd.	20
Law Fire Insurance Society	7
Law Guarantee and Trust Society, Ltd.	15
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	13
Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society	8
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	
<i>Facing End of Matter</i>	
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Co.	12
London and Manchester Industrial Assurance	17
London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Assurance Co., Ltd.	14
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	19
Mutual Loan Fund Association	17

	PAGE
National British and Irish Millers' Insurance Co., Ltd.	21
National General Insurance Co., Ltd.	17
National Insurance Co. of Great Britain, Ltd.	19
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd.	
<i>Facing inside back cover</i>	
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	
<i>Inside front cover</i>	
Northern Assurance Co.	Inside back cover
Norwich Union Fire Office	20
Norwich Union Mutual Life Office	20
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.	15
Provident Clerks' Guarantee and Accident Offices	16
Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd.	13
Railway Passengers Assurance	Facing end of Index
Rock Life Assurance Co.	
<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing</i>	
Royal Exchange Assurance Co.	9
Royal Insurance Co.	Facing page 1
Royal London Friendly Society	19
Scottish Life Stock Insurance Co., Ltd.	18
Scottish Provident Institution	Facing inside front cover
Star Life Assurance Society	5
Sun Fire Insurance Office	7
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	20
Sun Life Insurance Office	11
Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	18
Wesleyan and General Assurance Society	18
Western Assurance Co.	21
Yorkshire Insurance Co.	12

BANKS AND BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Birkbeck Bank	25
Chartered Bank of India	25
London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.	24
London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.	23

National Discount Co., Ltd.	26
Temperance Permanent Building Society	vi
Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd.	22

CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

Additional Curates Society	Facing beginning of Index
Baptist Missionary Society	30
British Orphan Asylum (Slough)	37
Cancer Hospital	42
Charing Cross Hospital	40
Christian Community	38
Christmas Letter Mission	39
Church Army	36
Church Committee for Church Defence	38
Church Pastoral-Aid Society	39
City of London Lying in Hospital	42
Curates' Augmentation Fund	37
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	32
East London Church Fund	29
Field Lane Refugees	34
Home Missions of the Church	Facing beginning of Index
Homes for Little Boys	30
Imperial Protestant Federation	38
"Liberator" Relief Fund	38
London Missionary Society	39
London School of Medicine	45
Moravian Missions	34
National Benevolent Institution	42
National Blind Relief Society	36

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic	42
National Orphan Home	35
National Refuges	35
Orphan Working School	Facing end of Index
Poor Clergy Relief Corporation	37
Rescue Society	36
Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution	31
Royal Blind Pension Society	34
Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest	40
Royal Hospital for Incurables	41
Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage	41
Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital	
<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing</i>	
Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	
<i>Facing Calendar</i>	
St. Luke's Hospital	
<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing (end)</i>	
St. Thomas's Hospital	41
School for the Indigent Blind	37
Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children	36
Society for the Abolition of Vivisection	39
Stockwell Orphanage	35
Surgical Aid Society	41
Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs	39

HOTELS AND STEAMSHIPS.

Canadian Pacific Line	50
Midland Railway Co.'s Hotels	1x
Natal Line of Steamers	52

North German Lloyd Royal Mail Steamship Co.	
<i>Last white paper page</i>	
Orient Royal Mail Line	51
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	52

PUBLICATIONS.

<i>Amateur Photographer</i>	49
"Dictionary of Photography"	26
Hodder & Stoughton	47
"How to Select a Life Office"	In literary Index

<i>Public Opinion</i>	48
Sotheman, H., & Co.	Inside back cover
Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd.	48

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A List of leading Schools and Colleges will be found advertised in the work, and pages 43-5.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Cherry Pectoral, etc.	vii
Benson & Co.	49
Bill, W.	iii
Ceres Depot	viii
Chlorodyne (J. Collis Browne's)	vii
Esterbrook Relief Pens	v
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.	Facing page 1
Hanson & Son	v
Holiday Resorts Directory	46

Mears and Stainbank	50
Moore, C. C. & T.	Inside front cover
Paper Makers	i
Remington Typewriter Co.	3
Roneo, Ltd.	ii
Smythe & Son	i
Spicer Bros.	xi
Waterman's Fountain Pens	Facing inside back cover

- ¶ The present is an age of strenuous rush, whether it be in the Realm of Commerce or that of Society.
- ¶ It has long since been admitted that without some mechanical device the great mass of correspondence and other matter could not be successfully dealt with in the Realm of Commerce.
- ¶ This is increasingly felt in the Realm of Society.
- ¶ That such "mechanical device" should be absolutely reliable, easy to use, and produce perfect results.
- ¶ That the only "mechanical device" that combines these essentials is the

NEW MODEL

Remington Typewriter.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
100, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
322, REGENT STREET, W. (West End Show Rooms).

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
A		Homes for Little Boys	33	Provident Clerks' Guarantee and Accident Offices	16
Additional Curates' Society <i>Facing beginning of Index</i>		"How to Select a Life Office" <i>In literary Index</i>		Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd. . .	13
Amateur Photographer	49	I		Public Opinion	49
Atlas Assurance Co., Ltd.	21	Imperial Accident Insurance Co., Ltd.	20	R	
B		Imperial Protestant Federation . .	38	Railway Passengers Assurance <i>Facing end of Index</i>	
Baptist Missionary Society	30	L		Remington Typewriter	3
Benson & Co.	49	Law Fire Insurance Society	7	Rescue Society	36
Bill, W.	iii	Law Guarantee and Trust Society, Ltd.	15	Rock Life Assurance Co. <i>Facing Occurrences during Printing</i>	
Birkbeck Bank	25	"Liberator" Relief Fund	38	Roneo Ltd.	11
Bradley & Bourdas	vii	Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.	13	Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution	31
Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd. . . .	17	Liverpool Victoria Legal Friendly Society	8	Royal Blind Pension Society . . .	34
British Law Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	19	London and Lancashire Fire In- surance Co. . . <i>Facing end of Matter</i>		Royal Exchange Assurance Co. . .	9
British Orphan Asylum (Siough) . .	37	London and Lancashire Life As- surance Co.	12	Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest	40
Browne's Chlorodyne	vii	London and Manchester Industrial Association	17	Royal Hospital for Incurables . .	41
C		London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.	24	Royal Insurance Co. <i>Facing page 1</i>	
Canada Life Assurances— <i>Facing</i> <i>Occurrences during Printing (end)</i>		London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.	23	Royal London Friendly Society . .	19
Canadian Pacific Line	59	London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow Assurance Co., Ltd.	14	Royal Merchant Seamen's Or- phanage	41
Cancer Hospital	42	London Missionary Society	39	Royal National Orthopaedic Hos- pital <i>Facing Occurrences during Printing</i>	
Central Insurance Co., Ltd.	21	London School of Medicine	45	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals <i>Facing Calendar</i>	
Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	15	M		S	
Ceres Depot	viii	Mears & Stainbank	59	St. Luke's Hospital <i>Facing Occurrences during Printing</i> <i>(end)</i>	
Charing Cross Hospital	46	Midland Railway Co.'s Hotels . .	ix	St. Thomas's Hospital	41
Chartered Bank of India	25	Moore, C. C. & T. <i>Inside front cover</i>		School for the Indigent Blind . .	37
Christian Community	38	Moravian Missions	34	Schools and Colleges (Various) . .	43
Christmas Letter Mission	39	Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York	iv	Scottish Live Stock Insurance Co., Ltd.	13
Church Army	39	Mutual Loan Fund Association . .	17	Scottish Provident Institution <i>Facing inside front cover</i>	
Church Committee for Church De- fence	38	N		Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children	36
Church Pastoral Aid Society	39	Natal Line of Steamers	52	Smythe, George, & Son	i
City of London Lying-in Hospital . .	42	National Benevolent Institution . .	42	Society for the Abolition of Vivi- section	39
Clergy Mutual Assurance Society . .	16	National Blind Relief Society . . .	36	Sotheran, H., & Co. <i>Inside back cover</i>	
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	11	National British and Irish Millers' Insurance Co., Ltd.	21	Spicer Bros.	xi
Confederation Life Association of Canada	16	National Discount Co., Ltd.	26	Star Life Assurance Society	5
Curates' Augmentation Fund	37	National General Insurance Co., Ltd.	17	Stockwell Orphanage	35
D		National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic	42	Sun Fire Insurance Office	7
Dent, G. M. <i>In literary Index</i>		National Insurance Co. of Great Britain, Ltd.	19	Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada .	20
"Dictionary of Photography"	26	National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Ltd. <i>Facing inside back cover</i>		Sun Life Insurance Office	11
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	32	National Orphan Home	35	Surgical Aid Society	41
E		National Refuges	35	Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd. .	48
East London Church Fund	29	North British and Mercantile In- surance Co. . . <i>Inside front cover</i>		T	
Ecclesiastical Insurance Co., Ltd. . .	19	Northern Assurance Co. <i>Inside back cover</i>		Temperance Permanent Building Society	vi
Educational Advertisements (Va- rious)	43	North German Lloyd Royal Mail Steamship Co. <i>Last white paper page</i>		Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs	39
Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	8	Norwich Union Fire Office	20	U	
Equitable Life Assurance Society . .	9	Norwich Union Mutual Life Office .	20	Union of London and Smiths Bank .	22
Essex & Suffolk Equitable In- surance Society, Ltd.	10	O		V	
Esterbrook Pens	v	Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.	15	Vulcan Boiler and General In- surance Co., Ltd.	18
F		Orient Royal Mail Line	51	W	
Field Lane Refuges	34	Orphan Working School <i>Facing end of Index</i>		Waterman Pens <i>Facing inside back cover</i>	
Fine Art and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	14	P		Wesleyan and General Assurance Society	18
Friends' Provident Institution	10	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	52	Western Assurance Co.	21
G		Poor Clergy Relief	37	Y	
General Accident Assurance Cor- poration, Ltd. . . <i>Facing Calendar</i>				Yorkshire Insurance Co.	12
Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co., Ltd. <i>Facing page 1</i>					
H					
Hanson & Son	v				
Hodder & Stoughton	47				
Holiday Resorts Directory	46				
Home Missions of the Church <i>Facing beginning of Index</i>					

ESTABLISHED 1843.

FUNDS IN HAND, £6,600,000.**ANNUAL INCOME, nearly £800,000.****CLAIMS PAID, £8,500,000.****THE STAR****LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.****Head Office: 32, Moorgate Street, LONDON.****Directors.***Chairman*—EDWARD SPICER, Esq.*Deputy-Chairman*—WILLIAM MEWBURN, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. A. M. ARTHUR.

W. G. BRADSHAW, Esq.

Sir GEORGE HAYTER CHUBB, Bart.

T. R. FERENS, Esq., M.P.

Hon. G. J. GOSCHEN.

JOSIAH GUNTON, Esq.

T. MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.

ALEXANDER McARTHUR, Esq.

Sir HORACE BROOKS MARSHALL, LL.D.

Sir CLARENCE SMITH.

Alderman Sir G. WYATT TRUSCOTT.

**FACTS WORTH NOTING.**

The fact that the Society has a reserve of

OVER SIX MILLIONS AND A HALF

in invested funds should be of itself sufficient to satisfy the mind of the most critical, but there are other points also which are most important.

A Life Office makes its profit from three sources:

1. When its mortality experience is less than that provided for.
 2. When its expenses are less than the sum allowed for this purpose in the calculation of its premiums.
 3. When the rate of interest earned is in excess of that contemplated.
- The last Report shows a **profit on these three items.**
1. The claims by death in 1906 were only 76½%, and the amount paid was £292,567, against £361,000 expected.
 2. The ratio of expense has fallen to 13·62%, whilst the sum allowed for this purpose is nearly 21%.
 3. The rate of interest earned on the funds was increased to £3 15s. 11d.%, whilst that assumed on its valuation is 3%.

If the subsequent years show, as may be fairly anticipated, the same favourable results, those who now take out Policies will reap the reward of the careful action of the Directors in the past.

Copies of Annual Report, Prospectus, and all information will be forwarded upon application to—

THE HEAD OFFICE.

INDEX TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF INSURANCE OFFICES.

(Reference should also be made to the article on Insurance appearing in the literary matter.)

	PAGE
ATLAS ASSURANCE Co., LD.	21
BRITANNIC ASSURANCE Co., LD.	17
BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE Co., LD.	19
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE	<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing (end).</i>
CENTRAL INSURANCE Co., LD.	21
CENTURY INSURANCE Co., LD.	18
CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY	16
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE Co., LD.	11
CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA	16
ECCLESIASTICAL INSURANCE Co., LD.	19
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LD.	8
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY... ..	9
ESSEX AND SUFFOLK EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.	10
FINE ART AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD.	14
FRIENDS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION	10
GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LD.	<i>Facing Calendar.</i>
IMPERIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE Co., LD.	20
LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY	7
LAW GUARANTEE AND TRUST SOCIETY, LD.	15
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE Co.	13
LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY	8
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.	<i>Facing End of Matter.</i>
LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.	12
LONDON AND MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE Co.	17
LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND GLASGOW ASSURANCE Co., LD.	14
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. OF NEW YORK	iv
MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION	17
NATIONAL BRITISH AND IRISH MILLERS' INSURANCE Co., LD.	21
NATIONAL GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD.	17
NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. OF GREAT BRITAIN, LD.	19
NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LD.	<i>Facing inside back cover.</i>
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.	<i>Inside front cover.</i>
NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co.	<i>Inside back cover.</i>
NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE	20
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE	20
OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LD.	15
PROVIDENT CLERKS' GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT OFFICES	16
PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co., LD.	13
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE	<i>Facing end of Index.</i>
ROCK LIFE ASSURANCE Co.	<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing</i>
ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE Co.	9
ROYAL INSURANCE Co.	<i>Facing page 1</i>
ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY	19
SCOTTISH LIVE STOCK INSURANCE Co., LD.	18
SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION	<i>Facing inside front cover.</i>
STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY	5
SUN FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE	7
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. OF CANADA	20
SUN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE	11
VULCAN BOILER AND GENERAL INSURANCE Co., LD.	18
WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY	18
WESTERN ASSURANCE Co.	21
YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co.	12

SUN

FIRE OFFICE

Founded 1710.

**THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD.**

Insurances effected against the following risks:

FIRE.

**PERSONAL ACCIDENT,
SICKNESS & DISEASE,
FIDELITY GUARANTEE,
BURGLARY.**

**WORKMEN'S COMPEN-
SATION & EMPLOYERS'
LIABILITY, including
ACCIDENTS TO
DOMESTIC SERVANTS.**

Funds in hand

£2,545,328



Copied from Policy dated 1726.

Chief Office:

63, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

Directors.

SIR RICHARD NICHOLSON, *Chairman*
(Nicholson, Patterson & Freeland), Princes Street, Westminster.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON, Esq., *Vice-Chairman*
(Johnsons, Long & Raymond-Barker), New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, Esq., Albert Road, Regent's Park.
H. D. BEWES, Esq. (Bewes & Dickinson), Stonehouse, Plymouth.
L. C. CHOLMELEY, Esq. (Frere, Cholmeley & Co.), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
F. E. E. FAREBROTHER, Esq. (Fladgate & Co.), Craig's Court, Charing Cross.
SIR WILLIAM JAMES FARRER (formerly of Farrer & Co.), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
C. W. GRAHAM, Esq. (Lawrence, Graham & Co.), New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
W. A. T. HALLOWES, Esq. (Hallowes, Carter & Ellis), Bedford Row.
E. CARLETON HOLMES, Esq. (E. Carleton Holmes, Son & Fell), Bedford Row.
J. GWYNNE JAMES, Esq. (Gwynne, James & Son), Hereford.
HARRY W. LEE, Esq. (Lee, Bolton & Lee), The Sanctuary, Westminster.
DILLON R. L. LOWE, Esq. (Lowe & Co.), Temple Gardens.
FREDERICK MORGAN, Esq. (Saxton & Morgan), Somerset Street.
F. P. MORRELL, Esq. (Morrell, Son & Peel), Oxford.
WILLIAM NOCTON, Esq. (Nocton & Sons), Great Marlborough Street.

RONALD PEAKE, Esq. (Peake, Bird, Collins & Co.), Bedford Row.
RICHARD PENNINGTON, Esq. (Pennington & Son), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
THOMAS RAWLE, Esq. (Rawle, Johnstone & Co.), Bedford Row.
J. E. W. RIDER, Esq. (Rider, Heaton & Wigram), New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
GEORGE L. STEWART, Esq. (Lee & Pembertons), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL, Bruton Street.
J. P. TATHAM, Esq. (Tatham & Procter), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
R. W. TWEEDIE, Esq. (A. F. and R. W. Tweedie), Lincoln's Inn Fields.
W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq. (Walters & Co.), New Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SIR HENRY ARTHUR WHITE, C.V.O. (A. & H. White), Great Marlborough Street.
E. H. WHITEHEAD, Esq. (Burch, Whitehead & Davidson), Spring Gardens.
E. FREVOR L. L. WILLIAMS, Esq. (formerly of Newman, Paynter & Co.), Cleurent's Inn.
ROMER WILLIAMS, Esq. (Williams & James), Norfolk House, Thames Embankment.

Auditor.—EDWIN WATERHOUSE, Esq., F.C.A.

Secretary.—WILLIAM JOHN VINE.

Assistant Secretary.—ARTHUR E. C. WHITE.

This Society enjoys the highest reputation for prompt and liberal settlement of claims.
Prospectuses and Proposal Forms may be had on application.
The business of the Society is confined to the United Kingdom.

R R

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, L^{TD.}

Capital - - - £1,000,000 | Reserves - - - £1,000,000

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

MERCANTILE BONDS.

FIRE.

BURGLARY.

HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.

Agencies in the principal commercial centres throughout the World.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA LEGAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Established 1843.

Chief Office—ST. ANDREW STREET, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

This Society has been in active operation over 60 years. It is specially established for the insurance of sums up to £200 upon lives up to 85 years of age, by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to meet the convenience of the Assurers. Endowment Assurances, payable at ages 14, 21, 30, 40, 50, or 60, or upon the completion of 15, 20, 25, or 30 years' payments. Free Policies, Reversionary and Cash Bonuses, Surrender Values, etc.

Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 845,000 Policyholders.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures :

INVESTED FUNDS	.. .. .	£3,110,000
CLAIMS PAID	.. .. .	£6,400,000
ANNUAL INCOME	.. .. .	£1,140,000
CASH BONUSES PAID	.. .. .	£280,000

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary,

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY.

Established 1762. The Oldest Mutual Life Office in the World.

For over a century the Claims paid have been, on the average,

MORE THAN DOUBLED BY BONUS.

The Funds exceed **£4,900,000**, and the latest valuation showed a
Surplus of £976,807.

The Society pays no Commission to Agents, and thereby saves very large sums for the benefit of the members themselves.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Actuary at the Offices of the Society,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

ROYAL EXCHANGE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FIRE, LIFE, SEA, ACCIDENTS, EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY (including Accidents to Domestic Servants), BURGLARY, FIDELITY GUARANTEES.

Governor - - SIR NEVILE LUBBOCK, K.C.M.G.

Special Terms to Annuitants when health is impaired.

The Corporation is prepared to act as Trustee ^{and}/_{or} Executor of Wills and Settlements.

For full particulars apply to the Secretary, Royal Exchange Assurance, London, E.C.

Friends' Provident Institution.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1832.

Head Office: BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

London Office: 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

Birmingham Office: OCEAN CHAMBERS, 44, WATERLOO STREET.

This Institution is the Life Assurance Office established by the Society of Friends (Quakers), and is under the management of Members of that Society.

The Premiums are low, and the Bonuses declared have been substantial. All kinds of Life Assurance business are transacted.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS—£3,300,000.

The advantages of the Institution are open to those persons who are, or have been, "Friends"; and to others who are of Quaker descent, or are connected with Friends by ties of marriage, or by partnership in business.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WILLIAM H. GREGORY, *Secretary.*

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PROFIT-SHARING IN FIRE INSURANCE

BY THE

Essex & Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society

WHAT THE PRESS SAY

Limited

THE TIMES: "This . . . is now the only office which transacts general fire-insurance on profit-sharing lines."

STANDARD: "It ranks amongst the oldest fire insurance companies. Take it all in all, it may perhaps be considered the most successful of any."

DAILY NEWS: "A degree of strength which no other fire insurance office has reached."

The Society usually charges ordinary rates of premium and divides the profits with the Insured members.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

DOMESTIC SERVANTS, CLERKS, SHOP ASSISTANTS, AND ALL CLASSES OF
ACCIDENT INSURANCE, BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, ETC.

THE ESSEX & SUFFOLK ACCIDENT INDEMNITY SOCIETY, LIMITED, has been formed to transact Insurance business on independent lines, each risk being rated on its merits.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

ADDRESS: ESSEX & SUFFOLK FIRE AND ACCIDENT OFFICES

THE FIRE OFFICE, COLCHESTER

OR LONDON OFFICE: 56-60, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

Funds in Hand
exceed
£7,700,000.

SUN

Established 1810.

LIFE OFFICE.

LIFE ASSURANCES AND ANNUITIES.

LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES

Without Medical Examination

Actuary—R. G. SALMON. *Secretary and General Manager*—E. LINNELL.

Write to the General Manager, 63, Threadneedle Street, London, for
 Special Prospectus, "PROGRESS AND PROFIT."

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

IN WHICH IS NOW MERGED THE
HAND-IN-HAND INSURANCE SOCIETY, Estd. 1696.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	...	...	...	£2,950,000
LIFE FUND	...	...	...	£3,252,762
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS	{ "West of England" ...			£682,403
	{ "Hand-in-Hand" ...			£3,694,399
OTHER ASSETS	...	...	...	£5,029,363
TOTAL				£12,658,927
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS				£3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
 THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.
 ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ. (Barclay & Co., Ltd.).
 W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, ESQ. (Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
 LT.-COL. C. W. CAMPBELL.
 JEREMIAH COLMAN, ESQ. (J. & J. Colman, Ltd.).
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD COURTNEY OF PENWITH.
 WILLIAM C. DAWES, ESQ. (J. B. Westray & Co.).
 W. M. GUTHRIE, ESQ. (Chalmers, Guthrie & Co., Ltd.).
 FREDERICK W. HARRIS, ESQ. (Harris & Dixon, Ltd.).

CHARLES R. GURNEY HOARE, ESQ.
 ANDREW JOHNSTON, ESQ.
 F. LARKWORTHY, ESQ.
 JOHN H. LEY, ESQ.
 J. CARR SAUNDERS, ESQ.
 RT. HON. SIR ANDREW R. SCOBLE, K.C., K.C.S.I.
 ALEXANDER BILLING SIM, ESQ. (Churchill & Sim).
 W. J. THOMPSON, ESQ. (W. J. & H. Thompson).
 JOHN TROTTER, ESQ.
 P. BENICE TROWER, ESQ. (Trower & Sons).

The following classes of Insurance effected:

FIRE. LIFE AND ANNUITIES. MARINE. LEASEHOLD REDEMPTION AND SINKING FUND. ACCIDENT, INCLUDING—Personal Accident, Third Party, Burglary, Plate Glass, Fidelity Guarantee, Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation. The Company will act as **TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS** under Wills.

Prospectuses and all information needful for effecting Assurances may be obtained at any of the Company's Offices or Agencies throughout the World.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Chairman—Col. Sir NIGEL KINGSNOTE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Deputy-Chairman—VESEY G. M. HOLT, ESQ.

The Right Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.

WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH, ESQ.

General Sir REGINALD GIPPS, G.C.B.

The Hon. SYDNEY HOLLAND.

Colonel KEMP.

SIR THOMAS PAINE.

R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, ESQ.

General Manager—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

Agency Manager—W. A. MACKAY.

Actuary—W. R. HOPKINS, F.I.A.

Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the Past 20 Years, to December 31st, 1906.

YEARS.	NEW BUSINESS.		NET PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums.		
1886	£608,870	£22,013	£127,442	£476,772
1896	886,428	37,039	218,658	1,158,059
1906	788,966	32,460	313,282	2,216,112

It will thus be seen that in ten years the Net Premium Income shows an increase of nearly £100,000, whilst the Funds during the same period have been increased by more than £1,000,000.

SPECIAL FEATURES.—Low Rates of Premiums—Liberal Conditions—Immediate Payment of Claims—Policies Nonforfeitable, World-wide.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.—New policyholders participate in the large proportion of Ninety per cent. of the entire Profits of the Company.

MODERATE RATES. LIBERAL CONDITIONS. UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Fire, Life, Annuity, Personal, Accident, Employers' Liability, Burglary, Fidelity, Guarantee, and Live Stock.

Established 84 Years.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £356,460.

Accumulated Funds, £2,115,353.

Annual Income exceeds £500,000.

ST. HELEN'S SQ., YORK, 2, BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES ST., LONDON, E.C.

West End Office—49, PALL MALL, S.W.

Chairman:—THE RIGHT HON. LORD WENLOCK, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

Personal Accidents.—Policies World-wide. Transfers accepted without loss of Bonus. 10 per cent. Discount to Policy Holders in the Life Department or Total Abstainers.

Burglary Insurance.—No Average Clause. Insurances granted in advance for SEVEN years for SIX years' Premium only.

Employers' Insurance.—The Liability of Employers of Labour covered under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, Employers' Liability Act, 1880, Lord Campbell's Act, and the Common Law.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Surveys free of charge. Losses caused by Explosion of Gas and Lightning made good. Rent of Buildings can be Insured. Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Losses.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Life Insurance at Minimum Premiums.
Important New Table.

Full particulars of this attractive New Scheme will be sent on application.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Annuities Granted on Favourable Terms.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death With Profits.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	1	19	7
25	2	3	10
30	2	9	1
35	2	15	11
40	3	4	9
45	3	16	4
50	4	11	7

New Endowment Scheme. With Deferred Bonus Rates per £100 at Death or 60.

AGE	£	s.	d.
20	2	3	4
25	2	11	1
30	3	1	7
35	3	16	6
40	4	19	4

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

President.

SIR HENRY HARBEN.

Directors—

HENRY ANDRADE HARBEN, Esq., *Chairman.*

THOMAS CHARLES DEWEY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq.

WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER.

PERCY THOMAS REID, Esq.

SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.

JOHN WHATELY SIMMONDS, Esq.

THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

Joint Secretaries—D. W. STABLE, Esq., and J. SMART, Esq.

Resident Solicitor—W. GAMBLE, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—E. A. RUSHER, Esq.

Assistant Managers—

F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., H. BLENNERHASSETT, Esq., and W. E. MARTIN, Esq.

Joint Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.,

Joint Manager and Actuary—FREDK. SCHOOLING, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds Exceed £65,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Total Assets Exceed - - £10,000,000

Claims Paid, Over - - £47,000,000

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. MODERATE RATES. LIBERAL BONUSES.

Head Office: 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

London Chief Office: 1, CORNHILL, E.C.

Branches: 56, CHARING CROSS, S.W., & 41, MINCEING LANE, E.C.
and in all the chief commercial centres.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

The Fine Art and General Insurance Co.,

Established 1890.

LIMITED.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY.

Head Offices: 89 & 90, Cheapside, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL - - £500,000.

**Subscribed Capital
£370,000.**

**Premium Income
Over £200,000.**

**FIRE. BURGLARY. ACCIDENTS.
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CUTHBERT E. HEATH, Esq. (of Lloyd's).

T. HUMPHRY WARD, Esq.

J. F. WRIGHT, Esq.

General Manager: A. PLAYER FEDDEN.

Assistant Manager: WALTER J. HEATON.

Total Claims paid exceed £2,800,000.

London



ESTABLISHED 1881.

**TOTAL INCOME,
1906,
EXCEEDS
HALF-A-MILLION
Sterling.**

**THOS. NEILL,
GENERAL MANAGER.**

Edinburgh
and Glasgow

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HEAD OFFICE, INSURANCE BUILDINGS
FARRINCION ST. LONDON E.C.

**Applications for Agencies invited. Life—Accident—Industrial.
REMOVING TO NEW OFFICES IN EUSTON SQUARE, N.W.**

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 ARTHUR K. THOMPSON, ESQ., Mapledean, Redhill.
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Assets exceed - £2,000,000

Claims paid over £6,000,000

*Accidents and Sickness. Employers' Liability,
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Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

RICHARD J. PAULL, *General Manager & Secretary*

THE LAW GUARANTEE, TRUST and ACCIDENT SOCIETY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL: Authorised, £2,500,000; Fully Subscribed, £2,250,000; Paid up, £450,000. Uncalled, £1,800,000; General Reserve Fund, £205,000.

FIDELITY GUARANTEES. MORTGAGE, DEBENTURE, LICENCE, AND
 CONTINGENCY INSURANCE. SINKING FUND POLICIES. PERSONAL
 ACCIDENT, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND BURGLARY INSURANCE.
 PUBLIC LIABILITY RISKS OF ALL KINDS, ETC., ETC.

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The Society offers the BENEFITS of MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE without personal liability on highly favourable terms to

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ALL PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS.

Accumulated Fund, £4,242,820. Annual Income, £453,897.

Bonuses Distributed, £4,256,464.

LOW PREMIUMS. LARGE BONUSES.

Notwithstanding the LOWNESS of the Premiums charged, the BONUSES are on an EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SCALE.

NEW AND SPECIAL POLICIES.

Application is invited for the PROSPECTUS, and Leaflets explaining two new Policies, with valuable Options.

1.—WHOLE-LIFE CONVERTIBLE ASSURANCES.—VERY LOW PREMIUM—ABOUT ONE HALF THE USUAL RATE—during first ten years.

2.—PENSION POLICIES.—Premiums returnable with compound interest in case of death or surrender before pension age. Option to commute for Cash.

SPECIMEN of RATES for £1,000, with PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	£1,000 Payable at Death.	£1,000 payable at Age 60 or earlier Death.
25	£20 1 8	£27 3 4
30	23 3 4	32 10 10
35	26 10 0	40 1 8
40	31 1 8	51 5 0

NOTE.—Under the Reduced Premium System (explained in Prospectus) four-fifths only of these premiums need be paid, the other one-fifth remaining a charge to be repaid out of Bonus.

No Agents employed and No Commission paid for the introduction of business, whereby £10,000 a year is saved to the Members.

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H. B. BRAIN, Secretary

Annual Income, £425,000.

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"HOW A YOUNG MAN CAN SAVE MONEY."

Write for this Pamphlet, which will be sent by return FREE.

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WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

The NATIONAL BURGLARY & FIRE OFFICE, Limited.

This Company transacts upon **NON-TARIFF** Lines
FIRE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, BURGLARY,
AND
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE.

Chief Office:—**KING'S HOUSE, KING STREET, LONDON, E.C.**
 West End Branch:—**13, REGENT STREET, S.W.**

THE LONDON & MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE CO.,

Established 1869. Incorporated under Act of Parliament.

LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000

Chief Office: **50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**

PREMIUM INCOME, Year ending March 24th, 1907	...	...	£423,541
CASH SAVED, Year ending March 24th, 1907	...	...	£52,364
FUNDS at March 24th, 1907	...	...	£452,691
CLAIMS PAID up to March 24th, 1907, exceed	...	...	£1,547,000

Annual Reports and Prospectuses can be obtained on Application.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1866.

ORDINARY AND INDUSTRIAL BRANCHES.

ANNUAL INCOME	-	-	-	-	-	-	£1,250,000
TOTAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	nearly	£2,000,000
CLAIMS PAID	-	-	-	-	-	-	£5,800,000

Gentlemen able to influence good business will find the Company's Agency terms very remunerative. Agency Terms and Prospectuses on application to—

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Chief Offices: Broad Street Corner, BIRMINGHAM.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

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Mutual Loan Fund Association,

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On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, etc., at moderate interest, Repayable by Instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary Fees. Forms free.

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ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, Secretary.

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PERTH, SCOTLAND.

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HORSES and CATTLE of all classes fully insured at minimum rates of premium.
Trade and Farm Horses, Mares-in-Foal and Loss of Foals, Stallions, Yeomanry
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Apply for Prospectuses to ARTHUR G. BULL, *Secretary*.

Agents required in unrepresented Districts. Liberal Terms.

WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Chief Offices: BIRMINGHAM.

London Branch Offices: 101, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C.

Accumulated Funds Exceed - - £1,000,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - - - £4,250,000

ANNUAL VALUATIONS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF PROFITS.

*Copies of the Annual and Valuation Reports, New Prospectuses, with Revised Rates of Premiums, etc.,
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R. ALDINGTON HUNT, F.S.S., A.I.A., General Manager.

THE VULCAN BOILER & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

The ORIGINAL Boiler Insurance Company.

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INSURANCE & INSPECTION OF

BOILERS, Economisers, Steam Pipes,
Superheaters, Kiers, Decouduns
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ENGINES (Steam, Gas or Oil).

GAS PRODUCER Plant.

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**EMPLOYS
many more
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fore more closely con-
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Over 50,000
Boilers and Engines
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**CONSULTING
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All other INSURANCES arranged.

J. F. L. CROSLAND, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., Chief Engineer.

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FIRE, LIFE, SICKNESS, ACCIDENT.

Employers' Liability and Fidelity Insurances.

Combined House Purchases and Life Assurance.

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FIRE,
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BURGLARY AND THEFT,
CYCLE, GLASS.

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THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

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(With Branches throughout the Kingdom.)

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FIRE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY under Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and independently thereof, and BURGLARY.

Gentlemen in a position to introduce Business are invited
 to undertake Agencies within the United Kingdom.

No Foreign Business undertaken.

Manager and Secretary: H. FOSTER CUTLER.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN, Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. £225,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL .. £45,000

Head Offices: 184, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

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Special Agency Terms to Solicitors, Accountants, Estate Agents, and others controlling
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The ROYAL LONDON FRIENDLY SOCIETY,

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New and Improved Table of Benefits.

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"ROYAL LONDON" HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON
 ROW, W.C.

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190, JAMAICA ROAD, BERMONDSEY, S.E.

DIRECTORS.

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BYRNE, Esq.

J. PRICE, Esq.

G. ATHERTON, Esq.

H. DUFFELL, Esq.

E. HAMBRIDGE, Esq.

E. SMITH, Esq.

Treasurer: W. H. COOMBS, Esq.

Secretary: Wm. BOWREY.

Claims Paid exceed Four-and-a-Quarter Millions.
Premium Income, £1,000,000. Accumulated Funds, £2,000,000.

**HORSE, VEHICLE AND MOTOR INSURANCES,
PERSONAL ACCIDENTS, DRIVING ACCIDENTS,
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Mares Insured for Foaling and Loss of Foals.

Motor Cars and Carriages Insured against Accidental Damage.

Employers Insured against Drivers' Accidents to Persons and Property.

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CLAIMS PAID, £350,000.

Prospectuses, etc., post free.

Agents Required.

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Founded 1797.

Head Office:—NORWICH.

Chief London Offices: 50, FLEET STREET, E.C.; 71 & 72, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

Premium Income	-	-	-	-	-	£1,170,000
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Losses Paid	-	-	-	-	-	£21,000,000
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LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

Prospectuses and every Information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches, and Agencies.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

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"There is no doubt about the strength of its position."—The Times.

It offers a number of NEW and ATTRACTIVE POLICIES combining LIFE INSURANCE with INVESTMENT, and conferring, among other advantages, various alternative OPTIONS ALL ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

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**The most advantageous Office in the United Kingdom for
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Guaranteed by the LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS exceed - - - £10,000,000

Chairman:—WALTER CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., J.P.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.****HEAD OFFICE:—1, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**

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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO. INCORPORATED 1851.

Paid-up Capital - £513,350. Total Claims Paid - £9,496,806.

**BRITISH and FOREIGN OFFICES: 2, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL,
LONDON, E.C.****DIRECTORS:**

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FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES effected at moderate rates.*Applications invited for Agencies at Home and Foreign Towns.***R. H. R. BURDER, Manager.****THE NATIONAL****BRITISH & IRISH MILLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(NON TARIFF.)****FUNDS (including uncalled Subscribed Capital) exceed £311,000****Policies Issued at MODERATE RATES on Properties protected by
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, and on approved non-hazardous risks.***For particulars apply to—***The MANAGER, 59, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.****Branch Office:—DUCHY CHAMBERS, CLARENCE ST., MANCHESTER.**

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK,

(Established 1839),

Limited.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

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Authorised Capital - £25,000,000.
Subscribed Capital - £22,934,100.
Paid-up Capital - £3,554,785 10s.
Reserve Fund - £1,150,000.

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H. H. HART, Country and Foreign Manager.
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F. W. ELLIS, Assistant Manager, Head Office.

H. R. HOARE, Secretary.

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TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers.
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The Bank, having the necessary powers, are prepared to undertake the office of Executors and Trustees on terms particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

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HARLES G. BEALE, Esq., Birmingham.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Bart.,
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Letters of Credit are also granted on the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

LONDON, October, 1907.

A. E. MANN, Secretary.

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INDEX TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

(See also the Articles in Literary Matter under Charitable Institutions and Hospitals.)

	PAGE
ADDITIONAL CURATES' SOCIETY	<i>Facing beginning of Index</i>
BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY	30
BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM (SLOUGH)	37
CANCER HOSPITAL	42
CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL	40
CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY	38
CHRISTMAS LETTER MISSION	39
CHURCH ARMY	36
CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR CHURCH DEFENCE	38
CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY	39
CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL	42
CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND	37
DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES... ..	32
EAST LONDON CHURCH FUND	29
FIELD LANE REFUGES	34
HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH	<i>Facing beginning of Index</i>
HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS	33
IMPERIAL PROTESTANT FEDERATION	38
"LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND	38
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY	30
LONDON SCHOOL OF MEDICINE... ..	45
MORAVIAN MISSIONS	34
NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION	42
NATIONAL BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY	36
NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC	42
NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME	35
NATIONAL REFUGES	35
ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL	<i>Facing end of Index</i>
POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION	37
RESCUE SOCIETY	36
ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION	31
ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY	34
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST	40
ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES	41
ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE	41
ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL	<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing</i>
ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS	<i>Facing Calendar</i>
ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL	<i>Facing Occurrences during Printing (end)</i>
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL	41
SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND	37
SHELTERING HOMES FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN	36
SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION	39
STOCKWELL ORPHANAGE... ..	35
SURGICAL AID SOCIETY	41
TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS	39

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The receipt of parish relief is not a disqualification.

Applications must be made on the printed form provided by the Society.

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The payment of a Legacy to the Society confers upon each Executor the privilege of One Life Vote for every **£25** bequeathed.

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for the Year ending 31st March, 1907.

236 PERSONS PLACED IN, OR ASSISTED TO OBTAIN, EMPLOYMENT

680 Men and Women sheltered in the Refuges.	10,112 Attendances at Band of Hope.
140 Boys maintained in Industrial Home.	7,473 Attendances at Gospel Temperance Society.
5,343 Attendances at the Grèche.	310 Temperance Pledges taken.
25,416 Attendances at the Ragged Church.	15,732 Attendances at Mothers' Meeting.
44,305 Attendances at the Adult Mission Services.	81 Bags of Linen lent from Maternal Society.
58,865 Attendances at the Bible Ragged Schools and Classes.	29,619 Distributions of Broken Food made.
187 Children sent to Country Holiday Homes.	19,300 Loaves of Bread distributed.
	2,021 Free Hot Dinners to Poor Children.
	2,805 Distributions of Firewood.

This valuable Institution greatly needs and deserves increased support.

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The Managers require nearly **TEN THOUSAND POUNDS A YEAR** to maintain the Institution.

2,837 Orphans have been received into the Institution to the end of March, 1907.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W.

Notice to Intending Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

Boys for the British Army & Navy

The Society's Boys are in 60 Regiments of the British Army.

80 Boys sent each year into the Royal Navy.

6,000 have entered the Merchant Service.

1,000 Children now being maintained.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS & DONATIONS
WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED**

President—THE EARL OF JERSEY, G.C.B.

Chairman & Treasurer—W. E. HUBBARD, Esq., 4, St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.

NO VOTES REQUIRED. 18,000 BOYS and GIRLS have been rescued and trained for useful service.

Country homes at Bisley, Twickenham, Sudbury, Ealing and Royston, and Shipping Depôt, Newport, Mon. In London: A Technical School, Receiving Depôt, two Working Boys' Homes, and Shipping Depôt. The Society is a National one, receiving Boys and Girls from all parts of the Kingdom.

**The National Refuges and the "Arethusa" and
"Chichester" Training Ships**

London Office: 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

Bankers: The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd., 214, High Holborn, W.C.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN and HENRY G. COPELAND.

NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON, SURREY. Founded 1849.

Under the patronage of H.R.H. The Duchess of Albany

and H.R.H. The Princess Christian

Chairman—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

Orphan Girls received without distinction of religion and trained for domestic service. The home is open to inspection at all times.

DONATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND LEGACIES ARE SORELY NEEDED.

Bankers:

LLOYDS' BANK,
16, St. James's Street, S.W.



The Secretary,

THE ORPHANAGE,
Ham Common, Surrey.

ORIGINALLY INSTITUTED IN 1843.

For Fifty Years this Society was known as "The Christian Blind Relief Society."

THE NATIONAL BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL. President—THE RT. HON. VISCOUNT CHELSEA.
WM. WAINWRIGHT, ESQ., *Hon. Treasurer.* REV. J. PULLEIN-THOMPSON, *Hon. Secretary.*

PRINCIPLES:

- 1.—The Society grants Weekly or Monthly Pensions to the Necessitous Blind **above the age of Eighteen**, in any part of the United Kingdom, provided they are of good moral character.
 - 2.—All Candidates are taken in their turn, and thus all have an equal chance of becoming Pensioners. **The obnoxious voting system is unknown**, and no influence, except the need of the Candidate, weighs with the Committee.
 - 3.—The Secretary gives his services. **No Office expenses incurred. The Funds are managed by a Committee which meets monthly.**
- It is a well recognised fact that it grants Pensions to the deserving blind much more speedily than any other similar charity. For many years past **NO DESERVING CANDIDATE HAS BEEN KEPT WAITING MORE THAN A YEAR BEFORE PERMANENT HELP IN THE FORM OF A PENSION** has been registered.
- This year 42 Candidates have been elected, and 51 have had their pensions raised.

THE NATIONAL BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. J. PULLEIN-THOMPSON, The Vicarage, 27, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.

<p style="text-align: center;">SOCIETY FOR THE RESCUE OF YOUNG WOMEN & CHILDREN.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">RESCUE SOCIETY, 205, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, W. (Established 1853).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For Girls and Young Women. Six Homes.</p> <p>RESCUE, PREVENTIVE, MATERNITY, and MEDICAL Cases received from all parts of the Kingdom, 19,443 have been already Sheltered, Fed, Clothed, Trained, and given a fresh start.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Committee appeal to the Benevolent Public on behalf of</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FORSAKEN, SUFFERING, AND OUTCAST WOMEN AND GIRLS.</p> <p>CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received, and may be sent to the Secretary—C. STUART THORPE, 205, Great Portland Street, W.</p>
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Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children,

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Where over **200** Children yearly are rescued from starvation and moral danger, emigrated and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

£500 additional income is urgently required to keep up this work.

THE SMALLEST GIFT WELCOMED.

President: JAMES SMITH, Esq., J.P.

Hon. Treasurer: E. C. THIN, Esq., 24, Chapel Street, Liverpool.

Secretary and Superintendent: MRS. LOUISA BIRT, Myrtle Street, Liverpool.

THE CHURCH ARMY AND THE OUTCAST.

"ONE OF THE GREAT RECLAIMING AGENCIES OF THE AGE,"—*vide Home Office Blue Book.*

120 Homes and agencies in London and Provinces, from Edinburgh to Plymouth, and from Norwich to Dublin, for giving **A FRESH START IN LIFE** to every suitable case, male and female, entirely irrespective of Creed. **400,000** cases dealt with in the year. Over 50 per cent. of all received started afresh in life. Men's, Women's, and Youths' Labour Homes, Rescue Homes, Labour Farm Colonies, First Offenders' Homes, Discharged Prisoners' Homes, Classifying Homes. Contributions and old clothes of every description very urgently pleaded for. Cheques to be crossed **BARCLAY'S, a/c Church Army**, payable to **Prebendary CARLILE, Hon. Chief Sec., Church Army Headquarters,** 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND,

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY (*Late of St. George's Circus, S.E.*)

Founded at Southwark, 1799.

Incorporated 1826.

Rebuilt at Leatherhead, 1902.

Patrons: Their Most Gracious Majesties the KING and QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

OBJECT OF THE CHARITY:

"To Render the Blind Self-Reliant."

(COPYRIGHT.)

Over 8,500 Blind assisted during the last Century. Contributions are earnestly pleaded for

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., Principal and Secretary.

Chief Offices—HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

Phone No. 4, P.O. Leatherhead.

Telegraphic Address: "Lux, Leatherhead."

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives Immediate Assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

At each Fortnightly Meeting of the Committee some Hundreds of Pounds are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over 26,000 cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, Secretary, 38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.

This Society makes Grants of £50 a year to Curates who have been more than 15 years in Holy Orders, and are still in full active work. The number of Assistant Curates is now 7,000, and of this number a large proportion have been ordained more than 15 years.

It is the only Society in England that directly increases the stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbeneficed clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent. less stipend than those newly ordained.

The Church is multiplying Curates three times as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

Upwards of £9,500 was voted last year in grants. Of those receiving Grants, 53 have been upwards of 30 years, and 20 upwards of 40 years in Holy Orders; the average is 29 years.

Upwards of 60 new applications last year. All strongly recommended. Council only able to deal with a small proportion of them.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND DONATIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Cheques, P.O.O., and P. Orders, crossed "COUTTS & CO.," should be sent to A. G. B. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Office: 2, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM (SLOUGH).

Patron—His Majesty the King.

Patroness—Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Instituted 1827. For the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and in some cases by purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Elections take place in January and July. Forms of Application and all particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Institution is undenowed, and the Committee earnestly appeal for *New Annual Subscriptions* and *Donations*, which are much needed. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers: MESSRS. WILLIAMS, DEACONS BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

J. F. W. DEACON, *Treasurer*.

CHARLES T. HOSKINS, *Secretary*.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

This Oldest Protestant Missionary Church and the First to Lepers urgently needs generous help.

Unless the ANNUAL INCOME be increased, some of the LARGER MISSIONS may have to be abandoned.

N.B.—The Leper Home, Jerusalem, is in sore need, and the number of Patients may have to be reduced for want of funds.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully acknowledged and information given by the Rev. W. WETTON COX, at the Offices of the LONDON ASSOCIATION.

OFFICES: 7, NEW COURT, LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, W.C.

THE CHURCH COMMITTEE

For Church Defence and Church Instruction.

Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.

Chairman of the Executive Committee—LORD ASHCORBE.

Treasurers—SIR F. S. POWELL, BART., M.P.; SIR C. L. RYAN, K.C.B.

Office—THE CHURCH HOUSE, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

OBJECTS.—1. The necessary instruction of the people, in town and country, in all matters connected with the history of the Church, and with her spiritual interest and effectiveness.—2. To combine, as far as possible, men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance of the Established Church, and her rights and privileges in relation to the State.

It is sought to attain these objects by means of the organisation known as the Church Committee, which is in no sense a society representing any particular party in the Church of England. It is the only organisation specially charged with the duty of spreading information relative to the Church and her work, and of protecting her secular interests in Parliament and elsewhere. All Church people are invited to connect themselves with the organisation, and support it by subscriptions, however small. Subscriptions, Donations, and Offerings are urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by the Secretary, or by the Bankers, Messrs. HOARE & YD, Fleet Street.

T. MARTIN TILBY, *Secretary*.

IMPERIAL PROTESTANT FEDERATION.

OFFICES:

Dudley House, 36-38, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

New openings for **important and much-needed work** are met with every day. This creates an urgent necessity for a **great and immediate increase of funds**, lest the Federation should be compelled to leave undone the things which otherwise it could easily accomplish in the interests of Protestantism throughout the British Empire.

EDWARD H. GARBETT, Secretary.

Please mention HAZELL'S ANNUAL when writing.

"LIBERATOR" RELIEF FUND.

Patron—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE CHRISTIAN.

£10,000 required to Relieve New and Urgent Cases.

Hundreds of aged and afflicted victims, so cruelly robbed of their life-savings by the great Liberator Fraud, just as they were hoping to enjoy the fruit of their industry and thrift. **Many of them are members of the Church of England, and the others belong to the various Free Churches, the large majority being widows and spinsters between 60 and 70 years of age.**

Cheques and P.O.'s should be sent to the Secretary,

Rev. J. STOCKWELL WATTS,

16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

REAL CHURCH REFORM.

Will you not help to **MAKE THE CHURCH EFFICIENT** by providing sufficient workers in the great Parishes where she is so terribly undermanned? This is the work of the

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY,

which is now making grants for **757** additional Clergy, **162** Lay Evangelists, and **136** Women Workers. Seventy-five other Parishes are waiting for help.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent to any parochial C.P.A., Treasurer or direct to the Offices of the Society, **FALCON COURT, FLEET STREET, E.C.**

CHRISTMAS LETTER MISSION.

"He Himself knew what He would do."

This work, which, in 1871, originated with the printing of a few letters to be placed on the pillows of the sick in hospitals and infirmaries during the night of Christmas Eve, has now, in addition to the original plan, extended to a varied annual issue of illustrated letters, cards, and Christmas and New Year's greetings suitable for all classes, and gift-books for these and other seasons.

All C.L.M. Publications are on view and on sale at Messrs. Partridge & Co.'s Book Saleon, 9, Paternoster Row, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

Miss Du Pre (Hon. Treasurer), Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Irvine, Miss Emily Thornton. Organising Secretary, Miss Emily Thornton, Eastfield House, Broxbourne, Herts. Office: 52, Long Acre, London, W.C.

Reports and Catalogues free on receipt of Postcard.

THE TEMPORARY [Established 1860.] HOME FOR LOST & STARVING DOGS

BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.W.,
and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

PATRON: HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.



"Bis dat qui cito dat."

To clear the London Streets of Lost and Starving Dogs, and to provide them with Food and Shelter.

To Restore Lost Dogs to their owners, and when Dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal prices.

To destroy dangerous and worthless Dogs by a **Painless and Humane Method** in the Lethal Chamber.

To Cremate the carcasses of Dogs that have been destroyed, thus averting what might be a serious nuisance if they were otherwise disposed of.

230,000 Dogs have been received during the past ten years.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED

to carry on the Country Home, at Hackbridge, in Surrey, and for the **Enlargement of the Battersea Home.**

SUBSCRIPTIONS and **DONATIONS** thankfully received by **HENRY J. WARD, Secretary.**

SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION.

Founded by the late Mr. G. R. JESSE in 1875.

The object of this Society is a Law for the Total Abolition of Vivisection or putting animals to death by torture under any "Scientific" pretext whatever. To call on the Legislature for less would be to admit the principle (and thereby perpetuate the enormity) that man is justified in selfishly inflicting agony on the innocent.

Contributions to the Society will be gratefully acknowledged by

THE SECRETARY, 23, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, STRAND, W.C.

President:

H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL.

Chairman:—THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF KILMOREY, K.P.

Treasurer:—W. R. MALCOLM, Esq.

Bankers:

MESSRS. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross; MESSRS. COUTTS, 59, Strand.

The Governors earnestly solicit assistance for this Hospital, which is mainly dependent on voluntary contributions, and treats annually an average of over

24,000 SICK AND INJURED PATIENTS.

This Hospital also maintains a Convalescent Home at Limpsfield, containing 50 Beds.

The Hospital and Convalescent Home are dependent upon Voluntary Contributions to the amount of £20,000 per annum.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be most thankfully received by either of the above-named bankers; or by the Secretary, at the Hospital.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers, for the time being, of CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, London, for the use of that Charity, the sum of free of Legacy Duty, to be paid out of my pure personal estate as soon after my decease as may be possible."

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. (Founded 1814.)

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

President—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD ROTHSCHILD.

Treasurer—S. HOPE MORLEY, ESQ. Chairman of Council—SIR T. ANDROS DE LA RUE, BART.

Vice-Chairman—THE HON. LIONEL ASHLEY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£6,500
Ordinary Annual Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£3,000
ANNUAL DEFICIT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£3,500

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

A few Facts concerning the Hospital.

1. His Majesty the King is Patron.
2. Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, was Patron for upwards of fifty years.
3. It was the first of its kind established in Europe.
4. It has uninterruptedly for ninety-three years carried on its work in the midst of densely populated districts of the Metropolis.
5. Many thousands of useful lives have been prolonged which, without its aid, must have succumbed to the Pulmonary Diseases so prevalent in England.
6. Patients are received from all parts of the Country.
7. Last year 583 In-Patients were treated, and the attendances of Out-Patients numbered 24,412. Medical advice, medicine, etc., are gratuitously provided for all.
8. The strictest economy is practised in all matters connected with the Hospital.

A. T. MAYS, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the South of the Thames.

There are 561 Beds for the ABSOLUTELY POOR.

There are 42 Beds in St. Thomas's Home for cases who can pay a moderate amount.

At Least £10,000 per Annum is required from Voluntary Contributions.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital;
or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Application for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,

WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH.

INSTITUTED 1854.

Office :—4, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.

Patron:—HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

President:—The Most Hon. THE MARQUESS OF NORTHAMPTON.

Treasurer:—HERBERT JOHN ALLCROFT, Esq., P.R.G.S.

The Board earnestly APPEAL for SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS to maintain and extend the operations of this Institution.

The work of the Royal Hospital for Incurables is twofold: it affords a Home for the most necessitous, and grants a Pension of £20 a year in cases where a Home already exists.—This Charity is National in its character: persons are received as Inmates and Pensioners from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Present number of Beneficiaries:—Inmates, nearly 250; Pensioners, over 700.

Admission is by Election of the Subscribers.

An Annual Subscriber has One Vote at each Election for Half a Guinea, and an additional Vote for every additional Half-Guinea.

A Life Subscriber has One Vote for Life at every Election for Five Guineas, and an additional Vote for Life for every additional Five Guineas.

A Donation entitles to Votes at the next ensuing Election, according to the amount in the ratio of four for each guinea.

The Elections are held Half-Yearly, in the months of May and November.

The Hospital may be visited any week-day between the hours of 12 and 6, Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m., by the Governors and Friends of the Institution.

Bankers:—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.
CHARLES CUTTING, Secretary.

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Offices—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, G.C.M.G., P.C.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Leg-instruments, Spinal Supports, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the Poor.

Over 470 Patients are Relieved every Week.

Annual Subscription of 10/6, Life Subscription of £5 5s., entitled to two recommendations per annum.

Contributions are earnestly solicited.

BANKERS—MESSRS. BARCLAY & Co., LTD., 54, Lombard Street.
RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, Secretary.

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD, E.C.

INSTITUTED 1750.

REBUILT 1906.

Patroness: Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

President: The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor.

The Committee earnestly appeal for **Donations towards paying off the heavy debt of £22,000** entailed through the rebuilding of the Hospital, which was considered unsafe. **New Annual Subscriptions** much needed.

Patients delivered last year **3,425.**

R. A. OTHWAITE, Secretary.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC

(ALBANY MEMORIAL). INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

QUEEN SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY.**Convalescent Branch, EAST FINCHLEY.**

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The largest Hospital for the Medical and Surgical Treatment of the Manifold Diseases of the Nervous System.

The Charity is forced at present to rely to some extent upon Legacies for maintenance. Those having the disposal of sums of money left for charitable distribution are asked to consider the claims of this deserving Charity.

Particulars of the Donations Carrying Life Annuities Fund will be sent on application. This scheme enables the charitable public to benefit the Hospital without loss of income.

Help, especially in the form of Annual Subscriptions, urgently needed. Subscribers may rely on their money being wisely expended. Contributions will be most thankfully received by

The EARL OF HARROWBY, Treasurer, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.

Bankers: COUTTS & CO., Strand.

Secretary, GODFREY H. HAMILTON.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL

(Free, Founded 1851),

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

President: Rt. Hon. LORD LUDLOW.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sundays.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer: R. MALCOLM, 440, Strand, W.C. | Bankers: Messrs. COUTTS & CO., Strand, W.C.

FRED. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812.**Incorporated by Royal Charter.**Under the immediate Protection and Patronage of **His Most Excellent Majesty the King.**

Treasurer—E. JACKSON BARRON, Esq.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to upwards of **£14,300 per Annum.**The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **3,060**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£634,000.**

Subscriptions, from 5s. and upwards, will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily. (Saturdays 10 to 2.)

Office—65, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES: BOYS.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, DEVONSHIRE.

PARK HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Mr. E. D. Martineau and Miss Martineau receive a limited number of pupils between 6 and 15 years of age for preparation for the Public Schools or for the Royal Navy. Entire charge taken of Indian and Colonial Pupils. Riding, swimming, dancing, gymnastics, carpentry, rifle shooting, etc. Terms, apply as above.

CHRISTCHURCH.

TWYNHAM LODGE, Christchurch, Hampshire. Head Master, H. E. R. JACKSON, M.A. Preparatory School for Public Schools and Navy. Large Premises, Playing Fields, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop; very healthy; near Sea; good trains from Town. Entire charge of Boys if desired. Miniature Range Rifle Shooting. Prospectus, etc., on application.

DUNDALK.

Educational Institution, Dundalk. Under the Incorporated Society. Boys are prepared for the Universities, Intermediate, Royal College of Surgeons, Banks, Civil Service, and Commercial Life. An unusually large Staff of Masters is kept, so that the Classes are small and individual attention can be given when necessary. For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Head Master, THOS. A. FINCH (Ex-Sch.), M.A., Double Senior Moderator, T.C.D.

FERMOY, co. CORK:

FERMOY COLLEGE, co. CORK. Boys received from 8 to 18 to prepare for the Public Schools, Royal Navy, and Universities. Modern languages taught on the most approved modern lines, conversationally and by book work. Magnificent healthy site with twelve acres of grounds. Gymnasium and workshops. Inclusive terms from 50 guineas per annum. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Headmaster.

GRANGE.

CHARNEY HALL, GRANGE, LANCASHIRE. G. PODMORE, M.A. (Oxon.), assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters, prepares boys from 8 to 15 for Public Schools and Navy. Good Cricket Field, Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop. Bracing situation, 300 feet above the Sea, overlooking Morecambe Bay.

HARROGATE.

THE MODERN COLLEGE.—Successful and exclusive Boarding School for Boys. Most beautifully situated School in

Harrogate, overlooking the "Stray." Fifteen acres of playing fields with grass tennis courts. Special attention given to Commercial Mathematics, Commercial Geography, English Literature, Commerce, and Modern Languages. Pupils prepared for the Preliminary Professional Exams. when required. Prospectus, Successes, and Fees on application. Principal, Mr. Lawn; Second Master, Mr. Mason, B.A. (Oxon), B.Sc. (Lond.).

HASTINGS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, Hastings. Principal: Mr. Alexander Milne, B.A., assisted by a strong Staff of Resident University Graduates and Visiting Masters. Individual Preparation for the Universities, the Professions, and Commerce. A Special Feature in the School Course is the London University Matriculation Examination. Eighty boys have now passed this direct from the School. Chemical Laboratory, Museum, Carpenters' Workshop, Gymnasium, Open and Covered Playground, etc., and all the appointments of a well-equipped School. The Playing Fields are beautifully situated. Great attention is paid to Physical Development. Cadet Corps attached to the 1st Sussex Royal Engineers (Volunteers). Winners of the Earl of Sheffield's Silver Trophy for Rifle Shooting.

KENSINGTON, W.

GUARANTEED APPOINTMENTS, KENSINGTON COLLEGE, Queen's Road, Bayswater, provides satisfactory positions for all qualified Students of the Special Secretarial-City Course. Commencing Salaries £65—£360. Diplomas granted. London Chamber of Commerce Examination Centre. English to Foreigners. Individual Instruction. Day and Residential. Prospectus and Illustrated Report of State-Inauguration of Summer Term by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London from the Secretary. JAMES MUNFORD, Director; Telephone, 4348 Paddington.

LONDON, S.E.

ST. OLAVE'S AND ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Tower Bridge, S.E. Head Master, W. G. RUSHBROOKE, M.L., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Staff of University Men. Playground, Cricket Field, Gymnasium, Workshops. Twenty-two Open Entrance Scholarships obtained at the Universities in the last four years, besides two National Scholarships at South Kensington. Twenty-two School Exhibitions awarded annually, as well as Entrance Scholarships.

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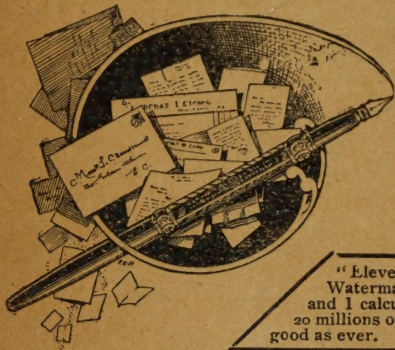
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